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VOLUME XLVI. SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EAST ST. LOUIS IN FLAMES

THE TORCH APPLIED AFTER A DAY OF CARNAGE.

Fifteen Hireling Deputies, Provoked by Epithets, Fire Into an Unarmed Crowd—Six Men and a Woman Killed and a Child Among the Wounded—Strikers Barely Restrained from Securing Bloody Vengeance—Militia Hurried to the Scene—At Midnight Fires Break Out in the Yards and All the Railway Property in the City Threatened with Destruction—Firemen from St. Louis Intimidated by the Strikers and the Flames Unchecked—No One Interfering with the Mob and a Reign of Terror Prevailing.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 10—2:30 a. m.—[Special.]—There have been a day and night of excitement in East St. Louis. All was quiet until half-past 2 in the afternoon, when a posse of fifteen armed deputies in the pay of the Louisville & Nashville Railway company, provoked by the taunts of men, women, and children, fired upon an unarmed crowd at the Broadway crossing of the Louisville & Nashville Road. Seven persons were either killed instantly or received wounds from which they died later, and four were seriously injured. When their work was done the deputies fled for their lives. One was caught and beaten nearly to death by the mob. The rest escaped, most of them seeking safety at the Four Courts in St. Louis, where they were locked up. The shooting caused the most intense excitement and the strikers and their sympathizers were thirsty for revenge. With the greatest difficulty the leaders of the Knights of Labor persuaded the men to restrain themselves. No further violence was enacted. On being informed of the situation Gov. Oglesby at once ordered eight militia companies to the scene. Tonight orders were issued to two more companies. Several military companies arrived from Decatur, Springfield, and Nashville early in the evening, and it was thought their arrival would quell all riotous proceedings.

A few moments before midnight fire broke out in the Louisville & Nashville yards, several cars being fired at about the same time. East St. Louis has no fire department, and in response to an appeal from Mayor Joyce two engines were sent over from St. Louis. The strikers did nothing until the firemen had got their hose laid and gone to work. Then they commenced cutting the hose and intimidating the firemen. These threats had the desired effect, and the firemen returned to St. Louis, leaving the fire in possession.

Soon after the fire in the Louisville & Nashville yards had broken out flames shot into the air in the neighborhood of the Cairo Short Line yards. Several cars had been fired in there and the flames had spread from them to the Cairo Short Line roundhouse. Simultaneous with the appearance of flames at this point fire broke out at three other points, and it looked as though all the railroad property in the town was to be destroyed. The strikers went around carrying clubs and pistols and no one saw fit to interfere with them. The militia were not visible at any stage of the proceedings.

There is a report that the Little rolling mill a mile or more south of the Cairo Short Line is on fire, but this is not verified.

3 a. m.—Everything is reported quiet. A heavy rain is failing. Three conflagrations are now in progress in the southern portion of the city, in the yards of the Cairo Short Line. The militia has so far afforded no protection against fire. It is feared that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of railroad property will be destroyed before morning.

The Carnage of the Day—Hired Deputies Shoot Into an Unarmed Crowd and Fly for Their Lives—Seven Persons Killed and Four Wounded.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—At half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon a posse of fifteen deputies armed with Winchester rifles fired into a crowd of men, women, and children at the Broadway crossing of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and killed six men and one woman and wounded two men and a child. As usual, the dead were innocent spectators, the strikers escaping almost to a man. Subjoined is the list of the dead:

OSCAR WASHINGTON, painter, 23 years old, married; shot through the breast.

JOHN BONER, employé of the city water-works, 30 years old; shot through the heart.

PAT DRISCOLL, trackman, 22 years old; shot through the abdomen.

UNKNOWN MAN; shot on Dyke Avenue Bridge and fell into Cahokia Creek; body not recovered.

C. E. THOMPSON, resident of St. Louis; shot through the groin on the bridge approach.

Mrs. MARY PFEIFFER, housewife; shot through the back.

Maj. RICKMAN, deputy, 52 years old; shot through the shoulder and badly wounded; died tonight.

The wounded are:

JAMES A. CHESNEY, deputy marshal, resident of Nashville, Ill.; shot through the leg and skull fractured.

GUSSIE CLINEHEIN, aged 7 years; shot in the hip; not dangerous.

Mayor MAURICE A. JOYCE, collar bone fractured by blow from a gun.

TOM MURRAY, a boy; shot in the mouth.

One week ago the Louisville & Nashville and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, not believing that the authority of Sheriff Ropiequet was sufficient to protect their property, inserted the following advertisement in the country papers along the line:

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO GO TO EAST ST. Louis and act as Deputy Marshals for this company. Five dollars a day will be paid and board furnished. Only men of grit wanted. Apply at once to the agents of the company.

The result of this was that all the men with fighting reputations immediately became impressed with the idea that now was the longed-for opportunity to distinguish themselves. The companies furnished them with Winchester rifles and Colt's revolvers, and conveyed them here and stationed them in the yards. No hotel could be found here willing to harbor them and they were taken to St. Louis for board and lodging. The presence of the countrymen with their Winchesters over their shoulders was a constant source of irritation to the strikers, and when they met the usual salutation from the strikers was, "Say, you wouldn't shoot anybody, now, would you? If you would, why, we would have to hang you," and remarks of a like character, mingled with occasional hoots and gibes. The remarks wrought some of the hot-tempered deputies up to a shooting point several times, but they were prevailed upon by their companions to hold back their fire.

Among the crowd of fifteen in the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Road is a short, thick-set individual with a fierce red mustache and a broad-brimmed white hat. He was known to the strikers by the sobriquet of the "Cowboy." Besides his Winchester he carried two Colt's 45-calibre revolvers and a large belt filled with cartridges. He had been insulted and subjected to considerable banter for his action of Wednesday in holding the crowd at bay in the Louisville & Nashville yards and threatening to kill the first man who entered the freight-house. He had warned the strikers several times to quit annoying him, or, said he, "I will kill you sure, for when I turn this gun loose some of you will drop." The threats and counter-threats tended to increase the ill-feeling existing between the strikers and deputies. The knowing ones believed a crisis was approaching, as the deputies were strictly ordered not to allow the conduct of Wednesday to be repeated.

Broadway is the principal street running east and west in the southern portion of the city, and is a continuation of Dyke avenue, which leads to the bridge approach. A bridge about fifty yards long and thirty feet high spans Cahokia Creek at Dyke avenue. Cahokia Creek at this point flows north and south, and parallel with it on the east side are the tracks of the Louisville & Nashville, Indianapolis & St. Louis, and Cairo Short-Line Railroads. All of these roads cross Broadway at the eastern end of Dyke avenue bridge. Then the Louisville & Nashville and Indianapolis & St. Louis Roads curve to the west and cross Cahokia Creek on a high trestle about thirty yards south of the Dyke avenue bridge and the Broadway crossing. The crossing, the bridge, and the trestle are favorit resorts for the strikers and their sympathizers, and during the day there are usually 200 people scattered around in the neighborhood.

This morning an incoming coal train on the Louisville & Nashville was uncoupled at the crossing by some unknown persons, and the railroad company, hearing of it, determined to march its deputies up and guard the crossing. About half-past 2 o'clock the crowd at the crossing observed fifteen deputies in the employ of the Louisville & Nashville coming from the yards and walking up the tracks toward the trestles over Cahokia Creek. Dyke avenue bridge, over the same stream, thirty yards north, was lined with men, many of them sitting on the bridge-railing reading newspapers, with their backs to the deputies. Women and children and vehicles of all descriptions were constantly passing to and fro. Children stood among the men laughing, and chatting, and peering over the bridge into the swift current. Each road has a watch-house at the crossing, and around these watch-houses were gathered strikers and others discussing the situation. On the east side of the tracks past the crossing Broadway is lined by substantial three-story brick stores. The crossing of the three roads is fully fifty yards wide and the first house on the east side is the Green Tree Hotel, a three-story brick building with a saloon on the first floor. In this open space of fifty yards occupied by the tracks were some 300 men laughing and joking as the deputies came marching up toward the trestle. Business-men in shirt-sleeves, policemen, and women could be seen among them.

Hugo Ropiequet, a son of the Sheriff, had charge of the deputies. As they reached the trestle over the creek they were met by yells and curses and were told to go back. One man replied that they had come up to protect the trains, and they were going to do it.

"There is no train here; go back!" cried some of the crowd.

"Do you want to come up here and to kill us, as well as take away our work?" said a man carrying a two-year-old child in his arms.

The posse halted and the crowd began to get very abusive, applying insulting epithets and daring them to shoot. The man called the "Cowboy" was with the deputies, and he was picked out as a special target for abuse. The posse carried their guns in their hands and when the centre of the trestle was reached they halted and formed into line. From the position they occupied they had a full command of Dyke avenue bridge and Broadway crossing. The crowd was entirely exposed, many sitting, others standing, but nobody offering any violence just at that moment. When the posse halted they were about thirty yards from the crowd, and the man who had first spoken, and whose name is Hewlett, ordered the crowd to disperse. This order was received with jeers and laughter, and several young men and boys sitting on the Cairo Short Line tracks about fifteen yards south of the crowd, and the same distance from the posse, picked up stones and hurled them at the deputies. Several of the men were hit and the boys retreated behind the switch-house and continued throwing the missiles. At this moment John Boner, an employé of the city water-works, standing at the east end of the Dyke avenue bridge, stooped to pick up a stone. The deputy called the "Cowboy" saw the move, and, raising his Winchester, deliberately took aim for a second and then fired. Boner dropped on the bridge, shot through the heart.

This shot completely rattled the posse, and each man lifting his rifle, poured a murderous volley into the crowd lining the bridge. The people fled panic-stricken, women and children being trampled under foot and left beside the dead and dying. The posse then turned from the bridge to bear on the Broadway crossing. There was no unanimity of action, but each man fired as quickly as possible. The crossing was swept from the bridge to the Green-Tree Hotel by a terribly destructive fire. The people ran behind switch-houses or dropped flat on the dusty streets, only to be trampled almost to death by those behind them. Not a shot was fired back, none of the strikers possessing arms at that time.

While the killing was in progress and while the crowd was rushing pell-mell out of range the leaders cried:

"Arm! boys, arm! and let us kill the —— ——!"

A half-dozen of the regular city police were in the crowd when fired upon, and as soon as they reached places of safety they pulled their revolvers and fired back at the posse.

The crossing and bridge were now cleared, but the half-dozen bodies scattered about in the dust could have testified at what cost. After the killing of Boner, Oscar Washington, a popular young painter who was at the time talking to Officer Mike Canty, received a bullet in the breast and died instantly. An unknown man sitting about the centre of the bridge with his back toward the posse and reading a newspaper was hit before he could get down, and fell over backwards into Cahokia Creek. His body has not yet been recovered. Pat Driscoll had run about the full length of the bridge and was just at the threshold of safety when he was hit in the abdomen and died in five minutes. Mrs. Pfeifer was on the crossing, on her way home, when she was hit in the back. Her body lay in the street for fifteen minutes. Gussie Clinehein was playing in front of the Green Tree Hotel, when a spent ball struck her in the hip, inflicting a painful wound.

The killing of Thompson, the last man, was little short of murder, and occurred on the roadway of the big bridge over the Mississippi. Without waiting to learn of the casualties the strikers ran for their arms, and ten minutes later appeared on the bloody crossing armed with shotguns and revolvers. They were mad and eager for blood. The posse had retreated to the Louisville & Nashville yards, and when they saw the strikers approach they fled terror-stricken towards St. Louis. A running battle for a half mile was kept up, but the distance was so great between the forces that no one was hit. By this time the posse had exhausted all its ammunition, and ran breathless up the roadway towards the bridge. They parted on the island, and three men made for the Ohio & Mississippi freight-house. One of these, Chesney, was shot in the leg and was caught by two strikers just as he reached the freight-house and clubbed almost to death. The deputies in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy came to his rescue and dragged him in, but his wounds are such that he is not expected to live. Meanwhile the other twelve continued their wild flight up the bridge. Just at the tower which marks the first pier they met Mayor Joyce and City-Attorney Canty, returning from St. Louis. When informed of what had occurred the Mayor said, "Come back, come back, we will protect you." The posse refused and were again appealed to. They again refused and there was a tussle between Canty and one of the deputies, who afterwards leveled a gun at his breast and threatened to shoot. Canty saw that the deputies were afraid and in terror of their lives. So he

Continued on the Third Page.

THE CHANGE OF GENERALS

EFFECTED WITH DUE CEREMONY AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY.

Gens. Sheridan, Schofield, and Terry Tendered a Reception by the Loyal Legion of Illinois—Speechmaking, Songs, and Interchange of Good Wishes—Gen. Schofield to Depart Sunday for the Scene of His New Command.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Illinois gave a reception at Kinsley's yesterday afternoon in honor of Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Schofield, and Gen. Alfred H. Terry, the new Commander of the Department of the Missouri. Gen. W. E. Strong, the President of the organization, called the assembly to order with fitting remarks and spoke of the three distinguished Generals present, one of whom had commanded the division so successfully in years past and who had given place to Gen. Schofield, who in turn had just been succeeded by Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry. Gen. Sheridan responded to the first toast, and said he wished to return thanks to the Illinois Commandery—the most distinguished in the country—for its hospitality in asking him to be present with them on the occasion of their first meeting with their new Commander, and he thoroughly assured them that Gen. Terry would be in every way as well disposed toward them as Gen. Schofield had in the past.

The health of Gen. Schofield was next drank. He responded by saying that he reciprocated most fully the feelings of his fellow-officers, and, although he was going away shortly, he felt that Chicago was his home, and he would return occasionally, for he was assured that he always would be welcomed by its friendly people.

Gen. Terry in responding to the next toast said that in succeeding two of the most distinguished Generals in the country, as he does on assuming command of this division, he felt highly honored by the rank conferred on him, and would certainly try not to disappoint the command of which he was put in charge.

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was then sung with a will by all present, and was followed by a number of other songs into which Gen. Terry seemed to enter and enjoy as much as anybody.

Among those present were: Robert Lincoln, Gen. A. M. Stout, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons, Gen. J. B. Leake, Gen. Samuel Fallows, Gen. Charles W. Drew, Maj. C. R. E. Kock, Maj. H. Gardner, Maj. H. L. Swords, Maj. Clarence H. Dyer, Maj. J. A. Jenkins, Maj. E. G. Harkness, Maj. W. L. Furness, Maj. C. I. Wickersham, Maj. E. B. Sherman, Maj. A. J. Hobart, Col. J. Mason Loomis, Col. W. H. Jackson, Col. A. F. Stevenson, Col. H. C. Clark, Col. E. B. Knox, Col. T. P. Rundlet, Col. J. A. Sexton, Col. E. R. Norton, Col. D. M. Callender, Col. William H. Bolton, Capt. A. T. Andras, Capt. Horatio L. Waite, Capt. George Dutcher, Capt. Henry Porter, Capt. Richard Robins, Capt. Eugene Cary, Capt. E. R. P. Shurly, Capt. I. P. Rumsey, Capt. D. C. Bradley, Capt. Charles F. Matteson, Capt. Charles T. Boal, Lieut. B. H. Campbell, Lieut. A. M. Reese, the Hon. E. B. McCagg, J. J. Waite, and many others.

Gen. Terry took formal command of the Division of the Missouri yesterday morning, the transfer being made at the military headquarters in the Pullman Building.

Aids-de-Camps Maj. Sanger and Lieut. Hare were busily engaged during the early part of the morning in transferring and receipting for the various paraphernalia and furnishings of the headquarters. The following orders completed the transfer of the Army of the Missouri:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., April 9, 1886.—General orders No. 2: In compliance with the general orders No. 15, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, April 2, 1886, I hereby relinquish command of the Division of the Missouri.

To the department commanders, to the staff officers of the division, and to all the officers and soldiers whom I have had the honor to command, my thanks are due for their cordial support and for the efficient discharge of every duty.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

Official:

H. C. CORBIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., April 9, 1886.—General orders No. 3: In compliance with general orders No. 15, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, April 2, 1886, the undersigned assumes command of the Division of the Missouri.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Major-General U. S. A.

Official:

R. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

Gen. Philip H. Sheridan called at headquarters shortly after the change had been made and paid his respects to both Gens. Schofield and Terry, but took no part in the ceremony, as was expected.

The personal staff of the new commander are Lieut. L. R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, A. B. C., and Lieut. A. B. Johnson, Seventh Infantry, A. B. C. There will be no change made in the regular staff of this division. Gen. Terry will return immediately to Fort Snelling in order to complete his arrangements for taking up his permanent abode in Chicago.

Gen. Schofield will leave Chicago next Sunday, and go directly to New York City, when he will take command of the Department of the Atlantic, with his quarters on Governor's Island.

THE ROCK ISLAND ROBBERY.

Unconfirmed Rumors of New and Important Clews Current Yesterday—Sale of the Murdered Messenger's Personal Effects.

The air yesterday was full of alluring rumors as to new clews and theories concerning the Rock Island express robbery and the murder of Nichols, the messenger of the United States Express Company. It was asserted that it had been definitly settled that the robbers were Chicago people and that young McDonald, the secretary of Mr. Wygant, the local agent, had fallen into their hands, been drugged or sand-bagged, and the written statements of the trainmen stolen from him.

Mr. Wygant, when questioned by a reporter, stated emphatically that he knew of no new developments in the case. So far as McDonald was concerned, he had recovered sufficiently to be about and take some exercise, but had not resumed work. The eight days from the Sunday when he disappeared to the Sabbath following, when his employer called upon him, were a total blank to the boy. He didn't remember anything of his last day's work in the office, his recollection failing utterly at the point when he drove Mr. Wygant's horse to the stable that morning. That gentleman is now, as he always has been, firm in his opinion that the boy simply lost his mental balance through overwork and anxiety, and that in his insane wanderings he tore up the stenographic notes and that portion of his work which he had written out.

When approached upon the same subject Mr. Pinkerton said: "I never considered the McDonald episode a feature of the case. The boy was simply driven crazy by his inability to take down the statements accurately and his despair afterward when he found that he couldn't write out a great portion of the notes he had taken. You can be sure that I have heard of nothing new in the case, but there are a hundred amateur detectives fooling with it in hopes of securing the reward."

The late home of the dead express-messenger, Kellogg Nicholls, No. 459 North avenue, was crowded yesterday morning to witness the sale of the household effects of the widow. A large number of those present came simply out of curiosity. The bidding was quick and spirited, and in a little over two hours everything in the house—from the teapot to the big stove—was disposed of, netting between $600 and $700. The widow intends going East.

There is a superstitious little story connected with the house to the effect that about a year ago Charlie Smith, working for Baird & Bradley, lived at the house. In the plot of ground in front of the house was a small pond in the shape of a clover-leaf, and a child of Mr. Smith playing near it one day fell in and was drowned. Mr. Smith died from grief over the loss of his child, and he was followed to the grave by his wife. The two remaining children died shortly after their mother.

HIS JOURNEY DEFERRED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—[Special.]—A young man named Liddell, bookkeeper for R. R. Hefford, a large coal dealer of this city, was arrested shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, as he was about taking a train for Canada. He was charged with having forged a check for $1,200 on his employer. A railroad ticket and $1,111 were found on his person.

THE EIGHT-HOUR BOOM.

What Has Been Accomplished Since Jan. 1—The Future of the Movement.

Mark L. Crawford of the Trades Assembly has prepared a set of resolutions which he will present at the eight-hour meeting tonight. These resolutions are in regard to the Southwestern strike.

Speaking of the trouble down there Mr. George A. Schilling said he felt sure that after the eight-hour meeting tonight all the assemblies will hold public meetings in order to raise funds to send to the strikers in the Southwest. "I think," said Mr. Schilling, "that Gould has been very tricky all through the strike, and he never intended to settle the matter with Mr. Powderly in the least."

"What has been the past and what will be the future of the eight-hour movement?"

"Well, as to the future, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that it will be a success. It will, I believe, be generally adopted by all the employers. The beginning of this movement took place in this city at the session of all the trade and labor organizations in the United States and Canada, held in October, 1884. This body declared that on and after May 1, 1886, eight hours should constitute a day's work. The original promoters of this movement never expected it to reach its present dimensions. In this city within the last few weeks no less than 600 employés in tobacco factories have been granted eight hours' work per day without any reduction in their wages and without any trouble, the employers adopting this system voluntarily. There are thirty firms in this city employing clothing-cutters, and out of these twenty-eight have already complied with the demands of the Clothing-Cutters' Assembly, which practically contains all the men in the business. And just think of it! Over 1,000 men who are employed in the various breweries have had their hours reduced from sixteen to ten without their wages being reduced at all. Clerks, butchers, cloakmakers, soda-water employés, and innumerable others are rapidly organizing so as to be in condition to demand shorter hours. The cigarmakers, who have this year been working nine hours, will May 1 demand eight, and so it is with the bricklayers and stonemasons and many others.

"Early in January, 1886, the engineers on the elevated roads in New York to the number of nearly 400 asked for a reduction of hours for daily labor from ten to eight, and their request was granted without any reduction in the pay. Later in the same month the car-drivers in that city demanded a reduction from fourteen and sixteen hours daily to twelve without decreasing the wages. After a brief struggle this demand was acceded to. The car-drivers in other large cities followed the example of their New York brethren, and after they had organized their demands were acceded to. There is not the slightest doubt but that the system will be adopted all over the country."

Trouble at the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company's Factory.

A "strike" lasting one day occurred at the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company on the North Side yesterday morning. About two weeks ago the employés made a demand for the abolishment of piece-work in the bank-office, where bank-fixtures are made, and in the saloon-fixture department. Mr. Bensinger acceded to this demand, as the firm lost nothing by the arrangement. Last Monday the workmen sent a request, signed by all the mechanics, to Mr. Bensinger asking that all piece-work be abolished except in the billiard department; that 15 per cent advance be made on all work in the billiard department; and a 20 per cent advance be made on all day work. Mr. Bensinger was given till Thursday evening at 5 o'clock to answer, but he then asked for further time to consider the matter. Yesterday morning the men did not go to work, but demanded the increase. Mr. Bensinger addressed about 450 of them and they took his proposition under advisement. About noon the committee reported that the men would not go back unless the raise went into force at once. Mr. Bensinger then told them to come back, which they promised to do at 1 o'clock, but they didn't show up at that time. They will probably return this morning. The committee told Mr. Bensinger that the strike in his shop was only the beginning of similar strikes in all the shops, and that he would be able to get his 20 per cent advance on future contracts when all the shops followed in the wake of the largest one in the city.

Brainerd's Contract on the County Building.

Another meeting of the Committee on Public Service was held yesterday for the purpose of conferring with the committee from the Trade and Labor Assembly, consisting of Messrs. Crawford, Scoullar, and Smith, in relation to the matter of the Brainerd contract for repairing the County Building. Mr. Brainerd was not present. Mr. Crawford went over the ground of complaint, charging that Brainerd should not be allowed to carry out the contract because he was connected with a firm that employed prison labor. Commissioner Van Pelt moved that the Committee on Public Service recommend the adoption of the following resolution by the board at the meeting Monday:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Service and the County-Attorney be and are hereby instructed to inquire fully into the legal conditions and facts connected with the contract recently made with E. R. Brainerd, and in case said contract is not fully lived up to in letter or spirit by said Brainerd to report the same to the board immediately.

The motion was carried. Mr. Crawford said that the Trade and Labor Assembly had sought legal advice on the matter of allowing Brainerd to proceed with the work of repairing the Court-House and had been told that his contract did not fully protect him in the view he took of the situation. The committee then adjourned.

Mass-Meeting of Carpenters.

The mass-meeting of carpenters at Zepp's Hall, corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, last night was for the purpose of getting those who were opposed to the union to join the Knights of Labor or some other labor organization. There was a large attendance, and Mr. Schrader presided. B. C. Owens pointed out the advantages of a strong union and showed how the bricklayers had profited by one. A year or two ago the bricklayers were working for the same wages as other men, and now not a single bricklayer in Chicago worked for less than $4 per day, and some of them got as much as $5 and $5.50. What got them those wages? Nothing but their powerful union. The carpenters were working for $2.50, and yet they were as necessary to the building business as the bricklayers. The speaker advocated the eight-hour movement, and concluded by urging on all present who were not members to join either the union, or at all events the Knights of Labor, and have a strong Carpenters' Assembly. J. Brennock strongly impressed on all the necessity of joining the Knights of Labor or some other organization. At the close of the meeting between eighty and ninety gave in their names as wishing to join the Knights of Labor, and it is probable that a carpenters' assembly will be formed at an early date.

The Eight-Hour Demonstration Tonight.

Preparations for the labor demonstration at Cavalry Armory tonight have been completed. The following labor organizations will march to the armory with bands of music: Electrotype Molders and Finishers, Plasterers, Molders, Clothing Cutters, Carpenters, Cigar Makers and Packers, Upholsterers, and Bricklayers. Other organizations may participate in like manner, but up to late last night had not reported their intention at headquarters. Charles W. Rowan, President of the Trades Assembly, will preside, and William Hollister, Secretary of the assembly, will act as Secretary. The eight-hour movement will be discussed by the following speakers: "Its Governing Principles and Progress," by Thomas E. Hill; "Its Economic Bearings on Society," by W. H. Salter; "Its Material Advantage to Wage-Workers," A. C. Sawyer; "Its Connection with Intelligence and Morality," by the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer. The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock sharp.

The Coopers.

The Coopers' Assembly met last night at No. 2525 Halsted street. The meeting was called to listen to a report from a committee appointed two weeks ago to prepare a plan for boycotting such firms as employed prison labor or handled goods manufactured by convicts. The committee was not prepared to report and were given another two weeks in which to complete their work. An interest was expressed in the eight-hour movement, and the members of the assembly will be at Cavalry Armory tonight.

SOUTHERN PINE LANDS.

CHICAGO AND MICHIGAN MEN HAVE BOUGHT MUCH OF THEM UP.

A Total of 1,446,300 Acres Purchased in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi—Yellow Pine and Cypress to Supersede White Pine—The South Hereafter to Be the Region to Which the Country Must Look for Its Supply—Figures as to Cost of Cutting and Getting to Market.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 9.—[Special.]—Louisiana and Mississippi wake up suddenly to find that Chicago and Michigan men have purchased all their best pine lands. This city has been swarming with Northern lumber barons for the last few days who are happy over their purchase of 1,446,300 acres of Government lands at $1.25 per acre—a total of $1,800,000. Three years ago surveying parties and experts began exploring both States, locating accurately all of the long-leaved pine lands, and writing out data on their location and proximity to water and other transportation. When the information was all secured at an expense of about $15,000, the desirable lands were taken with hot haste. The lands thus purchased from the Government run 10,000 feet to the acre, and hold 15,000,000,000 feet of standing timber.

The list of purchasers is as follows:

In the Calcasieu district, Southwestern Louisiana, a Chicago syndicate comprising Messrs. Wirt Dexter, N. K. Fairbank, F. H. Head, H. B. Perkins, and Robinson & Lacey of Grand Rapids, Mich., have taken 100,600 acres.

The Calcasieu Lumber Company, comprising Benton Hanchett, Louis Penoyer, W. S. Green, Ezra Rust, and Mr. Harden of Saginaw; N. B. Bradley & Sons and B. E. Warren of Bay City; W. C. Yawkey, E. M. Fowler, and S. Chapman of Detroit; E. A. & E. F. Brakenridge of New Orleans, has 130,000 acres.

Other purchases in the Calcasieu are: Grand Rapids—The Hon. C. C. Comstock, 35,000 acres; E. F. Uhl, Robinson & Lacey, and Dr. George K. Johnson, 32,000 acres; G. W. Gay, 15,000 acres; N. W. Northrop and Robinson & Lacey, 3,500 acres; A. B. Watson and Robinson & Lacey, 2,800 acres; Penoyer Bros., Oscoda, 14,000 acres; E. A. & E. F. Brakenridge (formerly of Saginaw), 20,000 acres; M. R. Gay, Detroit, 5,000 acres; Charles Winchester, Ashburnham, Mass., 16,000 acres; William E. Rice, New Jersey, 40,000 acres; Lutcher & Moore, Orange, Tex., 56,000 acres; G. E. Wasey, Detroit, 15,000 acres; Pack & Woods, Cleveland, 26,000 acres; H. Lamport, Victoria, Ont., 16,000 acres; H. & B. Biers, New Orleans, 8,000 acres; S. R. Prentiss, Oakland, Cal., 25,000 acres; Berkett & McPherson, Howell, Mich., 20,000 acres. Total, 577,300 acres.

The purchasers in the Red River district of Louisiana are as follows: Gov. R. A. Alger, Detroit, 10,000 acres; G. E. Wasey, Detroit, 10,000 acres; Grattick, South & Friar, Detroit, 30,000 acres; John L. Woods, Cleveland, 64,000 acres; A. B. Watson, I. M. Weston of Grand Rapids, and M. B. Hull, Chicago, 18,000 acres (runs 20,000 feet to the acre); William Hake, Grand Rapids, 8,000 acres. Total, 140,000 acres.

In the northeastern district of Louisiana the purchasers are: W. D. Morley, Marine City, Mich., 40,000 acres; E. A. Brakenridge, 5,000 acres; Henry and B. D. Hamlin, Southport, Pa., and R. W. Wright, Westfield, N. Y., 45,000 acres; L. D. Wetmore, Warren, Pa., 9,000 acres; J. P. Jefferson and E. Wetmore, Warren, Pa., 8,000 acres; Charles Parmalee, Warren, Pa., 3,000 acres. Total, 110,000 acres. Total for Louisiana, 827,300 acres.

The sales in Mississippi are as follows:

Pearl River district—On the eastern bank D. A. and J. W. Blodgett of Grand Rapids have 85,000 acres which they have recently purchased of I. M. Weston and Robinson & Lacey of the same place. They can travel forty-eight miles on a north and south line without leaving their own land. Adjoining it the Mississippi Lumber Company, comprising Joseph Heald, Grand Rapids, John C. Lewis, H. E. Staples, M. B. and C. E. Covell, and W. F. Nufer of Whitehall, own 16,000 acres, and Adam Hafer of the firm of Weston, Hafer & Whitehall, 5,000 acres. Lying between Pearl and Wolf Rivers I. M. Weston, Grand Rapids, R. T. Wilson, Ogden and Robert Goelet of New York own 50,000 acres; adjoining these lands Charles Bewick, Andrew and William Comstock, and Edward Kanter, Detroit, have 100,000 acres, and B. F. Southworth 7,000 acres. Total, 263,000 acres.

On streams tributary to the Pascagoola River in Eastern Mississippi are: On Leaf River, I. M. Weston, A. B. Watson, Grand Rapids, and M. B. Hull, Chicago, 38,000 acres; Watson, Weston & Stanton, Grand Rapids, 8,000; Pascagoola Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, comprising A. B. Watson, I. M. Weston, Osterhout & Fox Lumber Company, White, Friant & Co., H. T. Stanton, O. R. Wilmarth, and E. Ware, 50,000 acres. President Watson and Treasurer Weston of this company are now at the mouth of the Pascagoola River locating grounds for mills and boomage. On Black and Red Creeks Senator T. W. Palmer, Detroit, ex-Congressman Jay Hubbell, Houghton, Mich., Col. F. B. Stockbridge, Kalamazoo, Paul Blackmar, Big Rapids, G. C. Wetherby, and Mr. Randall and associates of Indianapolis have 90,000 acres. West of these lands F. Henry, Warren, Pa., has 8,000 acres; Henry Hamlin, Smithport, Pa., 21,000 acres; John McEwen, Bradford, Pa., 30,000 acres; I. L. Lyon, Detroit, 5,000 acres; William Solomon, Grand Rapids, 6,000 acres; Otto Plock, New York, 100,000 acres. Total, 356,000 acres. Total for Mississippi, 619,000 acres. Total for both States, 1,446,300 acres.

The gradual disappearance of pine in Michigan led the lumber barons to turn their attention to the Southern and Pacific coast pineries. The South had the advantage because it could supply the same markets that have drawn on Michigan at about the same price. The leading question at the outset was, Could the white pine have a successor in the market? Investigation and experiment proved that, while the yellow pine alone could not replace the white pine, yet taken in connection with the cypress it gave better satisfaction. The advantages of the yellow pine are strength, durability, and freedom from insects and "shakes." It has been found to be superior for flooring. Even on the Kennebec River in Maine it has supplanted for mill-building the white pine growing indigenously there. Marshall Field's new warehouse contains about 1,500,000 feet of it. Because of its hardness to work it has met with the opposition of carpenters and builders. It also contains pitch, which melts and throws out paint. In order to obviate these difficulties, the cypress is used in connection for finishing, and has come into great popularity for that purpose.

The next serious question discussed was, Could the yellow pine be put on the market as cheaply as the white pine? Taking Louisville as the central market, both pines were found to be equi-distant. The Michigan pine is now selling at from $50 to $100 per acre, while the Southern pine sells at from $1.25 to $2.50 per acre. The difference of first cost was therefore found to equalize the expense of getting the yellow pine on the market. At this late day it is generally admitted that the South must soon supply the entire country with pine, in which case the lumber interests will outrank the cotton industry.

In regard to the economy of handling, the Southern pine was found to have a great advantage. The ground where it grows is level and open. The forests are like a grove with no underbrush, so that one can drive through them anywhere. There is no expense for road building, which is a considerable item in the North. The Southern streams are favorable for running logs, and are deep and sluggish. The overflows are favorable for rafting, but wild running is impossible owing to the spreading of the bayous. The timber being straight is taken directly to the mill and does not have to be sawed in the woods. The single disadvantage of logging is in regard to the supplies for logmen. There is no environing farming region as in the North. The South is a country where much that is used for food is bought and everything that is produced is sold.

The Southern pineries are never troubled with fires, as they contain no underbrush. Herds of cattle and sheep feed in them. Every spring the grass and sprouts are burned off without danger to the trees, keeping them as clean as a park. The regions are elevated from 100 to 200 feet, dry, free from malaria, and healthy, so that logging can be carried on the year around. The pineries are generally intersected with bayous, but logging railways can be laid at a very small cost.

The cypress is soft, more closely resembling the better qualities of the white pine. It is easily worked and commands a high price in the market merely because of its value and superiority. It grows in clusters on low, swampy ground subject to overflows. On account of its aquatic life it endures exposure to the weather for centuries. Cypress roofs and sidewalks in New Orleans are a century old. It is usually cut in low water and floated out in high water.

The Northern lumber companies are rapidly erecting mills and putting them in order. In the Calcasieu district there are fourteen mills running, and producing a half million feet per day.

NORTH SIDE RAPID TRANSIT.

A Talk with Mr. Yerkes on the Subject of a Cable Road.

More than ordinary interest has been excited of late in the question of rapid transit on the North Side, particularly since the North Chicago City Railway has changed hands, and many who live far north of the river have been hoping that something would be done whereby they could get to and from their homes in less time than now. Some have suggested a cable road taking State, Clark, and Wells streets as the first to be improved, and then gradually embracing the others. A reporter called upon Mr. Yerkes, President of the North Chicago City Railway, yesterday afternoon at his office in the company's building, corner Division and Clark streets, to learn what idea the company had in regard to improvement and to ascertain if it had any plan or project for bettering the service now extended to its patrons.

"Have you seen the articles in relation to the cabling of the North Side road?" asked the reporter.

"Yes. I have read them," Mr. Yerkes replied.

"Do you favor the scheme which some residents there seem to have in mind?".

"It is such an intricate one that it couldn't practically be put in operation, according to my opinion, even if we desired to lay a cable road."

"In what respect do you think it impracticable?"

"There is a suggestion of some kind of an arrangement to cross the bridges, and a loop around Randolph and Lake streets, and several other matters I don't just remember, which I think would be impracticable to do. Then, again, nobody seems to consider the amount of money that would be involved."

"Do you know what it cost to lay the South Side cable road?"

"No, I do not, except from hearsay."

"What have you heard?"

"I have heard the cost stated at $200,000 per mile."

"Don't you think it can be laid now for less than that?"

"Well, I guess it could; but even say it cost one-half that amount, with the forty miles of road we would have to cable it would cost us $4,000,000, not taking into consideration engines, cars, and all the paraphernalia necessary for the plant."

"It has been stated," suggested the reporter, "that cable roads are laid now much cheaper than they used to be. Do you know anything about that?"

"If the North Side road should be cabled," replied Mr. Yerkes, "it would be no cheap plant that would be put in. I have seen enough of that sort of economy. In Philadelphia they attempted to lay a cheap cable road. After it had gone through one winter it was found that the company couldn't operate it without making improvements in the construction which, of course, were very costly—much more so than if the road had been laid right at first."

"Do you think the cable system is much cheaper than the horse system to operate?"

"From information I have received I believe it is. The great trouble, however, is the original cost of the plant."

"Do you think that to lay a cable on the different roads you operate would result in an increase in the value of property on the North Side?"

"Yes, I think it would. Of course, what tends to give people better facilities for traveling tends to enhance values."

"If your company should be shown that to change the present system to a cable one would be a great advantage, would you do it, do you think?"

"I can't say," said Mr. Yerkes in conclusion. "We might, however."

WERE THE ALDERMEN BOUGHT?

Beginning of the Legislative Investigation of the Grant by the Buffalo Council to the Standard Natural Gas Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—[Special.]—The legislative investigation into the charges of corruption made against the Aldermen in connection with their passage of a grant to the Standard Natural Gas Fuel Company began today. There is much interest taken, and appearances indicate that the committee will not get through in three days, as they have so confidently counted on. The counsel for the committee is ex-Judge Brundage. About the first thing that was done this morning was the reading of a letter to Brundage from Adelbert Moot, attorney for J. N. Matthews of the *Express*, on account of whose editorial the investigation was ordered, in which that gentleman stated that Mr. Matthews would not place the evidence which he had in Mr. Brundage's hands. The reason given for this was that Mr. Brundage had said he did not care how the investigation terminated. Mr. Matthews was put on the stand and stated that Brundage told him that he was in the case for the money there was in it. This Brundage immediately pronounced untrue. After this tilt matters went more smoothly. Mr. Matthews detailed various things which led him to think the Aldermen had been corrupted and suggested the names of witnesses to be called. Among the other witnesses today was Thomas Loomis, President of the Producers' Natural Gas Company, which has also petitioned for the right to lay mains. He swore that in the office of the attorney of his company, James Frazer Gluck, he met James Franklin and another Alderman. The former said the Standard concern had put its money in the hands of Ald. Jack White and Ald. George W. Patridge, and that it would be necessary to distribute it before the grant could pass. Mr. Gluck had also told him that it cost $30,000 to pass the grant, but that their grant could be passed for $5,000. Ald. Franklin went on the stand and denied point-blank all that Loomis had said about him. The investigation will continue tomorrow.

THE MINISTERS AT FREEPORT.

Second Day's Meeting of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Church—New Appointments.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—The second day's meeting of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Church has been one of considerable interest. The morning session was opened by Bishop Dubs. The Rev. H. Huelster of the Wisconsin Conference was received as one of the advisory members. The boundaries of the six Presiding-Elder districts were agreed upon. They will have headquarters at Freeport, Mendota, Chicago, Naperville, Elgin, and Peoria. In the Freeport district Rock Grove, Oakley, and State Line appointments were formed into a charge called Rock Grove Circuit. The Presiding Elders as stationed today are as follows: Chicago district, the Rev. Frederick Busse; Naperville, the Rev. John Snyder; Elgin, the Rev. D. B. Byers; Freeport, the Rev. William Huelster; Mendota, the Rev. Henry Messner; Peoria, the Rev. August Fuessele. The only new elder chosen was Mr. Busse. Mr. Byers was reëlected, and the other four were restationed.

The Rev. P. W. Raidabaugh, editor of the *Living Epistle* and Sunday-school literature, addressed the conference this morning concerning his work. The Rev. William Yost spoke for a short time in the interests of the Evangelical Publishing-House at Cleveland, reporting its condition to be good. All the leading papers and magazines of this church are published by this house, of which Mr. Yost is one of the managers. A number of young ministers were granted licenses to preach. The Rev. Henry Messner, who for a few years was located in Chicago, is the oldest member of the conference. He is now 68 years old, and has been preaching about forty-seven years. The next oldest minister of this conference is the Rev. Caugucnstine, now preaching at Washington. He was formerly pastor of Emanuel Church, is 66 years old, and has been over forty years in the ministry.

OLD ERIN'S PARLIAMENT.

CHAMBERLAIN'S FOUR OBJECTIONS TO THE GLADSTONE PLAN.

They Are the Exclusion of the Irish from Westminster, the Renunciation of Imperial Taxation, the Surrender of Judges, and the Supreme Authority Given in Matters Not Specially Barred—John Morley Defends the Scheme—The Land Purchase Bill to Come Up Next Thursday.

LONDON, April 9.—The House of Commons was again crowded this afternoon. Among the visitors were the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge and many Peers and Ambassadors. Although the attendance showed the intense interest that is taken in the progress of the debate on the Irish bill, the public excitement has somewhat abated. An urgent whip had been issued by the Conservatives urging all the party members to be in their seats in the House of Commons this evening, in view of important developments which it was declared were likely to occur. Twenty seats had been hatted in the House before noon. Mr. Biggar, Parnellite member for West Cavan, secured the first seat today.

Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons at 5:10 o'clock. He was greeted with loud and hearty cheers by the Parnellite and Radical members. Mr. Edward Heneage, who last evening resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, was also cheered by the Conservatives when he entered. He took a back seat below the gangway. Mr. Gladstone, though suffering somewhat from fatigue caused by last night's exertion, was in good health and spirits. On the opening of the House several Conservatives presented petitions against granting a separate Parliament to Ireland. Mr. Gladstone was heartily cheered when he arose and said that the debate would be continued until Monday, when he hoped to close the discussion. He announced that the budget would be introduced Tuesday and the Irish Land bill Thursday, the latter being a necessary supplement to the Home-Rule bill. He proposed that the House adjourn for a week's holiday at Easter.

Mr. Chamberlain was received with faint cheers upon rising to resume the debate. He said that he rose more for the purpose of making a personal explanation than with the object of entering upon a detailed discussion of the speech of Mr. Gladstone. Continuing, he said that when he was asked to join the Government he told Mr. Gladstone that he did not think it possible to reconcile a separate Parliament at Dublin, as demanded by the Irish members, with the conditions of full guaranties for the security of the Empire, and Mr. Gladstone informed him that all he wanted then was an independent inquiry into the subject of the government of Ireland. He wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone Jan. 3 in which he explained that he could not consent to the establishment of a separate Parliament in Dublin, and it was on that understanding that he consented to join the Cabinet. He had presumed from what Mr. Gladstone told him that the whole Cabinet would proceed step by step in consultation to build a scheme of home rule not involving separation. It was not until March 13 that Mr. Gladstone startled the Cabinet by bringing forward a scheme involving the issue of £150,000,000 in consols. At this point Mr. Gladstone, interrupting, reminded Mr. Chamberlain that he had not received permission of her Majesty's Government to reveal the land proposals. Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, said that he would reserve his explanation. He did not resign on the land purchase proposals alone, but on the whole scheme. Still, he asked, how could he explain his position if his hands were tied? [Conservative cheers.] He asked if he might be permitted to read his letter to Mr. Gladstone.

Here an angry discussion took place between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone. The latter declared that he could not go beyond the limits of the permission given Mr. Chamberlain, who thereupon complained that his explanation would be lame and incomplete. He would never be able to justify his conduct to the House and to the country. He took four principal objections to the scheme for the government of Ireland:

First—To the proposal to exclude the Irish members from Westminster.

Second—To renouncing, as proposed, the exercise of the right of imperial taxation.

Third—To the surrender of the appointments of Judges and Magistrates.

Finally—To the supreme authority given to the Irish Parliament in matters not specially excluded from its authority.

Since he had left the Cabinet, he said, an important change had been made by retaining power over the customs and excise duties, but the proposal now appeared utterly inconsistent with the principle that taxation and representation should go together. He further objected to any scheme that laid upon the British taxpayer a tremendous liability with excessive risk, as such a project could only be looked upon as a bribe to modify the hostility of Irish landowners to home rule. He did not believe that the Irish people would agree to be deprived of all voice in the control of matters and policies in which they were deeply interested, and he asserted that Ireland was being asked to occupy a degrading position which the people would never accept. Further, the contribution which Ireland was to be called on to pay to the Imperial Treasury was fixed by the scheme, and could not be increased even in case the United Kingdom be placed in a position of the direst peril; and where then, he asked, was the integrity of the Empire?

The financial question, he continued, divided itself into two parts. The English taxpayer would object to any additional burden being thrown on him to make good Irish deficiencies and the Irish taxpayers, if there were a deficiency in the budget owing to failure of the excise and customs duties, would be called on to pay new taxes, failing which the Government would be obliged to repudiate their obligations. The scheme would be accepted grudgingly, and in the course of two years there would be an attempt to revise or alter it. As for himself, rather than face the future agitation which would be certain to prevail between the two countries, rather than face the future distractions and foreign complications which would arise by having a quasi-independent Government, he would vote for separation pure and simple. [Loud cheers.] The opponents of the Government's scheme were told that the only alternative was coercion. That was not his alternative. The agrarian discontent had arisen chiefly through evictions by landlords. He would propose to deprive landlords of the power to evict for six months, guaranteeing them six months rent, the land being security for the sum advanced. During this period a peace commission, composed of members of every section represented in Parliament could conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the land question. Besides this, he looked for a solution of the home-rule matter in the direction of federation. He was not, he declared, pedantically pledged to his former proposals for a National Council. Under a federation Ireland would remain an integral portion of the Empire. The principle of federation had been successful in Italy, Germany, and America. It would, he asserted, maintain the imperial unity and at the same time satisfy the desires of the Irish people for local self-government.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was received with marked coldness.

Mr. Healy taunted Mr. Chamberlain with using his five years of experience to attack a Minister of fifty years' experience. He ridiculed the scheme of Mr. Chamberlain as impracticable and as involving an indefinit postponement of legislation. How could they, he asked, set up a federation in Ireland without first starting some kind of a local legislature?

Sir John Lubbock (Liberal) said he believed if the bill passed at all it would be against the wishes of the great majority of the people of the country. The bill was entirely opposed to the views expressed by the Premier in his Midlothian speeches and its result would be the dismemberment of the Empire.

The Marquis of Hartington rose to speak at 10 p. m. and was loudly cheered. It required, he said, no prolonged examination of the scheme submitted last night, with so much eloquence and ability, to say that the project for establishing future relations between this country and Ireland was one which it would

be absolutely impossible for them to make themselves parties to. [Cheers.] The distinguishing feature of the Act of Union was the creation of one sovereign Legislature, which was to be the sole legislative body for the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and it was the Kingdom thus legislatively united that was meant when they spoke of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. [Cheers.] The country, he said, had no sufficient warning; it had no warning at all that any proposals of the magnitude and vastness of those which were explained last night were to be considered in the present Parliament, much less that they were to form the first subject for consideration. [Cheers.] The House of Commons had no moral right to initiate legislation of which the constituencies had not been previously informed. The result of the last election was not altogether what had been expected. The present triumph of the Liberal party was not as complete as had been anticipated, and if it had been known that the first work of the new Parliament and the Liberal Ministry was to be the entire resettlement of the legislative relations between England and Ireland, the result might have been the return of a large Conservative majority. [Opposition cheers.] If the proposals of the Prime Minister were accepted by the Irish members it would only give them vantage ground for demanding fresh concessions. Whatever might be the fate of the measure, its introduction by a responsible Minister would have done much that could never be recalled. [Cheers.] This measure would henceforth be the minimum of the Irish demand. If, as he thought likely it did not command the support of the people of the country, its introduction without adequate consideration or preparation would have added vastly to the great difficulties of the future government of Ireland. [Cheers.] He could not believe that the people of England would consent to the loyal minority in Ireland being handed over to the majority without a more effectual and more adequate protection than afforded by the provisions of this bill. [Loud cheers.] If the scheme was good for Ireland it was good equally for Scotland and Wales. If the latter demanded domestic Legislatures of their own and the demand was conceded, the result would be that there would be a House of Parliament, with every Scotch and Welsh member excluded, acting as Imperial Legislature for the whole United Kingdom. [Cheers.] If the people of England and Scotland thought injustice was being done to the minority in Ireland, that minority would not appeal to them in vain, and be feared that in that way this bill, in the interests of peace, would likely occasion more serious disturbances than any that had yet risen. We cannot, he said, escape from responsibility by the delegation to another body of executive power which we know would be used by it in a manner we should condemn. Continuing, he said that now the people had been brought face to face with the alternative of the disruption of the Empire or the evils and calamities that would follow from the rejection of this scheme, they would, he believed, require that their representatives should, in relation to Irish affairs, agree to sink all minor differences [Opposition cheers], and unite as one man to hand down to their successors the great Empire compact and complete as they inherited it, and maintain throughout its length and breadth the undisputed supremacy of the law.

Lord Hartington's speech met with a better reception than did that of Chamberlain's.

John Morley, on rising, was greeted with vociferous cheers by the Parnellites. He said the debate tonight had been a painful one, and no little thought at the last election he would be called upon in Parliament to vindicate his position against two of his oldest comrades in politics; but the occasion had come and he agreed that the crisis was one in which private feeling must yield to public consideration. Though he had little to fear, in ransacking past utterances about Ireland, he thought it would be better for the purposes of that high constitutional debate to pass the great amnesty and abstain from the attempt to prove political inconsistency. If the members of Parliament thought so ill of the people of Ireland as to think they would be in sympathy with burglars and conspirators, let them not talk about free institutions. Let them show the courage of their opinions and say boldly—what many of them thought—that Irishmen were not fit for self-government and not ripe for representative institutions. Liberal as he was, Radical as he was, he would rather go upon the lines of strong repression than proceed upon the policy that had been pursued for the last fifty years. Neither Chamberlain nor Hartington appeared to realize that the immediate and pressing problem before Parliament was, How Ireland was to be governed. He regretted that Chamberlain should have thought it necessary to have referred to Gladstone's statement, during the Civil War in the United States, that the South made a nation. That was the mistaken judgment of a great historical occasion, but history would judge it very leniently when it looked back upon Italy, Greece, and Bulgaria, and now upon Ireland. As to the course which Chamberlain advised should be pursued in preference to the scheme of government, it was the most extraordinary proposal ever made by a person of Chamberlain's eminence and character.

The failure of the policy of the present Ministry would be the signal for the necessity of dealing with the league. That was not to be done by a pen-and-ink proclamation. It would mean the passing of a Coercion act giving the executive in Ireland the power to suppress meetings, arrest persons on suspicion, enter houses, and it would be necessary to lock up a good many priests. He called upon Lord Hartington for a statement as to how he would propose to rescue the country from the renewal of the past policy of vacillation, alternate hesitation, and precipitancy. The proposals of the Ministry were, in their opinion, the only lines on which, under the system of free and popular institutions, the government of Ireland could possibly be carried on, and he (Morley) believed the Irish Legislature would be as capable of self-government.

Mr. Gladstone has placed on the notice paper of the House of Commons a notice that he will ask leave Thursday to introduce a bill to make amended provision for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland.

How It Is Viewed—The Absorbing Interest Taken in England in the Scheme—Feeling in Other European Governments.

LONDON, April 9.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Twenty-four hours of reflection and consultation have tended to confirm the belief that Mr. Gladstone's speech has gone far to unite the English Radicals on his Irish program, but it has also been made clear that the Whig revolt is more serious than has latterly been thought. So far as popular indications go they are with Mr. Gladstone.

The provincial liberal papers, as a whole, accept the scheme with fewer protests and reservations than were expected. Of course, the London press are dead against it. Of the thirteen dailies here only the *News* approves of the bill. The comments of the others range from the violent anathemas of the *Times* to the conceited patronage of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. All are hostile. The objections raised by the Liberal papers are worthy of examination. Oddly enough, these mostly centre on the proposal to remove the Irish members from Westminster. The Irish members themselves, realizing how successful their efforts to be disagreeable have been, are filled with astonishment that the English do not leap at the chance to be rid of them. But the chief hitch thus far seems to be this very point. The Englishman by slow stages has arrived at a point where he can tolerate the idea of giving the Irish a sort of toy parliament for domestic use, provided it be kept over in Ireland, but he stands dismayed at the proposition to alter the existing condition of things at St. Stephens, right under his nose. This he feels would be a visible sign of all sorts of evils, vaguely lumped in the phrase "disruption of the Empire." It is probable that other phrases of the bill will more or less divert attention from this when people have time to consider the whole thing, but just now this seems to be the storm-centre.

Intelligent discussion can scarcely be said to have begun, for the scheme is so sweeping, involved, and novel that its scope has not yet been mastered. The speeches in the House of Commons tonight have contributed little to an elucidation of the problem. The absorbing topic is the fiasco of Mr. Chamberlain's speech. He was less fluent than usual, and a thin flippancy of manner, doubly notable in contrast to the deep, almost devotional earnestness of Mr. Gladstone, induced a critical spirit in his auditors. His brief passage-at-arms with Mr. Gladstone over his letter to the latter disconcerted him, and when he developed his own childish scheme for national councils the thing was met with such honest derision on both sides of the House that all chance of an effective speech was lost. When he sat down only the Tories set up a perfunctory little cheer. Chamberlain stock, which has been declining since February, has tonight gone out of reach. The Marquis of Hartington, on the contrary, made a strong, temperate, weighty speech, probably the best of his life, and the Irish are afraid of its effect on the wavering minds of both parties.

It is understood tonight that the Marquis of Salisbury has succeeded in whipping in almost all the mutinous Tories. It is probable now that not more than three or four will vote for the bill, though some others may absent themselves.

The general rebellion of the Scotch Liberal press has increased the nervousness about the Scotch vote, which has been doubtful for weeks back, but the reception given the Ulster Presbyterian delegation by the Scotch members the other day was so critical in tone that there is still room for hopes that they will content themselves with amending the bill in committee. As the budget is down for Tuesday it is probable the debate will close Monday evening.

Mr. T. M. Healy's speech tonight was a splendid effort. Mr. T. P. O'Connor and a few others will speak Monday. The guessers on both sides are less sanguine tonight than before, but it still seems safe to count on a majority of thirty for the bill on its second reading.

I heard this prediction regarding the first test vote made by an old statistical whip: Six hundred and twenty-six members will divide—some Liberal abstainers and pairs thus reducing the vote from the full 670. Of these he thought there would divide: For the scheme 86 Parnellites—of course, none of them being absent nor pairing—with 240 Liberals, making 326. Then, against the scheme, 240 Tories—say ten paired out of their full number, 250—being an equal number with the Liberals voting, and sixty followers of Hartington and Chamberlain—thus making a majority, through Parnell preponderances, of twenty-six. "Not quite as tight a fit as a guardsman's coat, but still a serviceable pair of stays," concluded the old whip.

The Earl of Morley, Commissioner of Works, has resigned.

LONDON, April 9.—Dispatches from all over Great Britain and Ireland show that everywhere popular interest was absorbed in the outcome of yesterday evening's proceedings in the House of Commons. Extra editions of the various daily newspapers were issued in all the provincial towns as rapidly as news could be obtained from London and printed, and the sales everywhere are reported as having been enormous. Country people went into the towns everywhere in the United Kingdom and remained over night to hear the earliest and the latest news from Parliament.

In Cork there is much excitement over Mr. Gladstone's proposals, but the general opinion of the people is favorable to them.

The conference at Lord Salisbury's residence of the members of the late Conservative Government resolved to support the Marquis of Hartington if he opposes Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

Lord Hartington, in an interview with Lord Salisbury today, arranged that no motion should be made against the Home-Rule bill until the second reading. Lord Hartington does not intend to propose an alternative scheme, though he will oppose Mr. Gladstone's bill, root and branch. He continues to be averse to the formation of a coalition government in the event of Mr. Gladstone being defeated. Mr. Chamberlain has also rejected overtures from the Conservatives for a coalition.

Among the various Radical workingmen's clubs the feeling is in favor of Mr. Gladstone. Several meetings were held tonight to discuss the project of a grand mass demonstration in support of the Home-Rule bill. It is understood that the Tory and Whig leaders of the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme preferred to force a division on the first reading of the bill, but abandoned the idea because of Mr. Chamberlain's strong opposition to it.

The Cabinet held a meeting at 2 o'clock.

Burns, the Socialist leader, in defending himself and his colleagues today, during their trial on the charge of having incited the Trafalgar square riots, said that the occasion demanded strong language. He contended that if the language for which he and the other defendants were being tried was seditious, "then the speech of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons last evening, when he proposed the disintegration of the Empire, was seditious also."

The Loyal Patriotic Union held a meeting tonight at which resolutions were adopted denouncing Mr. Gladstone's scheme. The union has called a meeting for Wednesday next to be held in Her Majesty's Theatre to protest against the project of the Premier.

The corporation of Cork and other Irish bodies have passed resolutions expressing their gratitude to Mr. Gladstone.

PARIS, April 9.—Mr. Gladstone's speech is the uppermost topic of conversation in literary and political circles.

M. Clémenceau, in an interview today, stated that he thought Mr. Gladstone was the most astonishing man in history. It matters not what the fate of his scheme may be, he has sown seed that is sure to germinate and thrive.

More Press Comment Upon the Scheme Proposed by Mr. Gladstone—The Editors Are Far from Unanimous.

LONDON, April 10—5 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The verbatim shorthand report of Mr. Gladstone's speech in pamphlet form goes on sale early this morning. It consists—and as printed in the *Times*—of 24,700 words.

Edwin Arnold, who has just returned from Siam to reëdit the *Telegraph*, says that Morley's speech last night amounted to this: "We have so long struggled with the Irish difficulties that the time has now come to commit political suicide." And of Chamberlain's effort he says: "His eloquent and impressive peroration has sealed the doom of the Premier's ill-starred scheme."

All the morning papers, save the *News*, snarl at the scheme, and no evening paper supports it. The Radical *Echo* heads its leader "Lost Opportunities," and lectures its former "G. O. M." on his "leap in the dark." On the other hand, the verdict of the majority of the English Liberal provincial press is favorable. Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, Bristol, Nottingham, York, and South Wales leading Liberal papers are very pronounced for the scheme. Three of the Scotch Liberal papers that were lately idolizing the "grand old man" are, however, hostile—the Edinburg *Scotsman*, the Glasgow *Herald*, and the Aberdeen *Free Press*.

The *Daily News*, this morning, commenting on the debate in Parliament on Mr. Gladstone's home-rule scheme, says:

> Mr. Chamberlain's arguments, though not conclusive, deserve to be attentively considered. Mr. Chamberlain deals with the superficial symptoms, while Mr. Gladstone goes to the root of the disease. We all believe that when the strictures of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington are studied in connection with Mr. Gladstone's scheme the latter will not be weakened thereby.

The *Standard* says:

> If Lord Hartington is prepared to act on his own advices the fate of the Gladstone scheme is sealed already. It is rumored that the Land bill proposed to give the task of collecting the land revenues, after the expropation of the landlords to an impartial board, which, under Mr. Gladstone's proposals, would collect the excise duties. This board would be responsible for the annual contribution to the sinking fund and the repayment of the imperial advances. This will be a charge not merely upon the revenues of the land, but upon the whole of the revenues of the board after the payment of Ireland's share of the imperial taxation out of the excise. Thus any loss by non-payment of rent will fall upon the Irish exchequer.

LONDON, April 9.—The newspapers throughout Great Britain and Ireland comment at great length on Mr. Gladstone's scheme for Irish government, the following being the points made:

Pall Mall Gazette (under the head of "This Won't Do")—We repudiate the scheme, for as it stands it places a premium on separation. We insist upon the maintenance of the supreme authority of the Parliament at Westminster in all things relating to the subjects of the crown.

Echo—We see the Liberal ranks disorganized and the party enfeebled and broken through Mr. Gladstone's egotism in undertaking the scheme on his sole responsibility.

London *Globe*—The bill is a thinly-veiled project for total separation. The measure is already doomed to failure.

Leeds *Mercury*—It is ingenious, able, and original.

Birmingham *Post*—We will not undertake to give a decision off-hand on the bill. An examination of the measure is necessary before an opinion can be given.

Edinburg *Scotsman*—The bill will not do as it stands. The exclusion of Irish members from Westminster will be fatal. Mr. Gladstone has approached the subject with heroic spirit, but his desire to be generous to Ireland has carried him too far. He was asked to give home rule and he proposes to give repeal. It is safe to say that the country will not sanction the scheme.

Edinburg *Daily Review*—We recognize Mr. Gladstone's pure, lofty, and patriotic aims, but are disappointed at the exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial Parliament.

Edinburg *Scottish Reformer*—We commend the scheme and plead for Scotch home rule.

Aberdeen *Journal*—The proposals are repulsive to every instinct of the British people and fatal to Mr. Gladstone's reputation.

Liverpool *Post*—Whether Mr. Gladstone is successful or not in carrying his bill through Parliament, he has forever killed oppression and coercion in Ireland. Proposals so unexpected as those made by the Premier require time to consider.

Manchester *Guardian*—It is a scheme substantially for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. If the bill is not rejected by Parliament it must in its central feature be recast. The representation of Ireland at Westminster must be retained. Then with this modification the measure may pass.

Newcastle *Journal*—The scheme is cumbersome and unworkable. Besides that it is crude and dangerous and is certain to be rejected.

Newcastle *Chronicle*—Though the measure may admit of improvement in detail it is the best scheme ever presented to Parliament.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* approves the scheme. The Dublin *Irish Times* and the Dublin *Express* both disapprove of it. The Liberal papers—the Aberdeen *Free Press*, the Glasgow *Herald*, the Belfast *Whig*, and the Londonderry *Standard*—all oppose the bill.

PARIS April 9.—Most of the Parisian newspapers comment approvingly on the British Premier's scheme, although some of them criticise certain of its minor features. The French editors all speak with admiration of the courage and power exhibited by Mr. Gladstone in his address, and *La France* alludes to the "venerable statesman" as a "redeemer." *Le Paris* expresses the hope that Mr. Gladstone will triumph.

BERLIN, April 9.—The *North German Gazette* says that instead of clearing the situation, Mr. Gladstone's statement appears to complicate it, and the outlook of his parlimentary future is very gloomy indeed.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says that Mr. Gladstone's scheme surpasses in grandure and boldness of conception all previous reforms, and predicts that when the first stupefaction caused by the boldness of the measure is over, and the details examined, a more correct judgment will be formed.

American Sentiment—Resolutions in Congress—Interviews and Expressions Here and There.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—In the House today Mr. O'Neill of Missouri asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives of the United States earnestly sympathizes with the Rt.-Hon. William E. Gladstone and his associates in their efforts to secure a free Parliament for the people of Ireland, and congratulates the people of that hitherto unhappy country on the prospect of an early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggle for the right of loyal self-government.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House be directed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Cox of North Carolina objected, and the resolutions were not received. Recess.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Mr. Gladstone's speech is a general topic. There is general rejoicing that Ireland is likely to get relief and justice from England, and no one questions that the Premier will be sustained, or at any rate that his proposals will eventually triumph. Col. Boland of Kentucky says Gladstone will rank with Lincoln as an emancipator. He thought the mixture of moral suasion and dynamite had won the day.

Irishmen who have taken a prominent lead in the Land League movement think Mr. Gladstone's proposal is one that can be accepted by the Irish people. They do not look upon it as a finality, but the majority seem willing to content themselves, for the present at least, with what is offered in it. It does not give all that they desire, but they express the opinion that it is more likely to be successful than if more were now demanded. Whatever objections may be found to some of its details, they say, it is a step in the right direction, and praise is everywhere accorded to Mr. Gladstone's courage.

Gen. J. D. MacAdaras of Paris is in this city tonight. He is an Irishman who follows the course of events in Ireland with the greatest care, and he was at one time thought by some to have been the mysterious "No. 1" of whom so much was heard in connection with the Phœnix Park tragedy. In conversation tonight touching Gladstone's measure, Gen. MacAdaras said that while Mr. Gladstone in his speech gives an impression of fairness, the fact was that his measure contained nothing worthy the name of constitution. What sort of a constitution would that be under which the police, judiciary, and customs of the Irish are or would be controlled by Britain's Parliament? Should this constitution be accepted the Irish members are taken out of the British Parliament, where now at least they have power as obstructionists to objectionable legislation, and they will sit on one side in a sort of school-boy debating society. The proposed constitution was not to be compared with one of the State Governments in this country. Mr. Gladstone gives the shadow but withholds the substance. Ireland should accept nothing less than the power of Grattan's Parliament. If there was any real concession in the scheme the General believed its presence would cause defeat of the measure.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—James Mooney, ex-President of the Irish National League of America; the Rev. Father Cronin, one of the leaders of the league; Anselm J. Smith, President of the local branch; and other prominent Irish-Americans cordially indorse Mr. Gladstone's new Irish policy.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 9.—Both branches of the Legislature today passed the following:

> That the people of Iowa love liberty and self-government; that they believe that a government by the people under constitutional limitation secures to the governed peace, contentment, and prosperity; that with the efforts of all men to secure these blessings the people of Iowa sympathize, and especially with the people of Ireland in their efforts to secure self-government at this time; that they extend to them congratulation over the prospect of home rule in Ireland, and, too, that a friend so great as Mr. Gladstone has arisen in England to espouse their cause.

The following dispatch was also sent:

> *To Charles Stewart Parnell:* The Iowa Legislature in session send greetings to Messrs. Parnell and Gladstone on the hopeful outlook of legislative independence for Ireland.
>
> [Signed by J. A. T. Hull, President of the Senate; Albert Head, Speaker of the House of Representatives; William Larrabee, Governor.]

A large and enthusiastic meeting of prominent Irishmen was held here today at Hibernian Hall, indorsing Gladstone's bill for home rule, with the suggested changes by Parnell. Speeches were made by the Revs. Father Flavan and Nugent, and Messrs. Loughren, Kavanaugh, and Knight.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—The following are views of leading Irish-Americans on Gladstone's plans:

> Jeremiah Quinn (private secretary of John Plankinton)—I think the bill will satisfy the Irish people the world over. It is very broad, and the first utterance of an English statesman based upon the principles of justice. The question settled, Irishmen at home could turn their attention to developing their country and in America to their private business.
>
> J. G. Donnelly (Wisconsin member Irish National League)—I have for the moment overlooked the details of Gladstone's measure in wonder and admiration at the marvelous power of Gladstone. The measure in the main is gratifying to the Irish people. The one feature of the bill which excites our keenest disapproval is that relating to the constabulary. The Irish constabulary have been the meanest instruments of England's meanest policy. One of the blessings we hoped for from home rule was the reform of the constabulary. Gladstone's bill, keeping them as they are, under the control of the Imperial Government, is a great disappointment. But Gladstone intimates that this arrangement is temporary. The bill gives Ireland a Parliament. It lifts her to a higher plane and a better prospect than she has had in six long centuries. Should the measure pass, further concessions will follow. I look for a hard struggle and possible defeat in the present Parliament. But as sure as salvation, Ireland's independence will be the ultimate outcome.
>
> Dr. Lytton Flynn—Irishmen could not ask more than Gladstone offered, but I fear that the measure cannot be carried.
>
> United States District Attorney Delaney—Mr. Gladstone has gone as far as he possibly could in the matter, and the bill ought to be satisfactory.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—[Special.]—Patrick Egan, President of the Irish Land League of America, today said that the measures proposed by Gladstone, with a few modifications, afforded a practical solution of the Irish problem. Asked for his opinion as to what the modifications should be, he said: "Well, for instance, I am inclined to think with Parnell that the subsidy of £3,000,000 which the Irish Government, according to the bill, has to pay into the Royal Treasury is rather heavy. The veto power, as outlined by Gladstone, is a little too strong. I believe the measure will be approved by the Irish Nationalists of America. There are some who would never be satisfied with anything and they will probably continue to kick. But the rank and file of the Irish sympathizers of this country will agree that Gladstone's measure is a good and just one. As to the measure being passed in the present Parliament, I believe it will. The measure will undoubtedly meet with opposition. That is to be expected. But I believe that a change will come over those who now are arrayed against the bill when they come to look at the matter after cool, calm reflection. I think that the measure will have eventually supporters enough in the present Parliament to secure its passage at this session."

An Orange Appeal for Funds to Carry on a Loyalist Campaign Against the "Fearful Persecution of the National League."

TORONTO, Ont., April 9.—[Special.]—Most Worshipful Brother W. J. Parkhill, Grand Master of the Orangemen of British America, has issued a circular to the various lodges throughout the Dominion asking for an immediate and hearty response to the appeal for help recently received from the brethren in Ireland for funds to carry on a Loyalist campaign in England and Scotland and to aid Loyalists suffering from the fearful persecution of the National League. He says:

> We constantly read of thousands of dollars being sent from this side of the Atlantic to aid the seditious in their attempts to dismember the Empire, and it is now felt that in more than words we should express to our brethren in Ireland our admiration for the heroic fight they are making for the unity of the Empire. The brethren everywhere are urged to send in their subscriptions at once to Rt. Worshipful Brother E. E. Clark, Grand Treasurer of Ontario West, Toronto, and to solicit subscriptions from all who sympathize with the Protestants of Ireland in this grave crisis.

LONDON, April 9.—The statement is made that a Loyalist organization in Londonderry has requested a large English firm to furnish it with an estimate for a large supply of Martini rifles.

Opinions in Chicago—Judge Moran.

Judge Moran said that Mr. Gladstone had proved himself Ireland's friend, and was entitled to the thanks and gratitude not only of the people of Ireland and of Irishmen the world over, but of every friend of liberty of whatever nation. "The redress of Irish grievances," continued the Judge, "will be the logical outcome and the fitting close of Mr. Gladstone's political career. With regard to the bill itself, as outlined in the reports of Mr. Gladstone's speech, I cannot say that I have formed any decided opinions, not having had time to look over the details of the project. To my present view, it is good as far as it goes. It contemplates giving what are the most material rights of local self-government. Whatever the result of the scheme may be it is a vast step towards ultimate complete liberty to Ireland in the management of Irish affairs.

"In the first place, it gives the Irish Government the right to appoint Judges and to retire the present Judges, who are objectionable to the people. The 'Irish Government' I take to mean the Ministry of the party in power—for a Parliament will soon be divided into parties, and cannot be run without a Cabinet, or what corresponds to such—and the appointments to the Judicial bench will therefore be virtually in the hands of the people. The Viceroy that Mr. Gladstone proposes, who would be the representative of the crown and independent of party, might have the same position in the Ministry that the Premier has in England, and have substantially the same relation between the crown and people as that of the Governor-General in Canada.

"The right to appoint the constabulary, or local peace officers, is an important feature. Mr. Gladstone proposes to give the control of the police ultimately to the Irish legislative body. Well, it could hardly be said that a people had self-government who could not appoint their own police force. I think the Irish Government should be given immediate control of this department—that the change should be coincident with its organization as a governing body.

"Regarding the question of fiscal unity and taxation for imperial purposes I am not prepared to speak. There may be objectionable details in Mr. Gladstone's plan of enough magnitude to negative the whole scheme, but there are none that I know of. We can only look at it from an American standpoint; the financial aspect of the bill could be properly criticised only by the Irish people.

"The prevention of the endowment of any religion is a good feature, and in accord, I believe, with the sentiments of all Irishmen. The pretense of imperfect security in Ulster I look upon as supreme sentimentality, and the talk of the dismemberment of the Empire as shallow nonsense.

"Mr. Gladstone seems to have postponed his solution of the land question, and dwelt altogether on the question of local self-government, but it may be safely assumed that his plans are laid to carry through a complete measure covering both questions. What he will do in the land question is still a mystery."

Capt. John Finerty.

Capt. Finerty, editor of the *Irish Citizen*, seems to be greatly pleased with Mr. Gladstone's proposition to give Ireland a separate Parliament, though disposed to criticise some features of the measure as he has proposed it and to condemn others. He said:

"I coincide with what Mr. Parnell said about it, as regards the financial aspect of it. I think it is unfavorable to Ireland in that respect, and also in reference to the establishment of a House of Peers. I think that is a mistake, and will breed mischief. But the general provisions of the bill and the general principles established by it are about as much as could be expected from Gladstone under the circumstances. I don't think the Irish people will be satisfied unless they are allowed the management of their own taxes in their own way, without dictation from England, and I don't believe that any settlement will be satisfactory to them that does not give the Irish parliament the control of the police. However, it is a big step in advance, and it has been won simply by the persistency of the national Irishmen, who were receiving the condemnation of three-fourths of the world five years ago. They stand today not alone justified, but glorified by the admission of Gladstone himself. I think that the bill will be modified most likely on both sides, but I have no doubt it will eventually pass. I believe that Mr. Gladstone will carry it through, and will be supported by the masses of the English, Scotch, and Irish people, and, I must add, that I don't believe there exists another English statesman today capable of facing the task.

"As regards the provision for a £25 franchise in the election of the House of Peers, I consider that one of the most dangerous principles embodied and the most objectionable part of the scheme. I look upon it as contrary to the spirit of the times, and calculated to place power in the hands of a set of class legislators who will work for their own interests. However, these are but matters of detail, and do not interfere with the victory of the Irish people in the recognition of the great principle of national autonomy embodied in the bill, while it will, of course, strengthen the future claims of Ireland to even a larger measure of State Government."

W. J. Quan.

W. J. Quan said that he had carefully studied every detail of Mr. Gladstone's proposals, and was delighted with them as being the first great practical solution proposed of the problem of how to remedy the grievances of Ireland. The bill was not everything that could be desired, but it was more than had been expected, and was well worthy the reputation of Europe's greatest statesman, Mr. Gladstone. "I did not very well see how any bill could benefit the country that did not provide for the protection of Irish industries," continued Mr. Quan. "Mr. Gladstone's speech, however, has changed my opinion. The feeling of the people that they are under laws made by themselves, and not those of a foreign power, counts for a great deal. If Irish industries could be protected, whether by tariff or otherwise, it would be well for the country, but it seems hard to conceive any fair plan by which England should admit Irish goods free and yet pay Ireland a tariff for the admission of English goods. This rule holds good in Canada, but the relations between Ireland and England are infinitly closer than between Canada and England. This matter may be one of the details Mr. Gladstone will have to settle before the bill is passed, and if any one can settle it satisfactorily it is he. The bill should restore peace to Ireland and turn the people's thoughts from politics. I think there is excellent prospect of its early passage, for I cannot see why Englishmen should oppose it. They should be glad of a rest from Irish complaints. It is constructed, I believe, to give the maximum of concession and satisfaction to Ireland with the minimum of objection from the rest of the Empire. I have been talking with various business and other friends and acquaintances today on the subject—some of them English, some Scotch, many Irish—and they substantially agree with what I have told you. It has even been proposed to hold a joint mass-meeting of the Irish, English, and Scotch of Chicago for the purpose of considering the advisability of erecting a statue to Mr. Gladstone in one of our parks as a tribute to his great efforts and success on behalf of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's plans will, of course, include an equally satisfactory settlement of the question of land tenure, and the results of the whole measure will probably be that Irishmen will in a few years outdo even Englishmen themselves in loyalty to the Imperial Government. Under prosperity ill-feeling cannot long live. Anyhow, if Ireland is not a happy nation it will not be Gladstone's fault."

THE GAS ALDERMEN.

The Indecent Haste in the Council—The Sort of Medicine They Should Get.

THE TRIBUNE this morning expresses its opinion in very vigorous language of the indecent haste exercised by the retiring Board of Aldermen in passing the West Side gas ordinance over the Mayor's veto. Five of the Aldermen who voted in the affirmative were defeated at Tuesday's election, and were given to understand by the people they have misrepresented that their services were no longer desired. Whatever the merits of the case it would have been nothing but common decency on the part of the expiring gangites to have left the matter to be voted on by the newly-elected Aldermen, fresh from the people, and who are supposed to know something of the wishes of the constituencies they are to represent. The united vote of the gang Aldermen is not an indorsement that any measure can well afford to have.

A little of the medicine that New York is prescribing for some of its disreputable Aldermen and ex-Aldermen might produce a very healthy effect if administered in this quarter.

If there was anything lacking to convince the people that the present City Council is rotten to the core, last night's session would have supplied all the evidence that any intelligent, honest citizen could reasonably ask for.—*Mail.*

ANOTHER IN THE TOILS.

ARREST OF PRESIDENT RICHMOND OF THE BROADWAY SURFACE ROAD.

He Is Charged with Having Attempted to Bribe Charles B. Waite When the Latter Was an Alderman—The Accused Is Arraigned and Promptly Furnishes Bail—Other Important Arrests Expected Very Soon—A Railroad Quarrel.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—The first one of the threatened proceedings against the persons accused of having bribed the Aldermen of 1884 into granting the Broadway Railroad franchise was begun today by the arrest and indictment of James A. Richmond. He is the President of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company. The accusation against him is made by ex-Ald. Waite, and the warrant for his arrest was issued by Recorder Smyth. District-Attorney Martine put the warrant into the hands of Inspector Byrnes for execution. Richmond was taken into custody by Byrnes about 9:30 o'clock this morning, and was piloted at once to the District Attorney's office. Mr. Addison Cammack became Mr. Richmond's bondsman after the formal arraignment. The indictment charged James A. Richmond with having offered to Charles B. Waite June 20, 1884, while Waite was a member of the Board of Aldermen, "a large sum of money of great value" to vote as a member of the Board of Aldermen to give to the Broadway Surface Railway Company a franchise it was seeking to lay railway tracks on Broadway. The indictment was couched in the usual legal verbiage, but that's what it meant in plain English. There were two counts in the indictment. The first count charged bribery directly; the second charged promising and offering a bribe—a legal distinction, but one of no particular difference in the average man's mind. It was bribing Ald. Waite that Mr. Richmond was charged with, and the charge was made on ex-Ald. Waite's testimony, both oral and in writing.

Ald. Robert E. De Lacy is not coming back to New York City for some time. He intended to come back when he went away, but the arrest of Richmond and the credited talk of prosecuting every Alderman who had anything to do with passing Jacob Sharp's Broadway Railroad franchise at the secret meeting have induced him to change his mind. Ald. De Lacy has not gone to Florida. He is in a quiet country town not far from New York. To a friend who saw him De Lacy said that for the present he intended to keep away from this city if it was possible for him to do so.

Charles B. Waite.



[The father of Charles B. Waite, died a very rich man, leaving his estate in the hands of his widow, his son, and George W. Pullman, as executors. Mr. Pullman failed to qualify, and thus Waite was left practically in control of the estate, being able to influence his mother as he wished. He was at the head of affairs at the Brevoort House at the time, and the property was making large money; but instead of attending to business he entered politics, which swallowed up much of his fortune. It is said he spent $36,000 in the campaign of 1882, when Cleveland became Governor. He also lived in splendid style. The leading jewelers did a thriving trade with him, and it is said many of them hold judgments for large amounts against him. Immediately after the death of the elder Waite the family lived in palatial style in Paris, and their house near the Arc de Triomphe was the centre of the American colony in the gay Capital.]

James Pearson.



[The appearance of James Pearson, one of the indicted ex-Aldermen, would attract attention even in a crowd, and he looks entirely different from the typical Alderman. His complexion is clear, and he is tall and well formed. In addition to this he shows an exquisit taste in dress. He is immensely popular with the fair sex.]

Asking for the Punishment of Railroad Officials.

A motion was made today before Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court by counsel for the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company to punish the officers of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for contempt of court in violating an injunction restraining the Erie people from diverting freight traffic to other roads contrary to contract. It was claimed that freight shipped by the Great Western Despatch Line had been sent over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road instead of over the Chicago & Atlantic. Judge Wallace reserved his decision.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

Johnny Hand Fails to Discover the Boycott.

Johnny Hand was a liberal patron of the different street-car companies yesterday. He made a tour of the entire circuit of the city in quest of somebody besides Maj. "Billy" Nevans, who desired to boycott him. Few people will be surprised when it is stated that his search was entirely barren of any result. Johnny visited representatives of the Knights of Labor and the Trades and Labor Assembly, but was met on all sides with expressions of good will and denials of anything whatever in the shape of hostility towards him or his earthly mission. Mr. Hand is now of the opinion, therefore, that Maj. Nevans' threat of boycott hurled at Mr. Sea was a blind, a hoodoo, or, in less classical parlance, a bluff of the rankest description. In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday was published a statement from Maj. Nevans, in which he accused his rival Johnny of having contracted to pay his Charity Ball employés $6 per man, and then not living up to it, paying them $4, and in some cases only $2 each. To this charge Mr. Hand makes answer that he made no such promises and himself received no such sum as $6 per man, and that he paid the musicians on that occasion $8, $6, and $4, according to individual merit, those who received but $2 being "extras" who in return for this amount "called" the figures of three quadrilles apiece. In giving his own services to the Charity Ball free of charge Mr. Hand claims to have donated $115 to the management, this sum presumably being what he could have cleared for himself had he been less charitably disposed. Johnny has discovered in the course of an exhaustive investigation that the clubs, personal acquaintances of all sorts and of all ages—in short, society—are with him, and he will now commence the formation of a new musical union, which shall, if its members so desire, be identified without any humbug with the Knights of Labor, and perhaps eventually boycott the others fellows—who knows?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Hung Himself in Lincoln Park.

The dead body of an unknown man was found hanging to the limb of a tree in the northern part of Lincoln Park early yesterday morning. The deceased was about six feet tall, with gray hair and dyed mustache and goatee. He was well dressed in a black overcoat, blue undercoat, dark pants and vest, brown woolen jacket, and had a gold ring with a drab colored stone-setting on his right hand. No papers were found on his person and up to a late hour last night his identity had not been discovered.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Mrs. Annie Nelson, a laundress 60 years of age, left her home at No. 50 Waller street late Thursday evening to deliver a package of washing in the neighborhood and has not been seen since by her friends. It is feared by the latter that she has met with foul play.

General Notes About Town.

The Society for Ethical Culture helds its fourth annual meeting at the Sherman last evening, Judge Booth presiding. The following trustees were elected: Mrs. I. N. Stiles, Mrs. M. Talkenau, J. W. Ewart, Judge Booth, F. B. Tobey, and Ernst Prussing. The reports of the officers showed the society to have 160 members and to be in good financial condition.

Building operations were commenced in earnest on the Rialto building yesterday. Holes were sunk in the wall on the Board of Trade side of the alley for carrying the beams that will support the floor of the bridge. The work of construction will be carried rapidly on so that everything may be in readiness for the opening of the four lower floors of the building May 1.

Some of the Republican Aldermen who voted to pass the gas contract ordinance over the Mayor's veto admitted yesterday that they had made a "mistake," and there was some talk of trying to have the matter reconsidered. Mr. Billings, however, has forstalled any such action by sending an acceptance to the Mayor yesterday. It is doubtful if anything can be done now, but an effort may be made Monday night to reconsider.

Bruschke & Balke swore out warrants yesterday morning for the arrest of William Freiberg, Walter Batch, Henry Reimann, Ignatz Moses, Oswald Wagner, and W. Bramling. The charge was riot, but it is stated that the men have been guilty of nothing but standing near the firm's place of business and dissuading any one from seeking employment there. The men were all arrested, but the hearing of their cases has been postponed.

Judge Knickerbocker refused permission to Coroner Hertz yesterday to destroy a number of private papers and letters which were among the effects of Jennie Jones. The papers and letters in question were turned over to the administrator of Jennie Jones' (or Woods') estate, who was appointed yesterday. The estate consists of personal property only and is of the value of $500. Willis Smith of No. 3444 Dearborn street is the administrator.

The North Side Criminal Court Building is determined not to be behind its big brother on the South Side in its claims to public attention. It threatens soon to be upsides with the latter in discharging, without notice, some of the heaviest stones which constitute its cornice, right over the broad stairway of the Michigan street entrance. Chairman Kiehm of the County Board has his eye on the loose stones, and it is probable that Architect Brainerd will give them his attention.

The negotiations which were pending yesterday between Mr. W. L. Allen, publisher of the *Daily Telegram*, and several politicians and W. D. St. Clair, late publisher of the *Daily Sun*, for the purchase of 1,005 shares of stock in the latter paper failed of consummation, and yesterday afternoon Mr. St. Clair's interest in the paper was purchased by Mr. A. P. Seymour, late publisher of the *Living Church*, and Mr. T. J. Finney, agent of the Equitable Life-Insurance Company. Mr. Seymour is publisher and manager of the *Sun* and Mr. Finney treasurer.

The following Chicago people sail for Europe today by the Cunard steamer Umbria: Judge Van H. Higgins and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Goodhart, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schmidt, Miss Clotilde and masters Leo and Max Schmidt, Mrs. G. N. Stanton, Miss Mabel Harper, Mrs. L. O. Downs, Mr. A. O. Downs, Mrs. E. M. Huntington, Miss A. Folley and the two Misses Morse, Miss H. J. Coats, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Harley, three children, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Doolittle and two children, Mr. G. Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Woods, Masters I. and D. Woods and nurse, and Mr. C. T. Compton.

BAD LITTLE GIRLS.

Two of Them Who Run Away and Cause Trouble.

Alice Lane, a pretty little 10-year-old mulatto girl, who lived with her adopted mother, Mrs. Ann Maynard, at No. 10 Meridian street, and attended the Scammon School, disappeared from her home Wednesday evening. She had been reading that day of the disappearance of a young schoolmate, named Annie Buckley, and resolved to emulate her example and gain newspaper notoriety. The pretext for her departure was the discovery by Mrs. Maynard of the following little blighted love-letter which she had prepared for her young man:

> *Dear Leynard:* I am anctious to know why you did not call tuesday as you said you would when I met you last monday night and I want to know why you did not call. I will find out or I will have to drap you. Your girl. ALICE LANE.

Mrs. Maynard scolded and Alice absconded. She was seen, however, by a little white boy on Sangamon street Thursday evening. The police were notified, and she was returned to her mother.

Grace Benson, the 11-year-old adopted daughter of Mrs. W. H. Campbell, No. 512 South Union street, has been missing from home since Wednesday. She got a scolding for playing about the streets during school hours, and skipped out. Grace has the runaway mania in chronic and it is feared incurable form. This is the fourth or fifth little escapade of the kind that she has gone through in about as many weeks. She combines kleptomania with the other mania, having disappeared with half a dollar about three weeks ago. No trace of her hiding-place has yet been discovered.

THE UNION REVIVAL.

The Present Series Brought to a Close—More to Follow.

The fifth and last of the series of meetings conducted by the South Side pastors was held last night in Plymouth Church. The audience numbered 900 persons, and on the pulpit platform were the Revs. Alabaster, Scudder, Henson, Lorimer, McPherson, and Worcester. Dr. Alabaster preached a sermon from the text: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock," appealing to his hearers to admit Christ into their hearts "by the front door." A quaint old preacher had said: "What can be argued into a man can be argued out of him," and this argument might be applied to all men converted through the head. After Dr. Alabaster's sermon Capt. Moreton summed up the work done during the five nights and delivered an exhortation to the young people. Three persons stood up for prayers and were prayed for. About 150 remained to take part in the inquiry meeting. At this session there were prayers for the steadfastness of the few new converts who professed change of heart through faith during the week, exhortations, telling of experiences, and religious well-wishing. The pastors who had charge of the week's services were so much encouraged with the success of these meetings that they will arrange Sunday for another similar series of gatherings, expecting greater results. The converts who have come out so far have placed themselves in the position they have taken after deliberation, without an excess of enthusiasm, and the ministers are confident they will not backslide.

THE FAR WEST.

The Passage of an Anti-Chinese Bill in British Columbia Creates Popular Indignation at New Westminster.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 9.—There is tremendous popular excitement at New Westminster. The Legislature just before adjourning passed a bill prohibiting all companies chartered under acts of the local Parliament from employing Chinese. Among these companies is the Canadian Pacific Railway, which proposed to build a branchline to New Westminster. As soon as it was apprised of the Anti-Chinese bill the company refused to build the line. The people rose in their wrath tonight and hanged members of the Legislature in effigy and afterward burned the figures. Tar and feathers are said to be at a premium on the mainland.

The Rev. Dr. Annear, a once noted African traveler and missionary, died in this city today, aged 69. He was very poor, but was kindly cared for by Christian people.

AN ADDRESS BY GEN. LOGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—Senator Logan delivered an address tonight at St. George's Hall to the Young Men's Republican Club, the occasion being the fifth anniversary of the club.

YESTERDAY'S SPORTING.

THE CHICAGOS AGAIN DEFEAT THE SAVANNAH BALL-PLAYERS.

Capt. Anson Well Pleased with the Manner in Which His Three New Players Keep Up the Reputation of the Champions—Other Ball Games—Waiting for a Mill in a Michigan Town—The Bicycle Match—Local Sporting Events.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 9.—[Special.]—Chicago won her second consecutive victory in the series of three games with Savannah today. Following is the score:

Savannah.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Moriarity, l.	2	2	1	1	0	Dalrymple, l	0	0	1	0	0
Hokling, m.	1	1	1	0	0	Gore, m.	1	1	1	0	0
Collins, r.	0	1	2	0	1	Kelly, r.	1	1	1	1	0
Field, 1.	2	1	12	1	0	Anson, 1.	1	0	[illegible]	1	1
Strief, 2.	0	0	4	3	1	Pfeffer, 2.	1	1	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miller, s. s.	1	1	1	2	0	Willims'n, ss	2	1	3	2	1
Stockwell, c.	1	1	3	7	0	Burns, 3.	1	0	0	2	[illegible]
Neal, p.	0	0	1	5	2	Flynn, p.	2	1	1	4	1
Murray, 3.	1	0	2	2	3	Moolic, c.	3	2	0	11	1
Total	8	7	27	19	7	Total	12	6	27	25	[illegible]

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	3	1	5	0	0	2	0	1	—12
Savannah	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	—8

Runs earned—Savannah, 3; Chicago, 1. Three-base hits—Burns, Moriarity. Home run—Moriarity. Double plays—Strief-Field-Miller. Struck out—By Flynn, 8; by Neal, 2. Left on bases—Savannah, 6; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—By Neal, 10; by Flynn, 6. Bases given for hitting man with ball—By Flynn, 1; by Neal, 1. Passed balls—Moolic, 3; Stockwell, 3. Wild pitches—Neal, 4; Flynn, 1.

Capt. Anson is greatly pleased with the showing his trio of new men—Flynn, Moolic, and Ryan—are making. The club is a little sore and lame in limb and joint yet, but is in fine condition in every other way, and will enter the league race in magnificent trim April 15.

Yesterday's Ball Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—Philadelphia, 11; Atlantic, 8.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.—Boston, 7; Baltimore, 6.

MACON, Ga., April 9.—Macon, 13; Columbus, 8.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9.—Detroit, 13; Louisville, 7.

In Eight Minutes.

In a match at collar and elbow wrestling for stakes of $50 a side at the Olympic Theatre last evening, Adon Butler who claims the light-weight championship of America at this style of contest, defeated Joe Compton of Iowa in eight minutes. Compton stood head and shoulders above Butler, but he went down under a trip and twitch as he might have done had he weighed but fifty pounds. Butler has challenged the "Jap" for a match at catch-as-catch-can, best three in five falls, for stakes of $250 a side, and has posted a forfeit, which the "Jap" has not yet covered, although he has announced his willingness to meet Butler.

Snowden Still Leads in the Skating Contest.

The fifth heat in the roller-skating contest at the Le Grand Rink was witnessed last evening by something over 3,000 people, and was one of the most interesting yet skated. Snowden did some remarkable spurting, on one occasion gaining four laps in less than six minutes. Tomorrow night will bring the contest to a close, and each of the contestants will endeavor to break the fifty-mile record now held by Snowden. At 11:20 last night the score stood: Snowden, 242 miles, 9 laps; Boyst, 240 miles, 8 laps; Smith, 239 miles, 1 lap; Kent, 232 miles, 7 laps.

Waiting for a Mill in Michigan.

CARLETON, Monroe County, Mich., April 9.—[Special.]—This little town was invaded at 11 o'clock tonight by 300 sporting-men, who came on a special train from Detroit, the occasion being a prize-fight between Jack Lawrence and Harry Gilmore. The fight is to be for $250 a side and gate receipts. Gilmore weighs 129 pounds and Lawrence 134. At 1 o'clock the carpenters had not finished building the platform. The whole town woke up soon after midnight, and is now waiting to see the fight.

THE SCHILLER MEMORIAL.

It Will Be Unveiled May 8—Concluding the Arrangements.

The Committee of Arrangements for the unveiling of the Schiller monument met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Staats-Zeitung Exchange, and received a communication from Gen. Stockton, President of the Lincoln Park Board of Commissioners, in which he gave it as his opinion that it would not be advisable to have the statue unveiled Sunday, May 9, as originally proposed, as the ceremonies would attract too large a crowd, and the flower-beds, etc., in the park would be tramped over and destroyed. He objected to the day, and suggested Saturday, May 8. The committee decided to follow the suggestion and that day was accordingly fixed upon. Superintendent De Vry of Lincoln Park was appointed a committee of one to confer with the Park Commissioners as to the erection of a stand for the accommodation of the singers and speakers. The committee also decided to have a banquet in the evening of May 8, and appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. T. J. Lefens, Arnold Hottinger, and Frank Wenter to make arrangements therefor. Special invitations to the banquet are to be sent to the Governor of the State, to the Lincoln Park Commissioners, to the officers of the Swabian Society, to those who are to speak at the ceremonies, and to the press.

Delegates from sixty German societies met last night at Orpheus Hall, No. 49 La Salle street, to arrange for the procession proposed for the unveiling of the monument. The committee appointed to confer with the Lincoln Park Commissioners reported that the Commissioners were opposed to having the ceremonies Sunday, and the committee believed, therefore, that a procession was impracticable, and recommended that none be arranged for. This recommendation produced a long debate. Many of the delegates were loath to give up the idea of a procession, and some were in favor of having the procession Saturday or Monday, while others wanted the procession Sunday, Commissioners or no Commissioners. In the course of the debate a delegate said he thought they could do nothing better in the celebration of Schiller's death or in the unveiling of a monument to him than to act on the committee's recommendation; that they ought to do nothing that would destroy the flowers which Schiller loved and of which he sung. It was finally decided to have no procession. The delegates were informed that seats would be provided for them, and badges sent them, and they were expected to be on hand with the banners of their societies.

FOR THE FOUNDLINGS.

The Efforts of Catholic Men and Women to Help St. Vincent's Foundling Home.

A number of the Catholic men and women interested in the proposed bazaar and fair for the benefit of the St. Vincent's Foundling Home met at the rooms of the Union Catholic Library last evening to hear reports from committees already appointed and to perfect arrangements connected with the project. Father Agnew presided. It was announced that satisfactory progress is being made. The various parish sub-committees are prosecuting a successful canvass in their respective districts. Several entertainments in the nature of parlor concerts have been held. They have realized a considerable amount which will go towards defraying the expenses of the preliminary arrangements. The women who have been active in the affair so far desired the coöperation of some of the sterner sex, and a committee of three consisting of Messrs. W. J. Onahan, Z. P. Brosseau, and Owen Murray was appointed to select a further committee of fifteen to assist the women. The meeting last evening was called together by Mesdames M. Cudahy, J. B. Sullivan, and James McMullen. The next meeting will be held at the library hall tomorrow afternoon. Great interest is manifested in the proposed bazaar, which is for a most worthy object.

A VACANCY TO BE FILLED.

The death of Mr. M. B. Hicks creates a vacancy in the office of Building and Supply Agent of the Board of Education, and already some of the politicians are scrambling for the place, which pays about $2,500 per annum, but which to a gang man would furnish great opportunities. It is not likely that a politician will get the place, however, as there is a general feeling among the best members of the board that Mr. John A. Guilford, who has been acting Superintendent during Mr. Hicks' illness, should get the position. Mr. Guilford has been in the employment of the board in various capacities for a number of years, and has proved capable, careful, and conscientious. He deserves the promotion intended for him. Mr. Blake, who is Mr. Guilford's assistant, will probably be promoted a step also. The respectable members of the board have determined to serve notice that "no politicians need apply." Mr. Guilford, by the way, is the son of a former member of the board.

JOSEPH COOK.

A TWO HOURS' TALK ON THE CERTAINTIES OF RELIGION.

How the Muscular Ex-Preacher Looks—Stouter than He Used to Be, but Not a Whit More Entertaining—The Audience Fails to Respond to Several "Flashes of Humor" Intended to Illumine His One Hundred and Twenty Minute Discourse.

The Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston, a loquacious and pugnacious ex-clergyman who has gained some notoriety, if not fame, as a heavy-weight lecturer, delivered his oration on "The Certainties of Religion" to about 900 people in the Union Park Congregational Church last evening. Mr. Cook has been heard in Chicago before, and it can hardly be said that he has improved in the years that have intervened since he first bewitched the senses of Chicagoans with a three-hours' soliloquy on the whenceness and whitherness of human mentality. It is not his corpulence that is referred to, though that long ago bade farewell to the artistic line of beauty; nor is it his ponderous egotism, though that has grown in a sort of geometrical progression with the aggregated years; nor yet is it his evident inclination to sound the deepest depths of the unescapable environment of mental obscurity, as he himself might put it. It is not his tendency to sneer at savants like Tyndall, Huxley, Spencer, and Agassiz; to imitate Sam Jones, and to set up a straw man and call him Bob Ingersoll and knock him "galley west" in one round—all these might be expected and forgiven, but it is in his tendency to quote sentimental poetry on the slightest provocation that the great disappointment lies. Sweet verses of Tennyson and lilting lyrics of Swinburne and Mrs. Browning slipped off his tongue last evening, and might have been repeated if there had been any encouragement from the audience. Mr. Cook, after each "pome," waited patiently for the applause, which the congregation would not bestow.

Mr. Cook's lecture, as a whole, was a bad case of sporadic quotation. Shakspeare, and William Shakspeare, and Bill Shakspeare—everything but "Old Shakey"—were repeatedly rung in to point a moral psychological problem or adorn a metaphysical proposition; and dozens of the scientists and philosophers of today and the days that are gone were called on to supply patches for the crazy-quilt. Some got credit and some didn't.

Mr. Cook said he was not there to preach a sermon but to deliver a lecture—a lecture based upon the freshest facts of science. His subject was religious certainties. A little while ago, he added, we were not in the world, and a little while hence we shall not be here. Lest the audience might take this for one of the fresh facts of science the lecturer explained that it was only a religious certainty. He then went on to prove his position. Lincoln, Garfield, Emerson, Gough, Carlyle—all had died. So had others. Demosthenes had once remarked that every address should begin with an incontrovertible proposition. Very good. Here was an incontrovertible proposition. We shall die some day. Mr. Cook went on to figure our probable lifetime into hours, and then to cut out Sundays, and vacation days, and days of sickness. He so figured it out that there did not seem to be many hours left. "Life is a gleam between two eternities," he wound up, a remark which somebody must have stolen from Joe Cook several decades ago, for it then appeared in print.

After thus proving that a lot of people die and that hardly one in a million lives forever, Mr. Cook went on to tell what he didn't know about Swedenborgianism and Spiritualism. This took him a good while, and the only thing clever at the windup was that "there is nothing in Spiritualism unless Satan may be," and that the lecturer is an anti-Spiritualist and an anti-Swedenborgian. To the query, Does death end all? he answered that we had a scientific right to reason from our cowardice at death to an existence beyond the grave—no, death was not the end. If it was why were we afraid? The lecturer assumed without discussion that the fear of dying and the fear of the life after death were synonymous, and slipped smoothly on to the next head of his discourse. The second certainty was that there are three things from which we cannot escape—ourselves, our record, and our God. Speaking of "ourselves," he said we had just passed through "a baptism of fire," but whether this referred to the Sam Jones revival or Tuesday's election was not made clear. He added that our municipal governments were being purified, and again that "only a theocracy could make a democracy safe," but this did not seem to illumine the case much. He then proceeded to analyze the proposition that "we could not escape from ourselves." He made a good point—at least he repeated it several times over and seemed to think so—when he said that everything in nature was governed, not by law, as the materialists argue, but according to law. Natural law was the fixed presence of God's omnipresent hand. Natural laws were not enough to account for their own origin. The best way for a law to work was by frictionless action. "For there is a best way, and it is best to live the best way," interjected Mr. Cook, and here he got in the joke of the evening. The joke related to Congress. This creed—the "best way" aforesaid—"could be carried into daily life or could even be taken to Congress." The laughter should have come in right here, but it did not. Honesty is the best policy, even for a Congressman—see? That's the joke. Mr. Cook waited a full half minute for the laugh that did not come, and then resumed his weary way. The road was a good two hours long—made so long, it may be, in revenge for the non-appreciation of the joke; or, to give Mr. Cook full credit, the idea may have been to make up in quantity what was lacking in quality.

Mr. Cook told some good stories. When he was in the Louvre he stood before Michael Angelo's Greek Slave and propounded the unfortunate statue a few conundrums. "What if thou wert clothed in modern garb?" he asked. He did not tell what the answer was, although the terrorizing picture of Mr. Cook and his conundrums under such circumstances must have made the graven image "hump around," as the Bostonese say, for a proper answer. While thus conversing with the lightly-clad Greek female a young man entered the room. "He was a chimney-sweep in the throats of Gehenna," said Mr. Cook; "he fed on soot, and his soul was as black as his food." The conundrums were then fired at the young man, who "cringed like a beaten whelp," yet answered as best he could.

Mr. Cook frankly confessed that he was not afraid of Herbert Spencer. He did not agree with Spencer—in fact, he was there specially to oppose the Spencerian theories. On the question of a personal God Mr. Cook's reply to Spencer was that there is in the universe the evidence of thought; that there cannot be thought without a thinker; that a thinker must of necessity be a person; and, ergo, that the Maker of the universe was a person—a personal God. It took the speaker about half an hour to say what is given in the foregoing sentence, without even a break for a glass of water. In conclusion he summarized his certainties as follows: "I go hence; I go soon; I cannot escape from myself; my faculties must be in harmony; they must harmonize with the conscience; I cannot get away from the omnipresence; we cannot escape from our sinful record."

JENNIE JONES-WOODS.

Arrival of Her Remains at Minneapolis—They Are Now in a Vault.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 9.—[Special.]—The body of Jennie Jones-Woods, who died in Chicago Tuesday from the effects of opium-smoking, arrived here this morning in charge of H. Weaver, her brother-in-law, who keeps a candy-store at No. 571 Washington avenue, north. The remains were received at the depot by an undertaker and taken directly to Layman Cemetery, where they were placed in a vault. Mrs. Weaver, the girl's sister, was overcome with grief when she learned that the body was not to be taken to her house. When the body arrived the coffin-lid was removed for a moment, showing a calm and handsome face. The woman visited Minneapolis two years ago, and is remembered as of very attractive appearance.

KILLED HIS OWN CHILD.

The Horrible Confession of a Michigan Man—The Charge Against His Wife.

FLINT, Mich., April 9.—Little Lulu Wilson died last Sunday, and her father was suspected of causing her death. He has confessed, and the particulars were made public today. The child's mother maltreated her horribly, and the father poured creosote down the child's throat, saying he wanted to save it from further ill-treatment.

HAD A BAD EFFECT.

According to the *Nautical Gazette* the loss of the Oregon has very materially affected passenger traffic across the ocean.

BOGUS BUTTER.

The Discussion of the Question of Adulteration in Congress—Mr. Joseph H. Reall's Address Before the House Committee on Agriculture.

ELGIN, Ill., April 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Upon the question of adulteration of butter, Mr. Joseph H. Reall, in his recent address before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, produced statistics and other information, from which are selected the following:

The convention lately held at New York passed resolutions to the effect that Congress should pass an act placing the manufacture and sale of all imitations of butter under the control of the United States Department of Internal Revenue, and taxing them at least 10 cents per pound. It was the unanimous sentiment that this was the only way to curb the evil, and while many favored a tax of 25 cents per pound it was determined to make such a reasonable request that Congress would at once grant it.

There are 15,000,000 milch cows employed in the production of butter and cheese, worth $600,000,000 at $40 per head, and with the land and buildings representing an investment of over $2,000,000,000, and employing in addition to the private systems of making butter over 8,000 creameries and cheese factories. These 15,000,000 cows produce 1,600,000,000 pounds of butter and 400,000,000 pounds of cheese annually, worth $400,000,000 under normal conditions.

Stating some facts in relation to the growth of substitutes for butter and the growth of fictitious butter, it was held that lard was finally substituted for some of the other fats in the manufacture of the counterfeit, and its cost being cheapened thereby and additional capital interested, factories grew up in all sections of the country, until now at least 200,000,000 pounds of fraudulent stuff are manufactured annually, which not only takes the place of so much natural butter, but stops the consumption of at least 200,000,000 pounds more through the suspicion created in the mind of the consumer of everything resembling butter.

If 200,000,000 pounds or 1,000,000,000 pounds of imitation butter were sold honestly as such, and on a fair basis of competition, dairymen would have less cause of complaint; but the monumental wrong and unparalleled fraud is in the fact, demonstrated beyond all question, that not 1 per cent of the entire product of imitation butter is sold to the consumer for what it is; but it is represented to him as the natural article, and he pays for it the price of pure butter, so that the honest dairyman and the consumer alike suffer.

The small dairyman, away from factories, suffers most. He realizes only half the actual cost of producing butter in most sections. Last summer butter of this class sold in Ohio, Iowa, and other States as low as seven and eight cents per pound, and creamery for 12½ to 14½, and for this reason the largest quantity of butter is naturally made in the summer, when pastures abound, and it was intended that it should be. There is a large surplus then, and under normal conditions this surplus could be held until fall and winter and sold for fair prices, but as soon as the price begins to improve in the fall, and the weather permits, the bogus butter factories start up and flood the market with their compounds. Consumers believing this, from the taste, to be fresh-made butter, take it, to the neglect of the natural article. Five cents per pound either way means a profit or a loss to the dairyman. It is 25 to 30 per cent on the price, according to the figure realized. We are not fighting so much to protect creameries now running, although they suffer from the sale of the vile stuff, but to help the great mass of small farmers and private dairymen, who number 95 per cent of those affected.

The fraudulent sale of butterine will, unless stopped, drive out the sale of butter entirely; first, because it always has been and always will be sold for butter. It is a perfect counterfeit, and consumers are not microscopists or chemists. Honest butter cannot compete with it. It can be made and sold at 10 cents per pound wholesale and retailed for 15 cents. While we can sell butter at a low price it cannot be sold for this. Genuine butter must therefore be driven from the market. It is an expensive article to make, but we can produce the finest for 30 cents on the average. That is the bottom, and we have been forced to find that bottom.

The average dairyman cannot come here to represent his interests. If he could we should have two millions here today urging the adoption of measures for relief, for from one end of the country to the other they are aroused as no class of farmers were ever stirred up before. They see their lands and homes going to ruin, and if their prayer for relief is not granted their industry is doomed.

We want imitation butter under National law because every rogue has a wholesome fear of the police power of the National Government. We want 10 cents a pound because it costs 20 cents a pound to make good butter, while they can make butterine for 10 cents, the price of lard and a little butter added. State legislation has proved ineffective. Twenty States have laws against its manufacture and sale, but they are grossly defied. Fines of $100 are imposed, but dealers say they can pay this sum every month and go ahead with good profit, and many do it.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Ten Business Places in Socorro, N. M., Burned—A Prominent Citizen Loses His Life—Paper Mills Destroyed in West Toledo, O.

SOCORRO, N. M., April 9.—A fire occurred yesterday morning by which ten stores and business places were destroyed. G. E. Ward, an old citizen and one of the candidates for United States Marshal in the Territory, was burned to death in his place of business. He could have easily escaped, but returned to his sleeping-room to save a little dog. His remains have been recovered. The total loss by the fire is estimated at $52,000, on which there was only $8,000 insurance.

TOLEDO, O., April 9.—[Special.]—Shepier's paper mills and strawboard factory in West Toledo partially burned today. The firemen saved some of the buildings. The employés were on a strike and refused to try to extinguish the flames or save the stock. The buildings were owned by J. B. Bell, and the contents by J. B. Shepler. The loss will reach $30,000, and the insurance is very light. It is thought the buildings were set on fire.

GREENSBURG, Pa., April 9.—Fulton & Bros.' foundry, occupied by Huckenstein & Grable, at Irwin, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, this morning about 7:30 o'clock. The fire was caused by a defective flue. Loss $12,000.

WAPAKONETA, O., April 9.—[Special.]—The Giberson Hotel at St. Johns, this county, with a portion of its contents, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $5,000; insured in the Continental of New York for $1,000.

CARROLL, Ia., April 8.—The Court-House was destroyed by fire last night. The contents of the vaults were saved. Loss on building, $5,000, insured for $2,000. The fire was incendiary, and the second attempt in a month.

GERMANTOWN, O., April 9.—An explosion of gasoline this evening was followed by a disastrous fire. The loss is roughly estimated at $80,000. John Koeppel, in whose store the explosion occurred, was dangerously burned.

MEXICAN TREACHERY.

It Appears that Lieut. Maus Was Taken Prisoner After Capt. Crawford's Death and Had to Be Ransomed by His Men.

DENVER, Colo., April 8.—The *Tribune-Republican* this morning published the following incident connected with Capt. Crawford's death, which, it claims, has never before been made public:

At the time of the shooting of Capt. Crawford Lieut. Maus, who was then in Crawford's command, at once crossed over into the Mexican camp, feeling confident the fatal shot had been fired under misapprehension. To his surprise he was taken prisoner, and the Mexicans refused to liberate him until his men had ransomed him by the payment of six mules. When the Mexican soldiers took Lieut. Maus prisoner one of them said to him: "If you fellows haven't enough now we are ready to give you more."

TRIED TO CARRY OFF THE CHILD.

Union (N. Y.) *News:* For the last few weeks two large eagles have been noticed by farmers living five miles north of Little Falls, and last Friday one of them created great excitement by endeavoring to carry off a 5-year-old son of Joseph Davis, who lives near the old Strow tavern, two miles from there, on the old Ritter road, in the Town of Manheim. Mr. Davis and a hired man were engaged in building and repairing fences when they were suddenly alarmed by a frantic appeal for help by the little boy, who had wandered a short distance away from where they were at work. The men looked in the direction from where the voice emanated, and were startled in discovering that a mammoth eagle, measuring about seven feet from tip to tip, was viciously tugging at the child's garments in order to get a good hold, so that the child could be carried into the forest and made its prey. The men came to the rescue of the boy and fought the eagle off with clubs. They were so excited that no effort was made to capture the bird.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

A FEARFUL RIOT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF LYONS.

The Gendarmes and Citizens Engage in a Battle—One Woman Killed and a Number of People Injured—A French Scheme to Increase the Duties on Maize—General Matters From Over the Sea.

LYONS, April 9.—A fatal riot occurred in this city today at Giraud's silk mills. A Sub-Prefect and a number of gendarmes attempted to close up the chapel connected with the mills, but were resisted by the operatives and local residents and an open fight ensued. The populace, the major part of whom were women, used stones and sticks, and the soldiers used their firearms. One woman was shot dead and a number were wounded. The Sub-Prefect and three of his gendarmes were wounded.

BERLIN, April 9.—The Landtag has passed a bill providing for compulsory attendance at the evening schools in the Polish provinces. The object of the bill is to Germanize the rising generation.

The Reichstag has passed Count von Moltke's bill increasing officers' pensions.

A lieutenant of the pioneers has been killed in a duel with a naval surgeon at Kiel.

Cardinal Jacobini has sent a note to Prince Bismarck saying that the Pope is willing that a notification of religious appointments be sent to the Prussian Government on the condition that the Ecclesiastical bill be revised now or in the near future.

BRUSSELS, April 9.—The strike has been partially resumed at Charleroi. Workmen employed in the Jumet Glass Works are suing the commune for damages consequent upon loss of wages during the strike.

PARIS, April 9.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on Customs Duties has voted in favor of imposing a duty of three francs on foreign maize, excepting such as is used in making starch.

LONDON, April 9.—The funeral services over the late William E. Forster took place in Westminster Abbey today. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and Earls Spencer and Rosebery were present.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The Ministry have approved a project to lay a pipe line for the conveyance of oil from the Baku petroleum fields on the Caspian Sea to Black Sea ports.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Little Gain in the Volume of Merchandise Distributed—The Effect of Strikes and Floods—Decrease in the Number of Failures.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from prominent business-centres do not reveal any general gain in the volume of merchandise distributed during the last week. Memphis and Louisville report a slight improvement owing to better weather. At St. Louis the business community is suffering from inadequate railway facilities, and is adapting itself to the diminished demand. Kansas City reports a decidedly improved trade. Chicago admits that the boom which was looked for a month ago is missing, and that purchases are made on a more conservative basis. Leading lines there report the volume of business as medium only. At other interior markets no special changes are noted. At the East business is quiet in all important lines. The reports as to floods and unfavorable weather at the South and West are being replaced by more encouraging ones, though advices as to the condition of country roads indicate that they are almost uniformly bad. Dry goods at first and second hands are not so brisk as expected. Stocks are small. The weather has interfered with the jobbing trade, and print sales are light, though prices are unchanged. Wool is quiet, with prices favoring buyers.

The general industrial situation is somewhat improved. The Southwestern railway strike has lost some of its worst features, though presumably including a great part of those who originally struck. Iron, raw and manufactured, is quiet and unchanged as to prices at the East. Some varieties have been shaded on actual sales at St. Louis.

Wheat has suffered, and prices of cash No. 2 red at New York have gone off 2⅛ cents. The decline in cash spring wheat at Northwestern markets is about 4 cents. And this in the face of the most active buying for export since last harvest. Other grains have failed to withstand the heaviness shown by wheat. Flour is dull and in less demand from abroad, with an average reduction of about 10 cents per barrel. Grain ocean-freights from New York have been higher owing to the improved demand for room. Mediterranean wheat purchases have been the feature.

A better consumptive demand results in better prices for sugar and higher rates of exchange in Rio have advanced coffee afloat. The exports of cheese support prices and the home demand holds up butter quotations.

The business failures during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 113, and for Canada forty-two, against a total of 214 last week and 221 the week previous. The failures are light in every section of the country except in the Western and Pacific states and in Canada, where the number reported is over the average.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weber Hall—Rummel as the Unexpected.

The two or three dozen people who gathered at Weber Hall last night to hear Mr. Mathews' concluding lecture and Mr. Seeboeck's performance of three great concertos in a single evening experienced a genuine sensation. Everybody invited to play the second piano parts had failed, and at the last moment Mr. George W. Morris, the promising young composer, had been induced to undertake them without rehearsal. Before he arrived the short lecture was concluded, and Mr. Seeboeck had gotten well along with the first movement of the Beethoven fifth concerto, playing not only the solo but as much of the second piano part as his nimble fingers could get along with on such short notice. With the second movement Morris took his place at the second piano. The piece was hardly more than begun before Mr. Rummel and his manager, Mr. Ambuhl, came in, the former going immediately up to the front. On learning that the second pianist was a student, Rummel immediately volunteered to play the accompaniment. Upon this being declined as too much to ask of a visiting virtuoso of his eminence, he sat quietly for about three minutes, when he went up and volunteered to relieve the accompanist, who on his part, accepted the assistance as a favor. When Rummel came in with the next *tutti* Seeboeck discovered that the second piano had experienced a change of heart. Glancing hurriedly behind him he immediately divined the identity of his assistant, and thenceforth the concertos went with immense spirit. Rummel's touch spurred Seeboeck up to new efforts, and he on his own part never exhibited such powers of endurance. However, the strain was too great. At the end of the Schumann concerto he declared himself unable to go on, but was afterwards persuaded to play the first movement of the Chopin concerto. At the end of this Mr. Rummel kindly consented to play a solo, and gave a wonderfully fine interpretation of Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue—one of the most comprehensive works in the whole range of pianoforte literature. His playing in this was something long to be remembered. The passages and recitatives were given broadly and with the utmost intelligence. The fugue was a marvel of piano-playing—equally remarkable for its delicacy and finish of detail in the softer passages and sonority and passion in the climaxes. It was one of those performances which mark epochs for old concert-goers. In hearing this one could quite understand the European reputation of this splendid artist, and it is only to be regretted that he could not be heard here in some recitals adequate to illustrate his very extensive repertory.

CLEVELAND'S REFORM WORK.

The New York *Herald* has been reading Senator Harrison's speech regarding the reform work of the President in Indiana, and concludes that, if the examples given by Mr. Harrison are fair ones, there is no longer any wonder at the suddenness with which Cleveland pulled down the curtains when the people began to talk about publicity.

GOING TO WEST POINT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 9.—[Special.]—Edmund L. Butts, son of Postmaster Butts of Stillwater, has received the appointment from the Fourth Minnesota District to West Point. There were nineteen competitors.

DOG-COLLARS.

The newest neckbands, or dog-collars, are so high that they threaten to cut off a lady's ears.

EAST ST. LOUIS IN FLAMES

Continued from the First Page.

went down the approach and warned the crowd to hold back. While Canty was hurrying back to the top of the bridge he met Mayor Joyce walking down the approach, having two deputies in custody. In a moment the deputies at the ticket-office turned and fired into the crowd, and one man fell. The two men whom Joyce had turned on him, and one with his clubbed gun beat the Mayor over the head; then the two joined the retreaters. A tall, brown-bearded deputy hid his gun in the front of a loaded transfer wagon and another deputy threw his in the river. There was a perfect stampede on the bridge, the fleeing deputies, with guns in hands, racing for their lives. The strikers had by this time got within range and they fired a volley after the posse, but without effect. They followed them half way across the bridge and then gave up the chase. The man who was shot when the posse fired was C. E. Thompson, a St. Louis speculator, who was standing five feet from Mayor Joyce. He died in the hospital an hour later.

The deputies ran to the Chestnut Street Station and surrendered themselves. All were conveyed at once to the Four Courts and were locked up. The names of the deputies who surrendered are P. G. Hewlett, John Hague, Sam Jones, John F. Williams, G. Lustus, Stewart Martin, George Marnell, W. F. Laird. The rest escaped in other ways.

C. O. Parker, Superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville Road, called at the Four Courts and wanted them held at this side, as their lives would not be safe on the other side. He said he did not see the shooting and knew very little about it. The men were all Deputy Sheriffs, he said, but he admitted that Charles Kensler was a fireman and William Luster a switchman on the road. But both, he said, had been sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs.

The body of pursuers returned to the scene of the shooting, and visited all the yards, guns-in-hand, looking for members of the posse. The bodies were picked up from the street and laid side by side in Carse's livery stable. The wildest excitement prevailed and curses were called down upon the heads of the posse. Speeches were made, some counseling violence, and others peace. The following proclamation was immediately issued by the Mayor:

Proclamation—All saloons are hereby ordered to close their doors and keep the same closed until further orders. Public safety demands this, and any person violating this will be arrested. I also require all minors and women to keep off the streets during the present excitement. I do warn all persons from congregating in groups or crowds in or about public places.

MAURICE JOYCE, Mayor.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9, 1886.

Threats were made to burn the Louisville & Nashville freight-house tonight. The Governor ordered the militia out, and three companies arrived from Springfield by special train at 8 p. m.

Half an hour after the shooting a man named Dwyer, who formerly ran a variety dive and at present follows no other occupation than gambling for a livelihood, was the centre of a wild-eyed, pale-faced crowd who loudly cheered every incendiary statement he uttered. He urged the men to "hang and kill," and was in the midst of an appeal to the mob to follow him to the Ohio & Mississippi depot to "hunt for Deputy Sheriffs" when John W. Hays, the one-armed member of the General Executive Committee, Knights of Labor, Martin O'Neill, and Knight of Labor Brown arrived upon the scene. Mr. Brown, who travels with the General Board in the capacity of Knights of Labor orator and lecturer, mounted the stairs leading to the police-station and yelled at the mob for attention, but the infuriated men answered him with "Hang the curs!" "Kill them!" and other remarks of the same character. Mr. Hays, who was standing at Brown's side, turned to a prominent Knight of Labor and asked him to introduce Mr. Brown to the mob as the representative of the General Executive Committee. The man replied in a frightened, nervous manner: "If I do they'll hang me." Brown turned on him as quick as a flash and said, "Yes, if you don't they ought to hang you." Then turning to the mob, which kept up the cry to kill, hang, and burn, Brown began an impassioned appeal for quiet, law, and order, and by the sheer force of his terrible earnestness held the attention of the crowd for a few minutes at a time, when they would break away from the spell of his eloquence and take up their revolutionary yells. He said: "Men and brothers, for God's sake keep quiet. I implore you in the name of humanity, in the name of the great order of the Knights of Labor, in the name of every law both of the order and your country, to restrain yourselves and do no violence. Remember that you are our sworn brothers. Do not forget that you are Knights, and that you are pledged to obey the laws of the order and the commands of your committeemen."

At this point the gambler Dwyer broke in: "Yes, why don't you talk for Jay Gould and be done with it. They shot our men down in cold blood and you ask us to be quiet. I say hang them! Hang them!" The crowd took up the words and repeated them, ringing the changes on "burn, kill, and shoot." Brown pointed his finger at Dwyer and asked him:

"Are you a Knight of Labor?"

Dwyer dodged the question and yelled on, "Kill the —— —— brutes!"

"Are you a Knight of Labor, I ask?" said Brown.

"No," answered Dwyer, "but I'm with them in everything, you can bet!"

"I know that you were not a Knight," said Brown. "I knew that no Knight would talk as you do. Again, brothers, I appeal to you to be calm and disperse to your homes. If you will not obey our laws remember that you are foresworn; that you are no longer Knights of Labor. Brothers, I beg of you please do nothing rash. [The speaker fairly quivered with earnestness and excitement as he supplicated the mob to obey the laws.] O, what will the Knights of the country think of you? O, what will the world think of our great order? Don't forget how hard we worked to build up our organization. O, do not tear it down in ruins by one rash act. All men who incite you to strife are not true Knights of Labor. They are worse than the detectives of the railroads, who are trying to hunt you down! Shun them! Shun them as you would a murderer."

While Brown was speaking Committeeman Hays walked excitedly up and down the platform, exclaiming in a despairing manner: "O, my God! my God! I wish this had not happened." His eyes were watery—he was almost crying. And when he addressed the mob after Brown's harangue his emotions choked him several times, and he was obliged to pause for utterance. Hays' speech was of the same tenor as Brown's, as was also that of Martin O'Neill, who followed Hays. Casper Heep, who had arrived in the meantime, was busy among the crowd, trying upon the more excited individuals the arguments which the committeemen were urging from the platform. After awhile he was joined by Messrs. Hays, Brown, O'Neill, McKeon, and Bailey. After awhile the temper of the mob had cooled down somewhat, but as they dispersed a number of them showed by their remarks that all danger was not past yet.

At 5 o'clock the Indianapolis & St. Louis attempted to get out a train, and fully 1,000 men sprang from cover, and though the train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour and protected by armed deputies, the men leaped on by the score, cut the train in a dozen places, threw the links and pins in Cahokia Creek, and pulled the deputies off and disarmed them. The engine pushed the cars back. There are 1,000 armed men here tonight and the greatest excitement prevails. The militia took possession of the crossing and are resting on their arms.

The deputies all agree they were not fired on but were hit with stones.

At the west end of the wooden bridge that spans Cahokia Creek is a small one-story house, built on scantling. The front part is used for a saloon, and in the rear are a kitchen and bed-room. A family by the name of Bradley occupied the rear portion. Mrs. Bradley is an invalid, having been confined to her bed for several weeks. The house is completely riddled with bullets, and the windows were all broken. Mrs. Bradley was alone in the room at the time of the firing, and unable to move from her bed. Some of the bullets whistled through the room and buried themselves in the wall, others demolished every piece of furniture in the room. One bullet hit the ceiling and dropped on to the pillow, where it buried itself close to the woman's head. The woman was so terribly frightened that she fainted. After the riot had ceased some of her friends hurried to the house, expecting to find her dead. The woman had not recovered from her faint, but restoratives were applied, and it is thought she will recover.

Mayor Joyce, after his encounter with the deputies on the bridge, when he attempted to arrest them in their flight, went through the excited crowds to his office. He attempted to calm the men, but found it useless. The streets and sidewalks were blocked with men, women, and children, who rushed in every direction at every indication of trouble. Reaching his office about an hour after the shooting he at once issued his proclamation. He was seen in company with Messrs. Bailey and Hays of the General Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, who were urging him to do all in his power to calm the men. He said that he had notified the Governor two weeks ago that he could do nothing, and that he was utterly powerless. He sent the proclamation through the streets by means of officers who made known its contents to all they met. This means was taken as the quickest until printed copies of the proclamation could be issued and distributed.

A man who witnessed the shooting this afternoon said: "I was sitting at the very end of the rail," said the speaking striker, "when somebody near me shouted at the tall deputy in a long brown coat and brown beard, 'You red-headed —— —— ——, why don't you go away from here?' The deputy came up to the man sitting next to me and took hold of him to arrest him. The crowd yelled 'Rats!'—boys doing the yelling more than anybody else. They took the man and were walking him toward the Louisville & Nashville bridge, when this big red-haired fellow and a little fellow in black got mad at the yelling and put up their guns. Somebody said for them not to shoot, but without a word of warning they raised their guns and fired right into the crowd on the bridge. All the deputies fired as fast as they could, and when the crowd ran from the bridge they turned their guns over that way (toward the east) and fired into the other crowd that was running. A man next to me fell and I helped to carry him into the shanty. His name is Bunner, and he was a coal-miner who boarded at Burke's. He was alive when we carried him, but he's now dead. I got all bloody in carrying him. There wasn't anything done by the crowd except to shout and jeer at the deputies, and there was only one stone thrown, and that by a young fellow who dodged behind the shanty. After the deputies got through shooting they started on a run down the Louisville & Nashville track, and getting the deputies there all of them ran up the roadway and across the bridge, at the top of which I hear they killed another innocent party. Not one of the men killed is a railroad man on a strike. They fired on men and women alike, and killed two women. One died right over there near the Green Tree. Her name was Mrs. Pfeiffer. You can see the marks of bullets in Hill's warehouse, where they shot, over there."

Gov. Oglesby Orders Ten Companies of Militia to East St. Louis—He Regrets He Did Not Act Before There Was Bloodshed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—At last the Governor has ordered eight companies of the militia to East St. Louis to quell the riot. Adjutant-General Vance returned from East St. Louis last night at midnight and held a consultation with the Governor, but nothing came of it. He was again closeted with him this forenoon, but still the Governor was reluctant to act, and did not until a dispatch was received from Sheriff Ropiequet announcing the killing of four men. He hastily issued orders to call out eight companies, and a few minutes before 3 o'clock an order was issued by the Adjutant-General commanding the following companies to proceed instanter by specials to East St. Louis: The Governor's Guard, Company C of Springfield and Company H of Decatur from the Fifth Regiment; and Companies D of Champaign, F of Greenville, I of Vandalia, H of Paris, K of Nashville, and L of Sparta, from the Eighth Regiment. Col. J. H. Barkley of the Fifth Regiment, senior Colonel, being absent in Chicago, Col. R. M. Smith of the Eighth was ordered to take command. Adjutant-General Vance departed on the 4 o'clock train for the scene of the riot. Brig.-Gen. Reece will leave here for East St. Louis in the morning at 4 o'clock accompanied by his Adjutant, Col. Charles A. Mills, to take command of the forces in case any additional troops are ordered to the front. From Virden Adjutant-General Vance ordered the Gatling gun to be sent with the troops, and a detail from Battery A of Danville will be placed under command of Lieut. J. A. Kimber of Springfield to handle the gun.

At 2:50 p. m. today the fire bells called the Governor's Guard of this city post haste to their armory, and within forty minutes they were in line and ready to start. Capt. J. J. Brinkerhoff being at Dubuque, Ia., the company left on a special made up at Bloomington at 6:20 o'clock in command of First-Lieut. J. A. Kimber, mustering thirty-nine men and officers, every man but one who was in the city turning out. The Guard was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Culver, who will take command of the detachment of the Fifth Regiment until the arrival of Col. Barkley.

The soldiers have twenty rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes, and 12,000 rounds were sent from the arsenal on the special, together with the Gatling gun and camp equipage. A crowd of several thousand people assembled at the station to witness the departure of the company, and cheered lustily as the special steamed out.

The Governor, when asked what and how many companies had been ordered out, replied that he didn't deem it prudent to make known to the strikers the strength of his forces. He feels very sore over the matter, since he now fully realizes that he should have acted in this matter fully a week ago. The prevailing opinion here, especially among the militia men, is that another grave blunder has been made in ordering so few troops to East St. Louis when the advices state that the strikers are arming themselves to avenge the killing of their brethren and seem determined to resist all authority.

At 10:30 tonight the addition to the eight companies above the Adjutant-General ordered Company B of Taylorville and G of Virden, both from the Fifth Regiment, to join the forces at East St. Louis.

Maj. Richard Ryckman, who is reported among the killed at East St. Louis, was formerly a resident of Springfield, and was engaged in a riot at the rolling mill here where two men were killed, and he was indicted for their murder, but escaped conviction.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—At 11 o'clock today Sheriff Ropiquet sent the following dispatch to the Governor:

A mob of 200 men invested the entrance of the Louisville & Nashville yards and stopped the employés of the road. When commanded by me and my deputies to disperse, they hooted and derided me and my posse and applied epithets to me and refused to disperse in presence of the city police officers. With the force at my disposal I cannot preserve the peace and afford protection to railroad companies. Under these circumstances I intend to send my posse to their homes. I hereby invoke the aid of the State for militia sufficient to aid me in the execution of the laws and the protection of property. I will forward a written request for militia by the next mail.

SHERIFF ROPIEQUET.

During the shooting Sheriff Ropiequet sent the following dispatch:

R. J. Oglesby, Springfield, Ill.: A mob is concentrating, with rifles and guns, to storm the Louisville & Nashville freight-house. One man has been killed on the bridge. Danger imminent.

ROPIEQUET.

To this the Governor replied:

Your telegram was received at 2 p. m. I have given orders for a militia force to report at once under the command of a Colonel, who will be on said grounds to take charge of said force. Several companies, possibly eight or more, will go. You will have a reliable force upon which to depend. I will instruct the Colonel to report to you, and I must exact of each of you the greatest care, the greatest earnestness and discipline in your councils and coöperation with the officers in command of the force. If Gen. Vance can leave here on the 4 o'clock p. m. train, I will send him down. Please keep this dispatch for the present to yourself. I will communicate with you more fully in writing. Keep me advised of important events until the arrival of the militia forces.

R. J. OGLESBY.

Bloodshed at Little Rock—Promiscuous Firing Between Deputies Guarding a Roundhouse and the Mob—Deputy-Sheriff Williams Severely Wounded.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9.—Between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning Deputy-Sheriff Williams, who had charge of the force of deputies guarding the St. Louis & Iron Mountain roundhouse and machine-shops in Argenta, opposit this city, was approached by F. H. Darby, a leading member of the Knights of Labor, and notified to take his force away or they would be put out. Williams said: "I'll take you in now," and seizing Darby locked him up in one of the rooms. Just then the outlines of twenty or thirty men were seen a short distance away, and Williams ordered them out, saying that he was there to guard the property, and would do it if he fell dead in his tracks. Some one from the crowd replied: "Well, die, then," and an irregular shooting between the deputies and the assailants began. Probably a hundred shots were fired and Williams was dangerously wounded by a ball in the right side and one or two other lesser wounds in other portions of the body. The mob soon after fled. It is reported that several were wounded, but if so they were taken away by their comrades. Sheriff Worthen was telephoned and hurriedly collected a posse and went over to Argenta. Near the south end of the Iron Mountain Railroad bridge three men were halted and arrested. One, Charles Stepp, had a double-barreled gun. Another, Cook, a ticket agent, was intoxicated and abusive, and was locked up in the bridge ticket office. A strong guard was placed about the roundhouse and the shops, and, obtaining an engine and car, Williams and the four prisoners were brought to this city. Everything was quiet this morning. Williams' condition tonight is pronounced critical. He is well known, is a very popular man, and a son of Col. B. D. Williams, formerly Superintendent of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. Darby, the leader of the strikers' mob, is Secretary of the State Executive Board of the Knights of Labor.

Missouri Pacific Discharges Twenty-three Firemen Who Went Out Early in the Strike—Will This Involve the Brotherhood?

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—Master-Mechanic Bartlett of the Missouri Pacific Railroad yesterday sent to twenty-three of the firemen, who left their engines during the first part of the strike and have been out since, a notice that their services were no longer required by the company, and requested them to call for their pay at the office. This action may possibly result in agitation among the firemen that will cause the case of these discharged men to be taken up by the brotherhood, and, if that is done, the twenty-three men will either be reinstated by the company or there will be a strike of the brotherhood along the entire system. The brotherhood has a very carefully-drawn contract with the company, and in this the circumstances under which firemen may be discharged are plainly related. The firemen in this strike have persistently claimed that they were not on a strike, but had left their engines because they thought it safer to do so than to stay on them.

The foreman of the Wabash yards in North St. Louis, where the men went out yesterday on a strike in support of the Knights of Labor, telegraphed to Moberly last night for new men to fill the places of the strikers, and this morning there arrived from that city eighteen switchmen and yardmen. They were immediately put to work moving the blockaded freight in the Wabash yards, and everything is now moving along there as smoothly as if there had never been a strike.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 9.—[Special.]—It was understood here today from telegraphic notification that a committee of firemen would arrive here from East St. Louis to consult with the general officers of the brotherhood regarding the discharge of the twenty-three firemen who left their engines during the first part of the strike. The committee had not arrived up to midnight, but will probably be here on the early morning train.

Indictments Found in Fort Worth—Strikers Sentenced in El Paso.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 9.—The grand jury today returned indictments against Thomas Nace, a striker, who was wounded in last Saturday's fight, and Edward Shaw, who hauled the strikers to the battlefield, charging them with murder in the first degree. An indictment was also found against M. M. Levain, District Master Workmen of Assembly 78, Knights of Labor, charging him with being accessory to murder. Bail was fixed at $6,000 in each case.

EL PASO, Tex., April 9.—Judge Turner of the Federal Court today passed sentence upon eight strikers who were guilty of unlawful conduct during the recent disturbances. He said he had no desire to punish the prisoners unduly, and yet he felt that he must make of them an example which would not be forgotten, for the protection of society and the Government itself. He said he considered the young men in question had been misled, and he placed the blame on the prominent Knights of Labor. He referred to Messrs. Powderly and Irons by name, and was especially severe in his condemnation of interference with the operation of public highways. Ed Wales, J. Humes, Joseph Smith, Robert Wren, James Welden, Jefferson Scarborough, and Fred Geroux were each sentenced to ninety days in jail and Charles G. Mott to thirty days.

Secretary Turner and General Master Workman Powderly in Consultation—Convinced that Gould Is Playing Double.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 9.—[Special.]—Secretary and Treasurer Turner of the General Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor came to Scranton today to give General Master Workman Powderly information concerning the recent visit of the committee to St. Louis in connection with the strike. He says the committee expected to restore harmony there, but from the manner in which Mr. Hoxie treated them they concluded to take their hands off. It looks, he says, as if Mr. Gould is playing double with the committee, consequently public sympathy is now with the strikers. There are few trains running on the Southwestern system, the dispatches which represent that freight traffic has been fully resumed being colored in St. Louis. Mr. Turner does not think the managers can get men enough to put the roads in operation. He was of the impression until this afternoon that a settlement would soon be effected if no violence occurred, but today's outbreak in East St. Louis will make matters much worse. There is, he says, no revolt against Powderly among the strikers. The following telegram was sent this afternoon:

SCRANTON, Pa., April 9.—*A. G. Curtin, Washington, D. C.:* Urge the immediate passage of your resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the labor troubles in the Southwest. The committee should be at work now. The public has a right to know who is to blame in the matter.

T. V. POWDERLY,
General Master Workman.
FREDERICK TURNER,
General Secretary and Treasurer.

Missouri Pacific Employes at Atchison, Kas., Go Out on Orders from the Knights.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 9.—Maj. H. Cooper, a member of the Irons Committee, commanded a new strike today, and eighteen out of sixty-one Knights of Labor employed in the Missouri Pacific shops failed to report for duty at 1 o'clock. Cooper promises that no violence or intimidation shall be resorted to. The company says there are plenty of men obtainable to fill the places made vacant.

The Boodthirsty Deputies Were Not from Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9.—The Louisville & Nashville authorities deny a statement that men were sent from here to guard the railroad property at St. Louis, and say the Deputies engaged in today's trouble were not from Louisville.

Another Arbitration Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—In the Senate today Senator Ingalls (by request) introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a board of arbitration to examine and settle differences between railroad companies and their employés.

LANDLORDISM AT HOME.

How the Schenley Estate in Pittsburg Is Managed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 27.—Under the caption "Landlordism at Home" this week's *Labor Tribune* says editorially: "The Schenley estate is similar in essential respects to the large estates in Ireland, and the effect of it is very much like the effect of the landlordism which exists and is so objectionable there. This estate probably covers 2,000 acres within the city limits of Pittsburg and Allegheny. The land was granted to Col. Croghan, an army officer, for military services against the Indians of the Northwest. His daughter and heiress eloped when a mere child from a Long Island boarding-school with Capt. Schenley, a British officer and relative of the Principal of the school. The Captain is now dead, but his family lives in England and the heirs to the estate are all subjects of the British Queen. The system of management of the estate has always been to lease vacant ground and let the tenants make the improvements and pay all taxes and assessments for paving, sewerage, etc. The leases usually have called for readjustment of rent at stated intervals. By this means the estate has been enabled to charge tenants an increase for every addition to the value their enterprise may have put on the land. The estate has done nothing to increase the value of this immense holding. It has remained content to collect an immense annual rental from the thousands of citizens whose enterprise has brought the Schenley acres up from a wilderness to a value of from $3,000 to $100,000 an acre, from, say, $1 an acre to an average of 20,000 times that small figure, and while this has been going on the holders of the estate have with marked regularity, at least during the last twenty years, taken from this city to spend in Europe an average of $100,000 yearly as rental paid by industry and enterprise and thrift to idleness and luxury. Not satisfied with the immense rental now collected, the Schenley heirs demand an increase of 25 per cent from the 150 tenants in the First Ward and naturally they protest. Old Fort Duquesne was built upon the site of this estate. A block house still remains."

OUR NAVAL DRILL.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 9.—The naval squadron steamed into the harbor today and anchored off Magnolia Bluff, three miles above the city. The night exercises this evening were very grand.

THE KNIGHTS OF LIQUOR.

Powerful Organization of Liquor-Dealers Formed to Fight Prohibitionists—Fines and Boycotting to Be Worked Freely—The Order to Be Extended Over the Whole Country—No Selling Sunday.

Boston *Herald*, April 4: About fifty of the principal liquor-dealers in Massachusetts met Tuesday in this city, and formed the Massachusetts Protective Liquor-Dealers' Association. The new association admits any and everybody connected with the liquor trade—distillers, brewers, wholesale and retail dealers, clerks, and bartenders. It is thought that in a year or two it will extend all over the country. At the meeting Tuesday there were two delegates from Maine and New Hampshire. Vermont and New York were also well represented. Its capital in this State is to be $350,000, of which $35,000 has already been subscribed; and the rest is to be raised by a tax to be paid on each barrel of liquor manufactured, each barrel to be marked with a passport tag. The association expects that 1,250,000 barrels of ale will be used next year, on which a payment of three cents a barrel is to be exacted from the brewers; 275,000 barrels of whisky and rum, on which the distillers are to pay 10 cents a barrel and the wholesale liquor dealers seven cents. There are 25,000 employés who will pay 10 cents a week or $5 a year, and they will receive a passport and recommendations from previous employers which will entitle them to work anywhere in the State. Twenty thousand dealers will pay $25 a year or 50 cents a week. Western distillers, or those outside the State, of whom there are 225, will pay $50 each per year, and State drummers will pay 25 cents a week, or $12 a year. In May there will be published a weekly paper devoted exclusively to the interests of the liquor trade, and the 1st of July will witness the publication of the black list, by which every liquor dealer in the State not belonging to the association will be boycotted.

A *Herald* representative yesterday conversed with one of the leading projectors of the scheme, and the following statement was made:

"We offer to protect the dealers in towns and cities where 'no license' rules, as well as those in licensed places, by furnishing them the best counsel in the State and paying all lawyers' fees, as it is no fault of the dealer if the temperance cranks carried the town or city on the license vote, and caused some who last year held license to be refused this year and be made a criminal before the courts, after going to great expense in fitting up places and buying goods. There is no justice or commonsense in such acts. We make no party lines; we only look to men who will give us protection and save us from the maliciousness of spotters, blackmailers, and crazy temperance men, who drink at home and keep their cellars stocked, but before the public are demagogs and preachers of temperance. Our aim and object are to make the liquor-business such as it is in Europe, as in nations of that continent the liquor-men are at the head and front of society, having the full confidence of their fellow men and the respect of all classes of the community.

"We give the trade thirty days' notice to become members, and if no reply is received we set the party down on the doubtful list for thirty days longer. Then, if no reply is received, we call the attention of the whole trade to him or her and ask the association to put them on the boycotted list, and then give them a chance, by paying $25 fine and regular fees, to join the organization, and for persistent refusal they will be boycotted for one year. A list of all boycotted members will be sent out to each club, giving the name and address of each member. All liquor-dealers are particularly requested by this association not to become candidates for any political office whatsoever."

The way the association proposes to control legislation is thus stated: Districts will be laid out for a director, the same as the Congressional districts are laid out now, and in each district there will be a director elected from the executive body, who will represent forty votes, or $1,000, for the executive vote from the dealers, and fifty votes from the employés, representing $250, and it will take twenty-five executive votes to elect a director; then the director so elected can call the convention in his district and nominate the candidate for Congress, first having instructions from headquarters when and where the convention will be called, and each executive must be notified four days in advance of said call, the majority always ruling in each convention, and all members are bound by said call.

But the director of any district so selected cannot vote for a candidate from any district unless he is elected as one of the executive officers of said district, as only officers or executives who are elected in said district are allowed to vote, but the director can be Chairman for the call if elected to it.

Senatorial districts are on the same plan as a director's or Congressional district. Notification being sent out from the head office at least four days in advance of the holding of the convention, all the executives in said district must be notified when and where the call will be made by the director of the district. Only executives can vote for said nomination, and they shall choose a Chairman for said district call, the director himself having no vote, but can be President of said meeting if elected.

No dishonorable person or one of immoral character can become a member. No druggist who does not annually subscribe $50 toward the organization can become a member, because druggists as a rule are simply a cloak for the so-called temperance man and woman.

No owner of a house of ill-fame can become a member, or a person who sells to minors or those who sell on the first day of the week, called Sunday, unless licensed innholders.

THE EARLIEST SNAKE STORY.

A Loving Couple Attacked by Seven Vicious and Venomous Serpents.

The snake season is not "on" yet, but serpents feel the revivifying power of spring sooner at the South than in our less genial climate, so the following, from the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, may not "rush the season" so much as it seems to:

A thrilling encounter with a nest of writhing reptiles occurred recently on the first level of the canal, in which a young man was bitten on the thigh, and which would in all probability have resulted fatally had it not been for his celerity in procuring the services of a physician. It would seem hard to give credence to the story, but it is true, nevertheless, and well authenticated. We give the account substantially as told by the young man himself.

It being a pleasant afternoon, and one well suited for the purpose, he and a young lady friend decided to take a cruise on the "raging canawl," and accordingly embarked in a trim little craft. Their trip was an enjoyable one until after passing the high bridge. The south bank of the canal, a few hundred yards above this bridge, as is well known, is covered with a dense growth of bushes and water rushes. Here, through a careless stroke, the boat shot into the mass of weeds, the prow sliding well up on the bank. At this juncture a hissing was heard, and to the young couple the air and rushes seemed full of snakes; all appeared badly frightened, and broke away from the boat, with the exception of a six-foot monster, which, in his endeavors to escape, landed square in the lap of the oarsman. The young fellow attempted to rid himself of his obnoxious companion, when the reptile instantly buried its fangs into his thigh. It slid off into the bottom of the boat at once, however, and the young man sprang into the water and made for the bank with all possible speed. At the first appearance of the moccasins the young lady screamed and jumped out upon the shore, thus placing herself beyond the reach of danger. Several men had by this time arrived upon the scene, and by their advice the young fellow repaired immediately to the office of a physician and had his wound attended to. He says the bite caused acute pain for a time, accompanied by dizziness. Last night, with the exception of irritation around the wound, he had recovered entirely and was out on the streets as usual. Seven snakes were counted and three of them were instantly dispatched by the men, but it was only after considerable trouble that the moccasin in the boat was killed. He had crawled beneath one of the lockers and for some time resisted all attempts to get him out.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution:* Gus Akers is a negro. One night in 1866 he and two rothe negroes stole 100 pounds of lint cotton from an old gin house. A law had just been passed in Georgia making death the punishment for burglary in the night time. The jury trying these negroes recommended them to the mercy of the court, which changed the verdict from death to imprisonment for life. So, for stealing $6 worth of cotton from an uninhabited house, three men were sent to the penitentiary for life. One of them died in stripes, another was pardoned. The third, Gus Akers, is still in the penitentiary.

MORRISON AND RANDALL.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* (Dem.) says Mr. Morrison will be grateful to Mr. Randall one of these days for saving him from his blunders. There are no present indications of it.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVicker's—R. L. Downing—"Vautour." Matinee.
Grand Op.-H.—E. F. Kendall—"Pair of Kids." Mat.
Chicago Opera-House—Haverly's Minstrels. Mat.
Columbia—"A Barber's Scrape." Matinee.
Academy—"Over the Garden Wall." Matinee.
Hooley's—James O'Neill—"Monte Cristo." Matinee
Madison-St. Theatre—Home Op.—"Mikado." Mat.
Standard—Lillian Lewis—"Cora the Creole." Mat.
People's—Kernell's Vaudeville Company. Matinee.
Criterion—Alice Harrison—"Hot Water." Matinee.
West Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
New Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
South Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Shiloh; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Panorama—Missionary Ridge; 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Citrus Fair—Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Central Music-Hall—Concert at 2—Lilli Lehmann.
Casino Rink—Lecture by Henry Ward Beecher.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MONTJOIE COMMANDERY, NO. 53, KNIGHTS TEMPLER.—Sir Knights are requested to rendezvous at the asylum Monday, April 12, at 9 a. m. sharp, to attend the funeral of our departed frater, Sir Knight Beverly Romulus Chambers. Commandery will proceed by carriages to his late residence, No. 673 Washington boulevard.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

SECRETARY MANNING's condition is very much improved. He was able to spend some time in his office yesterday.

MINERS at McClure's coal works in Everson, Pa., have been granted an increase of wages. About 1,000 men are benefited.

THE management of the Brunswick-Balke Billiard Company in this city yesterday conceded the demands of striking workmen.

THE Bridewell Lot bill again went over in the House yesterday on an objection. It may have another chance one week from today.

MAJ.-GEN. TERRY, assigned to the military Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, assumed formal control yesterday.

AT the funeral of the late William E. Forster in Westminster Abbey yesterday there were present Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and other notables.

THE report that railroad engineers of the Southwestern system may strike because of sympathy with the Knights of Labor is denied by the brotherhood.

REPORTS of discourtesy shown the Chinese Ambassador to the United States upon his arrival at San Francisco are denied by the United States officials of that city.

THE Eustis amendment to the Washington Territory Admission bill, limiting the right of suffrage in the proposed new State to qualified male electors only, was rejected by the Senate yesterday—yeas 12, nays 25.

A LARGE number of American newspapers indorse the Irish policy outlined by Mr. Gladstone in his remarkable speech of Thursday. The comments of English and Irish newspapers are varied in character.

EX-ALD. WILLIAM H. MILLER of New York was arrested in Florida day before yesterday in connection with the famous bribery cases in the city named. Miller is a Republican, and represented the Ninth Ward in 1884.

THE House Commerce Committee has ordered that a favorable report be made on Representative Dunham's bill authorizing the President to appoint inspectors of live stock, dressed meats, and hog products intended for foreign shipment.

THE Republican Senators and Representatives will hold a joint caucus next Monday evening. The party successes in the Western municipal elections, the leaders think, make it advisable to take aggressive steps in the Congressional campaign next fall.

RAILWAY strikers yesterday morning advanced upon the roundhouse of the Iron Mountain Road at Little Rock, Ark., and were refused admission by Deputy-Sheriff Williams, who was guarding the place. They fired upon him, wounding him, it is supposed mortally. Some of the strikers were arrested.

THE area seeded to winter wheat in the United States this year is 3 per cent less than that seeded in the fall of 1884, but 14 per cent greater than that harvested last summer. The weather of last month was generally favorable, the worst outlook so far reported being in Kansas. Rather large areas in that State have been abandoned to other crops. The prospects in Ohio and Indiana are believed to be somewhat better than the average for several past years at this date.

IT is now affirmed that the President proposes to get even with the Senate for rejecting his appointments by not appointing any one to the places until after the adjournment, though the statutes require appointment as soon as practicable. Of course he can easily evade the letter of the statutes by not finding it practicable to appoint any one. As quite a number of those rejected by the Senate belong in the category of ballot-box manipulators, vote-stealers, crooked workers, embezzlers, ex-convicts, and immoral persons, it remains to be seen how much capital Size No. 19 will make out of it. Obstinacy sometimes is a good and useful thing, but it may be carried to such an extreme as to be very dangerous. Besides, what will the mugwumps say when they find such pinks of political propriety as Chase and Pillsbury still holding on to their offices, though they have been rejected as unfit even by some of the Democrats themselves?

THE money market was quiet and strong. Sterling bills were steady and unchanged. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was in the hands of the room-traders, and most of the stocks fluctuated but slightly.—The Chicago produce markets were less active and mostly steadier. The cereals sold higher, but weakened later. A good export movement was reported in wheat, but some parties suspected the facts to be exaggerated. Provisions were dull. As compared with Thursday pork and lard closed 2½c lower, meats and corn unchanged, wheat ⅛c lower, oats ¼c higher, rye firmer, barley steady, and flaxseeds ½c higher.

A MOB in East St. Louis yesterday marched upon the yards of the Louisville & Nashville Railway and were fired upon by Deputy Sheriffs, three men being instantly killed and two others and one woman mortally wounded. The deputies surrendered themselves to the St. Louis police. Subsequently strikers attacked Deputy Sheriffs in the yards of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and killed one man. The bridge connecting East St. Louis and St. Louis was guarded last night and no one was allowed to cross.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OPPOSITION TO GLADSTONE.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the British Commons last evening on Mr. Gladstone's Irish home-rule scheme revealed the great divergence of opinion on that subject within the Liberal party and makes it appear almost impossible for the Premier to carry through his program except in a greatly modified form. The speech and the incidents growing out of it also indicate a certain feeling of personal hostility between Mr. Gladstone and the ambitious Radical who is generally believed to be an aspirant for the position which the Grand Old Man now holds as leader of the Liberal party. Mr. Chamberlain was about to explain his objections to his chief's land proposals, which, the few words he was permitted to say concerning the matter indicate, are the same as those that constitute what is known as the Giffen plan, already discussed in these columns, when Mr. Gladstone interrupted and reminded the speaker that he was acting in bad faith. Mr. Chamberlain thereupon somewhat pettishly complained that his hands were tied and that he could not make himself properly understood.

This little episode over, he went on to state his objections to the home-rule scheme of his late chief. His objections come under four heads. He objects (1) to Ireland's being deprived of representation in the Imperial Parliament; (2) to the renunciation of the right of imperial taxation; (3) to giving the proposed Irish Government the appointment of Judges and Magistrates; (4) to giving the Irish Parliament supreme authority in matters not specially excluded from its authority. For the rest he held that the financial arrangements proposed would be an unending source of trouble, and would be neither satisfactory to the British nor to the Irish taxpayer. There is little doubt that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell will agree to a modification of the Home-Rule bill so as to provide for Irish representation in the London Parliament. As long as the Irish pay taxes for imperial purposes Irish representatives should have some share in determining how the money shall be spent, and as they will be called on to pay one-fifteenth of the taxes they will doubtless be allowed one-fifteenth of the representation—about forty-four members. The Gladstone proposals with reference to imperial taxation will also be modified to some extent, doubtless, to meet the views of the radical leaders, but the Irish members will certainly insist on vesting the Irish Government with power to appoint the Judges, and Mr. Gladstone will in all probability sustain them in this. Home rule with imperially-appointed Judges who would have to interpret the law of the proposed Irish Parliament would be "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." Mr. Parnell would not accept home rule under such conditions.

The portion of Mr. Chamberlain's speech which will attract most attention is that which outlines his own plan for the settlement of the Irish difficulty. He would stop evictions and refer the adjustment of the land trouble to a peace commission. He does not propose to deal with the Irish landlords as leniently as Mr. Gladstone, nor would he have the British taxpayer run the risk of advancing the immense sum of $750,000,000 for buying them out. On the question of home rule, he said he favored the federation plan. In other words he favored relations between Ireland and Great Britain being based on the plan existing in the United States between the State and the National Governments. If matters of personal feeling did not enter in there would be little difficulty in reconciling Mr. Gladstone's home-rule scheme with Mr. Chamberlain's, always provided that the land difficulty was out of the way.

FREE COINAGE AND SUSPENSION BOTH DEFEATED.

The country has been losing interest in the Congressional debates of the silver question owing to the settled conviction that the discussion was a waste of words and nothing would come of it. Within a fortnight after Congress met it was easy to foresee this result, and the only surprising feature of the final votes is the remarkable strength of the free-coinage advocates. On the question of unlimited coinage of silver dollars there were 125 yeas to 163 nays—a surprisingly close vote. On the counter-proposition, to suspend the coinage for the next three years, the yeas were 83 and the nays 201—a vote which shows the great weakness of the gold monometallists in the present House. Between the extremists on each side were about 100 conservative members who thought it would be best to let well enough alone, and they accordingly tipped the scale first one way and then the other, making it certain that there is to be no change in the coinage laws at present and furnishing a result which the country can accept with a great deal of satisfaction. It will expedite business in Congress to stop fruitless debate by getting the silver question out of the way, and under all the circumstances the conclusion neither to restrict nor enlarge the present coinage of standard dollars was as safe a one as could be reached.

Under altered conditions many of the 201 members who opposed suspension would no doubt change their votes, and it is not at all improbable that they may do so at another session of Congress. They are not wedded to any theory, but regard the entire question simply as one of policy. In the absence of international agreement they were unwilling to authorize free coinage and attempt to make the United States the monetary flywheel of the world. They were profoundly convinced that the interests of this country demand bimetallism; they would not favor schemes calculated to drain the United States of gold and put it on the same footing as silver-using countries like Mexico and China, nor would they approve policies tending strongly toward gold monometallism. Strong arguments were adduced to show that a temporary suspension of silver coinage in the United States would be in reality a step towards international bimetallism, since it would avert the danger of a gold drain from this country and keep the European nations with their noses on the grindstone of gold monometallism—a condition which is already producing bitter complaints in England and Germany, and which promises to develop a widespread movement for the restoration of silver by an agreement among the leading nations. But the leading advocates of suspension in this country had no such purpose in view; they were goldites bent on securing the outlawry of silver and making money scarce and dear, so that the United States would be reduced to the same condition as England and Germany. The head and front of the agitation against silver was in Wall street, and, while the President recommended suspension of the coinage, Manning urged the retirement of the greenbacks, and Jordan declared for the abolition of gold and silver certificates. Even conservative men were not willing to consent to suspension as one step in the program outlined by the New-Yorkers in control of the Treasury Department.

The action of Congress simply postpones action on the silver question for the time being. The present coinage may be continued without danger and with a certainty that the dollars issued will be worth 100 cents in the purchase of commodities in the United States. The debt-paying power of silver will keep it par, and depreciation is to be feared only in the event of a heavy overissue. At the present rate of coinage it would take a long time to bring about such a result. There is no occasion for present anxiety or alarm. Still the permanent remonetization of silver can be accomplished only by international agreement, and the attitude of the United States must remain one of expectancy. The main question has not been settled, but merely postponed.

GLADSTONE'S HOME-RULE SCHEME.

The prominent significance of Mr. Gladstone's home-rule scheme attaches to this point—namely: that it is the first time any definit plan has been presented for officia action. The Tories have never dared to outline one. The Liberals and Radicals have never gone further than suggestion. The Irish leaders have never formulated the remedy for their grievances, because they knew well enough that however little they might ask that little would be refused on the grounds of being too much. Mr. Parnell was wise in not offering a scheme or giving voice to his ideas on the subject, as it would only have prejudiced the whole question. All sorts of proposals have been suggested, remedies, mostly of the quack sort, advised, and feelers thrown out, with the view of seeing on one side with how little the Irish would be satisfied and on the other how much they could obtain. Mr. Gladstone has been the first with sufficient courage to block out a definit scheme. He has thrown his materials together as a sculptor hews out his block in the rough, leaving it ready for the finishing touches of the chisel which will give it form and likeness. A lodgment has thus been made for the plan. It is before Parliament and the English people for discussion, and there the question will reman, whatever may be the fate of the rough plan.

It is very likely that the scheme will be materially modified before it comes up for decision. Additions may be made to it, some provisions may be stricken out, and weak spots will be strengthened. It may be lost entirely and after dissolution the subject may be relegated to the country, but in the new Parliament this program or a better one will come up again. A permanent lodgment has been made for Irish local self-government, and the agitation now commenced will not cease until some measure is passed. As Mr. Gladstone says, the country has arrived at a stage in its political transactions with Ireland when "the two roads part from each other, not soon probably to meet again." He has established beyond all question that coercion has always been and always will be a failure, and that it can never be a successful remedy except when it is made "stern and unbending under an autocratic government," which the English is not, and, more than this, that some satisfactory scheme of home rule is the only thing which can subserve English interests, release legislation from its present trammels, and establish harmonious relations between the two countries. Whether the present Home-Rule bill passes or not, coercion has had its day. There is no further danger of its renewal. Home rule has been established as the remedy. How to apply it will now be matter for controversy, but the dose must be taken sooner or later.

The weakest spot in the bill seems to be its provision for imperial taxation of the Irish without representation in the British Parliament. The Gladstone plan contemplates the elimination of the entire Irish delegation from the Westminster Parliament, but so long as it requires that Ireland shall pay one-fifteenth of the imperial expenses there can be no question that she will demand representation in the Imperial Parliament and a voice in all matters affecting her relations with Great Britain—as, for instance, national defense, army and navy affairs, making money legal tender, tariff and excise laws, national debt, postal business, quarantine, etc. The bill will have to be amended in this particular or it will be tantamount to separation.

If the real truth were known it would probably be found that Mr. Gladstone inserted this provision as a test of the sincerity both of the English and the Irish. The former have always clamored for the removal of the Irish because they were the source of all their troubles, and the latter have just as persistently declared they wanted to go and would clear out if they could have a Parliament of their own in Dublin. When the test comes to be applied, however, it will be found that the one side does not want to go and the other side does not want to have them go. So long as Ireland is called upon to help support the Government and help fight its battles and mutual relations exist between them, so long will she demand representation in all those relations. The twenty-eight Irish Tory landlord Peers in the House of Lords will give up their seats voluntarily.

As to the land question, which is really the vital part of the bill, as it involves the matter of bread and butter, Mr. Gladstone observes discreet silence, though it is intimated it will be laid before the House next Thursday. That, however, will depend upon the fate of the home-rule scheme. Should it succeed, the land scheme will be acted upon at once, as it is the backbone of the whole plan; but should it fail it will probably remain in abeyance until some other succeeds. Meanwhile Mr. Gladstone seems to have reached that time contemplated by Disraeli in his speech made forty-three years ago: "I hope the time will come when a party framed on true principles will do justice to Ireland, not by satisfying agitators, not by adopting in despair the first quack remedy that is offered from either side of the House, but by really penetrating into the mystery of this great mismanagement." Both the time and the man have come, and the idea of home rule has come with them to stay. The consolidated statesmanship of the opposition will be powerless to avert the crisis or stave off the settlement of the question.

STOCK AND BOND WATERING FAVORED IN THE SENATE.

The consideration of the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad through the Indian Territory brought out in the Senate some rather singular views about watering railroad stocks and bonds. The act provides for a road from Fort Smith, Ark., to Arkansas City, Kas., running through the Indian Territory and connected by a branch line with the Southern Kansas Railway near Coffeyville. The company is authorized to take a strip of land 200 feet wide through the Indian Territory and 3,000 feet in addition every ten miles for stations, on condition that it will compensate the tribes for the ground taken in accordance with an award to be made by arbitrators appointed by the United States courts, and also pay the Secretary of the Interior a specified sum for the benefit of the Indians. All these provisions are proper enough and calculated to secure a needed railroad in the Indian Territory and protect the rights of the Indians. But the Senate defeated other sections of the bill which were intended to require an honest construction of the road and prohibit the watering of its stocks and bonds.

The first amendment, proposed by Senator Van Wyck, would forbid the issue of any more stock or bonds than would represent the actual cost of building and equipping the road. Mr. Platt offered a second amendment, providing that no share of stock should be transferable until 50 per cent of its par value was paid in and the amount sworn to by the officers of the company. Both these amendments were defeated. Do the Senators wish it understood that they would charter this road only on condition that it should be left free to swindle its creditors and tax its future patrons double rates in order to pay illegitimate profits on watered stock and bonds? Senator Ingalls thought the company would refuse to accept a charter "burdened with conditions imposed on no other corporation," but it is clear that these "conditions" put on the company no other "burden" than common honesty. An individual who, by misrepresentation, would mortgage for $15,000 a farm worth only $10,000, and then make a default, would be guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses and punishable by imprisonment; but the transaction would be essentially the same as the act of a company building a railroad which would issue more mortgage bonds than the road cost, pocket the surplus, and then pile on stock, bull the market, and unload the worthless, swindling chromos on the public. This very rascality the Senate of the United States, under Ingalls' lead, has sanctioned.

It may be that the burden of common honesty has been "imposed on no other corporation," but if so it is certainly time to begin making such requirements. The practice of issuing bonds representing a greater value than the cost of the road has indeed been general in the last twenty years, and it is the main cause why these corporations breed discontent and disorder by levying extortionate charges on the farmers' produce and paying their employés inadequate wages. The watering of railroad stocks has brought in a train of abuses, and its consequences are seen in the angry feeling of the overburdened farmers, artisans, traders, and producers, as well as in the occasional violent outbreaks of workmen. It is strange that the Senate would not establish at least one precedent where a railroad corporation was held to the rule of fair dealing.

IT now appears that Caleb W. West, who has been appointed to succeed Eli H. Murray as Governor of Utah, is "a very mild-mannered man." It will be remembered that Gov. Murray was not a mild-mannered man in his dealings with the Mormon lechers and nullifiers. He had crowded polygamy to the wall and had succeeded in impressing the leaders with the conviction that they must obey the laws of the United States like other citizens. He was evidently carrying matters too far, particularly for a Republican dealing with Democrats, and so "a mild-mannered man" was sent to them. It is superfluous to say that the Mormon Democrats are delighted over the prospect. They have always wanted a Democratic Governor, and now they not only have one, but a mild-mannered one at that. It must seem to the Saints like coming into the Promised Land at last, after their season of tribulation—a land flowing with milk and honey, where lechery can run loose and where laws are not to be obeyed. No wonder that they are loyal to the Democracy!

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the House Committee on the Judiciary has instructed Representative Oates to report favorably his bill to repeal those sections of the Revised Statutes prohibiting the payment of a pension to or the allowance of the claims of any person who was not loyal to the United States during the last War. This is a good beginning, and will let in a crowd of the Confederates, Jeff Davis at the head of them. Having gone this far, the next step probably will be to pension all those who fought to destroy the Union. The Southern Confederates must be reconciled, cost what it may. They have come back to the halls of their fathers, and must be paid for it, if it takes the whole Treasury. It is to be hoped, however, that they will make it as light as they can. The burdens of loyal men as it is are very heavy, for this reconciliation business is growing to be very expensive.

Faithless Republican Aldermen.

The action of the twenty-four Aldermen who voted Thursday night to pass the ordinance contracting to pay the West Side Gas Company $1.50 per thousand for the gas consumed between sundown and sunrise every day of the year, including all clear, moonlight nights, in the West Division, is an outrage on the taxpayers. The vote consummated one of the most shameless pieces of jobbery of which the boodle Aldermen have yet been guilty. It was on the face of it a steal. Nobody would have been surprised if only the fourteen Democratic spoilsmen in the Council had voted for the ordinance. That was to be expected. They make no pretensions to be actuated by a desire for the economical administration of municipal affairs. They seek election and reelection to the Council avowedly to help themselves and those who "hustle" for them about voting-time. It is quite another matter when ten Republican Aldermen, some of them representing the most intelligent communities and the largest tax-paying portions of the city, and all of them elected on a platform of honest and economical government, vote for such a job as the gas contract. The explanations which two of them—Hull and Simons—gave of their vote are an insult to the intelligence of their constituents and to taxpayers generally. These explanations were pettifogging, clumsy, and transparently dishonest.

Simons said in his speech that he voted for the contract "because if there is not gaslight during moonlight nights the sandbaggers will ply their vocation," and he pretended to believe that the statistics of the Criminal Courts would show that sandbagging and kindred crimes were committed because there was not abundance of gas. It is not necessary to show how ridiculous and absurd such a proposition is. But even admitting that Simons' argument was good on this point, how does he explain his vote in favor of paying for the gas consumed in daylight between dawn and sunrise, and between sunset and the dusk of the evening? In the summer the time during which the gas is burned in the broad daylight averages two hours per day, to say nothing of clear, full-moon nights. During the whole year it will average one and one-third hours. There are 8,640 gas-lamps in the West Division. Every lamp consumes during the year about 2,500 cubic feet of gas which is of no use whatever to the city, but for which the city must pay at the rate of $1.50 per thousand. The amount thus pilfered from the city by the ordinance will be about $64,000 annually. How can Ald. Simons explain his voting away this amount? Hull, the Alderman from the Twelfth Ward, deprecates allusion to Aldermen who vote as the Democratic spoilsmen do as members of the boodle-gang, and immediately casts his vote with that set. He says he does not seek popularity. That may touch the politician's soul, but Walter S. Hull is above having his soul touched. Intimidations, threats, and suspicions had no terrors for him. Nor did the certainty of his constituents' displeasure nor the fact that he could not offer a solitary argument in support of his course prevent him from voting with the boodle Aldermen. He joined the boodle gang. His support and vote were necessary to the passage of the ordinance. Lyke and Schack have so often voted with the "boodlers" that their action cannot excite the least surprise in their respective constituencies. The same is true of the other Republican Aldermen who voted for the gas job.

For some time Hull and Simons have been giving aid and comfort to the gang. Both voted to pass the extravagant appropriation bill over the Mayor's veto. Simons at first opposed it and then changed his mind and moved to reconsider the vote by which the Council refused to pass the bill over the veto. After reconsideration Simons voted with the majority and the veto was ignored. Hull made a pretense of seeking to reduce the amount for salaries, but he voted for the bill in *globo*.

The record of those Aldermanic worthies on this question will no doubt be borne in mind by their constituents. It is not necessary to inquire very closely into the motives of their failure to do their duty. He who runs may read. The honest voters of the wards misrepresented in the Council Thursday night by Hull, Simons, Weber, Revere, Lyke, Schack, Linn, Eisfeldt, Severin, and Young will make a memorandum of their vote, and when the nine first named come up for reëlection a year from now they will be relegated to the obscurity which Mr. Billy Young, who does not care about the newspapers, will enjoy in a few days.

SHOULD Mr. Gladstone fail in carrying his home-rule measure, and should Mr. Chamberlain or Lord Hartington succeed to the leadership of a Liberal party favoring coercion, with what avidity Mr. Healy or Mr. O'Brien will quote such phrases as the following from the "Grand Old Man's" speech of Thursday night: "Coercion has proved no cure." "If England and Scotland had suffered similar hardships to Ireland the people of those countries would resort to means similar to those the Irish had used to ventilate their grievances." "The fault of the administration in Ireland was that its spring and source were English."

THE Board of Education has ordered that another school census shall be taken. It is doubtful whether the expense of the work will not be much greater than the amount which Chicago will gain from the State appropriation on account of the increased number of pupils of school age. But if the census is made carefully and intelligently, the taxpayers will not complain on account of the cost. The last school census was made for political purposes. The results as set forth in the report of the School Board are utterly misleading, particularly as to the nationalities which go to make up Chicago's population. The children and even the grandchildren of foreign parents born, reared, and educated here were classified as if they were of foreign birth. This was done for the purpose of bolstering up an administration of strongly foreign know-nothing tendencies. The census-takers this year should classify as Americans those born in America, and those only who were born in Germany and in Ireland as Germans and Irish. If it could be ascertained without considerable cost how those between 6 and 14 years of age who are not in school are employed, that should be done and the result should be stated. A census properly, accurately, and intelligently made would be of the greatest value from many points of view. It is to be hoped that under the circumstances a first-class man shall be selected to superintend the work, and that he will be permitted to use large discretion in the selection of his assistants.

THE Eighth Ward, Lawler's ward, is as of yore—the Congressman has that satisfaction—but it is as of Yore with a capital Y. That makes the situation just miserable.

THE real heroes and heroines of life seldom have honor done them, and it is a pleasant thing, when opportunity comes, to rescue the name of even one from entire oblivion. A woman named Sallie Hansford, living near Lexington, Ga., is a heroine. Her husband has been bedridden with rheumatism for nine years, and she has had a family of four children—two boys and two girls—to support. Last year she bought 107 acres of land, much of it original forest, and with the aid of her two boys, 14 and 15 years old, cleared five acres. She cut down the trees, rolled the logs together, split the rails, built the fence, and burnt the brush, with their help; and made last year nine bales of cotton, also corn and peas enough for her own use, paid 800 pounds of cotton for rent last year, paid her store account, and paid $40 on her land. She has bought her meat for this year and paid for it. In addition to this she has done the cooking and gone to market with eggs and chickens. This woman has probably no great opinion of what she has accomplished. But how often are such courage, and perseverance, and practical ability shown uncomplainingly! The woman's story has got into print by some mere accident, but she deserves more recognition than hundreds more famous.

IT was worth a life of effort to have the world's attention for a few hours as it was given the gray-haired gladiator who outlined his policy before the British Parliament Thursday.

A REPUBLICAN of the Eleventh Ward explained to us the reason that Mr. William S. Johnson, the nominee for Alderman, was not elected. He said that Johnson was now pure and uncontaminated, but a majority of the citizens feared that he did not possess sufficient resisting power to stand out against the temptations which the corporations, the go-betweens, and the boodle members were in the habit of bringing to bear on new members. Hence it was thought best by those who felt a friendly interest in him to keep him out of harm's way. Capt. Kerr has withstood Rebel shot and shell and is a man of nerve and stamina, and it was believed that he was boodle-proof and the gang could not capture him. Therefore he was selected to stand the risks and temptations that environ new members.

ALD. SHOREY says the West Side company would furnish gas at $1.25 per 1,000, and that a saving of at least 1,000 hours per year could be effected in the lighting-time of each lamp, and that a four-foot burner would yield sufficient light. When all these things are taken into consideration, and when it is remembered that there are now 18,460 gas-lamps lighted in the city every day from sunset to sunrise and during clear, full-moon nights, it becomes obvious that the Third Ward Alderman does not exaggerate when he says that at least $200,000 could be saved to the taxpayers this year by honest action on the part of the Council. The action of the ten Republican Aldermen in voting with the boodle-gang is a scandal and an outrage which will certainly be punished at the polls next spring.

IT was hoped that Michigan voters had made up their minds in some direction, and that each little hamlet would no longer have its Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Greenback, Moderate Temperance, Administration, Anti-Administration, and Fusion parties; but the recent town elections showed the people as addicted to eccentricities as ever. Michigan is the most politically-freckled State in the Union.

AN Eastern preacher, who is fond of turtle-soup, has shocked some of the Philadelphia divines by stating at a public dinner, recently, that God first created the cherubim, second the seraphim, and then the terrapin. We see no reason for being shocked, but perhaps the good brethren believe He created the terrapin first.

A CHICAGO man has received from England a copy of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," containing both parts, in type about equal to our minion, and sold in that country at one penny per copy. This is equal to but two cents of our money. Of course the book is in paper covers; but even then it is very cheap by the side of any of the so-called cheap literature offered for sale in the United States.

THE aged poet, John G. Whittier—he is 79 now—retains all his neatness and tact of expression. There is now going the rounds a stanza he wrote and sent recently to a Gloucester firm who had named a fishing-schooner after him. Here are the lines:

Luck to the craft that bears this name of mine;
Good fortune follow with the golden spoon
The glazed hat and tarry pantaloon;
And, wheresoe'er her keel shall cut the brine,
Cod, hake, and mackerel quarrel for her line.
Shipped with her crew, whatever wind may blow
Or tides delay, my wish with her shall go,
Fishing by proxy. Would that it might show
At need her course, in lack of sun and star,
Where icebergs threaten and the sharp reefs are;
Lift the blind fogs on Anticosti's lee
And Avalon's rocks; make populous the sea
Round Grand Manan with eager finny swarms;
Break the long calms and charm away the storms.

John G. Whittier is not the greatest of poets. But he is a poet, and he in one respect surpasses greater men. He can write on contemporaneous subjects—as witness his poems before the War—without making them ridiculous. Few poets can accomplish such a feat. The light, unpretending lines which appear above will be pleasant reading to many thousands simply because something in their spirit shows that the aged John G. Whittier is Whittier still.

THE gravediggers of Brooklyn have formed a union. They may boycott a man who chooses to be cremated, but they will not carry the day. A dead man needn't fear even a boycott.

THE man who made shoes for William M. Tweed died in New York last week. He should have lacked no custom to the day of his death. New York has steadily produced men ready and willing to step into Tweed's shoes, or shoes just like them.

SPARKS doesn't gleam like a lightning-bug in the prairie grass any more.

THE Philadelphia *Times* calls attention to the fact that, in districts where the birds have been killed extensively to supply adornments for ladies' bonnets, insects have increased enormously. This is but what might have been expected. Unfortunately, the ladies who encourage bird-slaughtering are not the only ones who must find bugs in their berries.

IT is said that the late Judge Baxter's fatal illness resulted largely from overwork. His circuit extended from Michigan to Tennessee, and he was kept constantly engaged holding court or traveling from place to place. Several of the District Judges in the same circuit are ill from overwork and unable to perform their judicial duties. This state of affairs may well serve to call attention to the necessity of means to relieve the United States courts. The bill proposed by the American Bar Association to effect this change has been before Congress several years, but remains unacted upon. The most important suits are brought in the United States courts, and, after great delay, are tried by overworked and underpaid Judges. The circuits in nearly all the Western States are too large. The plan proposed by the Bar Association to relieve the Supreme and the Circuit Courts ought to afford at least a basis for a bill that will expedite business in the Federal tribunals.

THERE is something practical about the Rev. Louis Mysonheimer, "the boy preacher" who has been stirring up the sinners of St. Louis. He has not only succeeded in converting a very attractive young lady, but also in persuading her to marry him.

WE have fun at elections sometimes in Chicago—blood flowed Tuesday, from noses—but our political episodes are tame compared with the little affair reported this week from New Laredo, Tex., on the Mexican border. When the "Botas" (straight Democrats) met the "Huaraches" (Fusionists) and had a street discussion the dead were five and the wounded uncounted. Nothing so spirited as this ever happened even in our Lawler's ward, and before it abandoned whisky and took to milk.

ST. LOUIS, after nursing a great railroad strike for weeks, now howls because the Illinois authorities do not put down with brand and bullet the labor uprising in East St. Louis. It is alleged that this is more discrimination against the city at the west end of the bridge in the interest of Chicago. This is bosh of the boshiest. "Boshiest" is a good word in this connection—it has such a sloppy sound.

JAY GOULD is not generally credited with being a religious man, but it is on evidence that during the hight of the strike he said to one of his brokers, "Let us prey." And then they went down on Wall street and preyed.

A BLOOMINGTON man has sued his father-in-law for $10,000 damages for depriving him of the companionship of his wife. Having been acquainted with the lady for a great many years, the father-in-law doesn't believe her companionship was worth that much, and will defend the suit.

"BROWNING clubs" appear destined to even a briefer existence than roller-skating; yet they are perfectly harmless.

WITHIN a few days Mr. Edward Dunmore of West Chester, Pa., who is said to be 102 years old, and Mrs. Eliza Wilson, 80 years old, will be married at the residence of the latter in Avondale. Both the elderly people are quite vigorous for their age, and expect to spend the rest of their lives together in wedded bliss. They are rugged, the Pennsylvania hills; the winters are cold and the ways of many districts are primitive, but the air there all the year round is full of ozone, and people live and love while others die. There is something inspiriting about this item of news which comes from West Chester, Pa.

THE Niagara Falls hackmen are reported much less aggressive and inclined to rob since the territory in which they range has passed under control of the National Government. This was thought unlikely by Buffalo newspapers, but it seems they were only false prophets, after all.

THE health of Secretary Lamar has been such as to give great anxiety to his friends, but is now gradually improving. We notice that the regular business of the Interior Department—reversing the decisions of Commissioner Sparks—has been resumed.

SECRETARY LAMAR and Attorney-General Garland created something of a stir when they went into office by selling the department carriages and affecting Jeffersonian simplicity by walking. The present bad colds and general inability of both of them are said to have come from being caught out in the rain. The loss of time and annoyance to the public thereby occasioned have already cost more than the horses and carriages. This is a practical country and a practical age, and buncombe economy is no longer calculated to deceive.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mother—Did you steal the cake, Johnnie?

Johnnie—No, ma'am. Did I, Maudie?

Maudie (who got a piece of the cake)—No, 'deed, mamma! I saw him didn't!—*Tid-Bits.*

The story is told of our great statesman, Frank Lawler, that, returning once from the East via the Michigan Central Railroad, he got off at Falls View to look at Niagara. After examining it critically for a moment, he turned to a bystander and remarked: "Huge, ain't it? I s'pose it runs all night, too."—*Chicago Rambler.*

Coldcash—What do you charge for embalming?

Undertaker—Fifty dollars, and make the late lamented look like a bloomin' angel.

Coldcash—Well, say, ain't that pretty high?

Undertaker—Not fur a first-class send-off.

Coldcash—Well, what discount would you make for the deceased having a wooden leg?—*Chicago Rambler.*

"They say Clawence Clawkson is learning to play the mandolin."

"What the deuce is a mandolin?"

"A sawt of a guitaw, don't chew know?"

"Haw, is it now? Why, bless me soul, dear boy. I've always, haw, had an ideaw, don't chew know, that a guitaw was some blawsted disease, like the malawia."

"O, deah! no, it's a weal musical instrument you play with stwings and a wibbon to hold it wound yound neck. It's weal sweet, I assuah you. You awt to heah it, you weallly awt."—*Town Topics.*

"The spring is here," he said as he took a seat beside her on the sofa; "the spring is here, the birds are beginning to sing, the grass reappears upon the lawn, the snow has gone and the voice of the turtle-dove is heard in the land and—er—there won't be any more sleighing."

At the thought that there would not be any more sleighing a joyous light appeared in his eyes.

"Yes," she replied, as she toyed with one of the buttons on his coat, "the sleighing is past, the weather grows warm, and every day brings us nearer the ice-cream season."

Then his jaw fell.—*Boston Courier.*

Mr. W. A. Croffut of New York, a newspaper letter-writer, has published a 300-page book on the Vanderbilt family. He urged the editor of the New York *Sun* to read it carefully and say what he thought of the production, and this is Dana's conclusion:

Well, we have complied with his request, and read his book, and we feel no greater admiration for it than we felt before. It is a cleverish compilation, but there is nothing new or important in its details. If there are people who require such a work there is no moral or legal objection to furnishing it to them; but why should a book be written on the Vanderbilt family? It has produced one man of genius, its founder; and not only is his history well known, but he has left his monument in the New York Central Railroad and in the accumulated wealth of his descendants. The only reason for writing a book about the family is, that they are awfully rich and quite respectable; and it would seem that there are people who, for such a reason, wish to worship them. But this is not our idea of the functions of literature or of journalism. The gaping adoration of accumulated wealth should not enlist the abilities of a sensible man like Croffut.

PERSONALS.

Fred Douglass and wife will pass the summer in Europe.

In Berlin a statue of Lessing is to be put up at a cost of some $80,000.

Miss Geneva Armstrong of Elmira, N. Y., has patented an adjustable trough which is said to solve the problem of feeding live-stock in transit on cars.

Sam Small has given $140 for the benefit of an Atlanta (Ga.) mission Sunday-school. He writes: "I hope it will do away with the necessity of an entertainment, for I do not believe these means of getting money for the Lord's work are either to his honor or glory. Try to avoid all such schemes. Let people give what they will, but please don't barter them anything for the Lord's sake."

The London *Lancet* has reason to believe that Sir James Paget, Prof. Burdon Sanderson, and Dr. Lauder Brunton have, together with Sir H. Roscoe, consented to serve on the British Commission to inquire into M. Pasteur's method of inoculation for hydrophobia; and that the Government intends to seek in addition the services of a few distinguished physicians, including Sir W. Jenner.

John Ruskin has never been in sympathy with "Modern Progress." Here is an exposition of his views from his autobiography: "I know of nothing that has been taught the youth of our time except that their fathers were apes and their mothers winkles; that the world began in accident and will end in darkness; that honor is a folly, ambition a virtue, charity a vice, poverty a crime, and rascality the means of all wealth and the sum of all wisdom."

In Croffut's life of the Vanderbilts is told the following: "The suit of the half-crazy 'Cornele' to break the Commodore's will was approved by several of his sisters; and two of them did not like William H., the chief legatee, and had not for years been on speaking terms with him. But, after settling with 'Cornele,' he voluntarily gave all his sisters $500,000 each in addition to their bequest. He drove around one evening and distributed this splendid largess from his carriage—he himself carrying the bonds into each house in his arms and delivering them to each sister in turn. The donation was accompanied by two interesting incidents. In one case the husband said: 'William, I've made a quick calculation here, and I find these bonds don't amount to quite $500,000. They're $150 short, at the price quoted today.' The donor smiled and made out his check for the sum to balance. In another case a husband, after counting and receipting for the $500,000, followed the generous visitor out of the door and said: 'By the way, if you conclude to give the other sisters any more you'll see that we fare as well as any of 'em, won't you?' The donor jumped into his carriage and drove off without replying, only saying, with a laugh to his companions: 'Well, what do you think of that?'"

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "We do not want to see a single Irishman removed from St. Stephens."

It is estimated that the "Primrose League," the alliance of all that is most chivalrous in the Conservative party of England, in which Knights and dames band themselves together, has an income of $60,000 per annum.

The estimated number of passengers carried annually on the united Berlin tramways is 90,000,000. A statistician has calculated that, if every person thus transported saves only ten minutes' time on every working day of ten hours, counting 300 working days to the year, the aggregate saving of time in a single calendar year will amount to 5,000 working years. Adding to this the saving of twenty minutes' time for 15,000,000 of persons carried by the city railroad—namely: 1,666 working years—the grand annual saving for the traveling Berlin public would be 6,666 working years in a twelvemonth.

In regard to the Turco-Bulgarian agreement it was originally intended that the Powers should sanction the stipulation by which the Sultan was to appoint Prince Alexander as Governor-General of Roumelia for five years. M. de Nelidoff, however, proposed to insert a clause in the protocol providing that the quinquennial renewal of the Prince's powers at the end of the first five years should be effected in conformity with Art. 17 of the Berlin treaty, stipulating that each successive nomination to the Governorship should receive the sanction of the Powers. Prince Alexander declined to accept this proposal.

In his "Life of the Prince Consort," the biographer, speaking of the distress in 1842, says: "Every effort was made by the Court to give a stimulus to trade in London by the festivities which are supposed to have this effect. Dinners, concerts, balls followed fast upon each other. The 26th of May the Queen and the Prince went in state to a ball given at Covent Garden Theatre for the relief of the Spitalfields weavers. With the same object a magnificent bal costume had been given at Buckingham Palace a fortnight before. 'This,' said the Prince Consort, 'we have organized with a view of helping trade in London, which is greatly depressed.'"

Baroness Burdett-Coutts (says *Life*) has been carrying out the suggestion of cooking savory dishes for the poor in Westminster, and the results are most encouraging. Large supplies of [illegible] are sent in, which are carefully cooked and prepared into soup, stews, pies, and puddings; these are sold at one penny a dish to the poor who gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of procuring a good meal at such a price. The girls at the Guards' Industrial Home have been called to assist in this good work, and for some time prepared the meals in the kitchen, but the business has so largely increased that suitable premises have been secured, where the work is done. Lady Wolseley started a [illegible] fair scrap cart, and has organised her plan so systematically that large quantities of ready [illegible] morsels are collected and sent to Westminster two or three times a week, and add greatly to the material in hand. Under the auspices of Lady [illegible] a similar collecting cart will go about [illegible]

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

CLEVELAND MAKES A FLANK MOVEMENT ON THE SENATE.

He Proposes to Make a New Term of Office for Persons Nominated in Cases of Suspension and Thus Evade Responsibility for Previous Action—His Scheme Too Thin to Wash — Sparks, Fisheries, Bridges, Republican Joint Caucus, and the Bridewell-Lot Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—[Special.]—The President has made what was evidently intended to be a flank movement on the Senate. Late this afternoon he sent in fifty-three nominations, twenty-five of which were Postmasters. In all these cases the persons named have been occupying office as the successors of suspended officials whose terms have expired since their suspension. Among the persons so named are John D. Burnet, vice George M. Duskin, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, this having been the suspension which formed the text for the long discussion on the Senate's rights and the President's prerogatives. Among other nominations of this class are A. F. Seeberger as Collector of Customs at Chicago, vice Jesse Spalding; R. S. Dement, Surveyor-General of Utah, vice Fred Solomon; and John Carroll, Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas, vice Thomas Bales. The form of nomination is the same in all cases, and a single illustration will suffice. Collector Seeberger is named for Collector of Customs in the following language:

I name Anthony F. Seeberger to be Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., vice Jesse Spalding, who was suspended by me under the provisions of the act of 1867 [meaning the Tenure-of-Office act]. The term for which said Jesse Spalding was originally appointed expired Dec. 22, 1885, and I nominate the said Anthony F. Seeberger to be Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., vice said Jesse Spalding, whose term has expired as aforesaid.

The pith of this remarkable wording is easily seen. The President proposes to create a new term of office for the persons nominated, and thus evade meeting all responsibility for the suspensions of their predecessors. Thus, in the case of Mr. Seeberger, if confirmed, his term would date, not from October last, when Mr. Spalding was suspended, nor even from Dec. 23, when the Collector's term would have expired, but from April 9, 1886; and, unless otherwise displaced, Mr. Seeberger would serve as Collector about four years and a half. The complications that will grow out of this new departure of the President cannot be easily foreseen. Concerning the specific instances cited above, it may be said with a good deal of certainty that Mr. Seeberger will not be confirmed until Philetus Sawyer gets a full and complete vindication of Jesse Spalding's administration of the office. Other Senators who have like cases will probably be equally stubborn, and the result is a long way off. It is hinted that in order to secure the confirmations without further trouble the policy adopted by the Treasury Department will be followed by other branches of the Government, and the suspended officials will be given certificates that there are no charges on file affecting their moral or official character. This, however, would leave the case of the controversy untouched, which was the right of the President to fill the pigeon-holes of the departments with papers alleged to be private. Very few of the Senators were present when the nominations were sent in this afternoon, and few of them are found this evening willing to talk. They want to look over the nominations and the accompanying documents before giving any opinions. Some surprise will probably be expressed that Surveyer-General Dement appears on the list, since the hubbub raised over his confirmation by disgruntled Republican Senators is still fresh in the public mind. The explanation is found in the anomalous rule of the Senate by which a reconsideration has in some instances been held over a public official's head for years. Dement was confirmed in March. Notice of a motion to reconsider was given, but the Senator who gave it has never had the nerve to call up the motion; therefore the President has never been officially notified of Dement's confirmation. The suspended Surveyor-General's term has in the meantime expired, and the President could not presume on his unofficial knowledge that Dement had been confirmed, so the latter's name appears on the list sent in, and a very queer mix is certain to be the outcome.

Commissioner Sparks' Case.

An evening paper publishes what is understood to be a semi-official utterance of the Interior Department with reference to Land Commissioner Sparks. It is in reply to some newspaper criticism of Secretary Lamar and runs as follows:

At the Interior Department a reporter was told that this order of Mr. Sparks in suspending the operation of the laws of the land was an extreme stretch of executive authority, and while such action might have been justified under the circumstances for a few months, its continuance for more than a year was an assumption of power that was unwarranted. Under the laws settlers are allowed, under certain conditions, to make an entry to public lands, and when these conditions have been complied with they have a right to have their title perfected, and when the Government, without good reason, refuses to carry out its part of the contract there is good ground for a proceeding in the courts to compel the execution of the contract. The Secretary did not contemplate that action should be taken in such cases when proper investigation had not been made to ascertain that the patents were properly issued, but, on the contrary, all the facilities for detecting fraud are maintained. It is held that the existence of an order of such a sweeping nature is not a permanent condition for the proper protection of the interests of the Government, and that measures of such an extraordinary character ought, if employed at all, to be temporary. The Secretary took the step that he did only after intimations and suggestions, renewed at intervals extending over a period of six months or more, that Mr. Sparks should withdraw his order and proceed with the administration of his office in a normal and orderly manner. All such suggestions, although coming directly from the Secretary, were disregarded by Mr. Sparks, and the intimations made in newspaper publications that this action of the Secretary was influenced by land-grabbers are not calculated to improve the relations between the Secretary and Mr. Sparks.

Defending the President.

Democratic Senators were today called on to defend that portion of the President's last message in which he recommended that Congress provide for the appointment of a commission to be charged with the consideration and settlement of the fishing rights of the United States and Canada. Senator Frye introduced a resolution about the middle of January which stated that the "fishing rights" had been settled for ten years at a cost of $5,500,000 paid in money and a remission of duties amounting during the ten years to $6,000,000 more, and that under these circumstances a commission clothed with such powers ought not to be provided for by Congress. Today the Senator succeeded in getting the resolution up for consideration, and in the clearest and most emphatic way showed that the fishermen of this country did not want the right to fish in Canadian waters. All they asked for was the right which every nation had and which the United States had under the treaty of 1818 to enter Canadian ports to buy bait and provisions and repair damages. Senator Frye said the only persons asking for a renewal of the treaty were Canadians or their representatives in this country. He believed that Secretary Bayard had been induced to extend the treaty for six months by listening to the representations of foreign citizens instead of taking the advice of the officers of the Fisherman's Union, which had been offered him, but which he had declined. Mr. Bayard had sent word to the American fishermen that he and the President were in accord, and could be depended upon to look after their interests, and had then been governed in their decision by those interested in having a treaty inimical to American fisheries perpetuated. Mr. Frye put the Administration in an unenviable light, and the Delaware Senators, reinforced by Senator Morgan, made sorry work in defending it.

Bridge and Lighthouse Bills.

The special order in the House tomorrow is bridge and lighthouse bills from the Commerce Committee. A fair proportion of the bridge measures relate to Western rivers. Among the proposed structures across the Mississippi is the one at Alton, fathered by Mr. Hatch, which gave St. Louis people the hysterics because they didn't like the railroad connection that would be made with Kansas City. Since then they have got reported out a measure allowing the Merchants' Exchange to build another bridge at St. Louis, and their representatives will probably let the Alton project alone if their own enterprise is not interfered with. There is also a measure allowing a corporation known as the New York & Council Bluffs Railway Company to bridge the Mississippi at or near Keithsburg, Ill. The same corporation wants permission to bridge the Illinois River at Lacon and the Des Moines River at some point in Iowa not yet indicated. Other Mississippi River bills are for a railroad and wagon bridge from Winona, Minn., to the Wisconsin shore in Wisconsin, and for a pile and [illegible] bridge and piers structure at Red Wing, Minn. The Chicago, Freeport & St. Paul Railroad Company wants to put a structure across the St. Croix River or Lake at any accessible point between Prescott, Wis., and Taylor's Falls, Minn. Among the places at which permission is asked to bridge the Missouri are St. Joseph, Council Bluffs, Saline City, Clay, Jackson, or Platte County, Missouri, and Wyandotte County, Kansas; St. Charles, Mo.; Kansas City, and Atchison, Kas. The Illinois Central project for bridging the Ohio at or near Cairo does not appear on the list, because the bill drawn up for that purpose was not in accordance with the rules of the War Department.

A Joint Republican Caucus.

A call has been issued for a joint caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives next Monday evening. It has been thought advisable by some of the Republican leaders in Congress since the uniform success of the party in municipal elections throughout the country to take aggressive steps for next fall's campaign. The choice of the members of the Congressional Committee is the chief business.

The Bridewell Lot Bill.

Beach of New York prevented Worthington from getting up the Bridewell Lot bill today. It may get a show one week from tomorrow, that day having been set aside to consider measures from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

CLEVELAND'S MISTAKES.

The President Not Leading His Own Party—Wanted, a Policy—Refusing to Use His Office for Promoting Democratic Theories.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—[New York *Herald* (Ind. Dem.).]—Is the Democratic Administration to break down completely and to fall into the same general contempt in which that of "Poor Pierce" was held?

This is the question which Democratic and Republican politicians discuss here nowadays, and, it must be confessed, with a general agreement in the affirmative. The opinion gains strength that Mr. Cleveland, while an entirely honest man, with only the best intentions, has developed an amazing incapacity; that he seems to be intellectually unable to comprehend the duties and responsibilities of his place; that he has never reached even a dim perception of the political situation of the country, and that his theory of the Presidential office—which was also that of Mr. Hayes—is fatal to good government, because it makes of the President a mere dispenser of patronage, either to his own friends or to those of Senators or Representatives, and thus debases politics to the lowest plane.

Old Dr. Hammond, a New York Democrat and a wise man, wrote forty years ago in his political history of New York:

The only legitimate ground upon which parties can be organized is a difference of opinion as to measures. All other party organizations are mere combinations for the benefit of a few to the injury of the many.

But the 4th of last January the President publicly declared that he held it to be his duty to execute the laws adopted by Congress, but not to aim at influencing in any way the action or policy of the legislative branch. He said:

I believe this is an executive office, and I deem it important that the country should be reminded of it. I have certain executive duties to perform; when that is done my responsibility ends. The office is one of the coördinate branches of the Government. The Senators and members have their duties and their responsibilities. They put their hands upon the Bible and take the same oath of obligation upon assuming office as does the President.

Being asked whether he thought Congress would carry out his recommendation in regard to silver, he said he had no means of knowing what would be done. It was a subject which had now passed beyond his control or direction. He had not the slightest wish or desire to influence in any way the consideration of Congress beyond the methods employed by him in directing their attention to the subject through his official message.

So extraordinary a declaration naturally attracted great attention. The *Herald* said of it:

If, having refused to influence Congress, he should still permit members of this coördinate and independent branch to influence his or his Cabinet's action on executive matters, in that case we will be very frank with him, and tell him now at the start that he will make a mess of it. For a President, having in his hand the gift of a great many things, much sought for by Congressmen and politicians, either gives them to those who believe as he does on public policies, and thus advances those policies, or he gives them to his personal favorits. The power of appointment, which the Constitution wisely gives him, he may use either to advance the public policies which may be dear to his heart, or else to gratify his personal adherents and prepare the way for his own renomination.

Since Jan. 4, as before also, Mr. Cleveland has gone on dispensing patronage without reference to public policies. He has granted the requests of Democratic Representatives and Senators for offices without reference to their opinions or to the opinions of the men he appointed on public questions. Undoubtedly he has desired to appoint only men of capacity and honesty, but as he has kept the whole business of officeseeking rigidly secret from the knowledge of the people it is not surprising that even in this work he has made many failures—so many that the exposures of Senator Harrison some weeks ago filled his friends with dismay, and they have made no offer of defense, while the Democratic organ here, the *Post*, the 11th of March urged him to withdraw a number of discreditable appointments he had been induced to make.

But leaving that aside, everybody understands that the President's appointments to office have had no reference to the advancement of public policies. Yet there seems to be good sense in a different view, stated by the same Dr. Hammond quoted above. He wrote:

An honest and patriotic citizen will, from conscientious motives, attach himself to that party which he believes will pursue those measures which, in his judgment, are best calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness, and most effectually preserve the liberty and independence of his country. If vested with the appointing power, it therefore becomes his duty to confer offices on such men as will use the influence created by such office to increase and strengthen that party the ascendency of which, in the opinion of the person appointing, is identified with the best interests of the State. Hence, although he ought not, under any circumstances, to appoint incompetent or unworthy men to office, yet between worthy men of equal capacity it is his duty to select those who concur with him in opinion as respects the measures best calculated to advance the public good.

Mr. Cleveland has been for fourteen months acting upon his own theory. The net result seems to be that not only his policy, but he himself is attacked in both Houses by leading men of his own party; that in private conversation Democrats and Republicans here alike speak of his situation with pity; that though he rather anxiously courts the friendship of the Senators and Representatives of his party, he has so little of their regard that an influential Democratic Senator and one who occasionally defends the President in the Senate said of him to a friend the other day: "He has not enough influence in Congress to chase an old hen off her nest."

As to the condition of the party of which he is the elected head and leader, it was described in a speech in the House a few days ago by Gen. Weaver of Iowa, himself a Democrat, in these words:

There is no policy or purpose in this House today in either one of the great political parties represented upon this floor. You may be a high protective tariff man or a free trader and still be either a Democrat or a Republican, just as you choose. You can be an anti-bank man or a bank man and be a member of either of the parties represented upon this floor, except the Greenback party. You can be a monopolist or an anti-monopolist; you can be a monometallist or a bimetallist; you can be a Blair bill man or an anti-Blair bill man and still be an acceptable member of either of the old parties. Identify any man to name a thing that a man has to believe in order to become a member of either of these two parties, nor can he point out what it is that, if he does believe it, will debar him from membership. There is no policy here in either party, no purpose, nothing, I fear, but death and disintegration. Evils are rampant, but Congress is deaf and blind. The remedy must come from a purpose on the part of the majority of the House; the remedy must come from those having power, from the majority, from this Democratic House, taking hold of these questions with courage and then pressing them for consideration and passage. We must have a purpose. We must have tests of membership. Every organization in the world that is worth anything has tests of membership. The Masons have them; the Odd-Fellows have them; the Knights of Labor have them; the churches have them; but here the great political parties of this country have none, and a man may believe anything about Heaven, Hell, or human government and be an acceptable member of either organization.

Mr. Weaver's remarks were received by both sides of the House with laughter and applause, and cries of "That's true." He might have added that because there is no such "purpose on the part of the Democratic majority" as he demanded, therefore the public business suffers and is behindhand.

Entirely aside from the currency and tariff questions, this Congress, coming in with a new Administration and a change in parties and policies, had a great deal of very important work to do. The relief of the overburdened Supreme Court; the settlement of the Indian question; a measure for counting the Electoral vote; the reclamation of public lands wrongfully claimed or possessed by syndicates or corporations; the reorganization of the Navy Department, without which it is scarcely worth while to go on building new ships; the sea-coast defenses; measures to make possible the administration of the tariff laws with fairness to merchants and security to home manufacturers; the reciprocity treaty with Mexico—all these were urgently recommended by the President in his message. Congress has been four months in session, the hot weather of Washington will be here in less than a month, yet not one of these measures has become a law. Two years ago at this time five of the regular appropriation bills had passed the House; only three have so far passed, and not one has yet become a law.

As to the departments—they transact current business; they are conducted as honestly as even so undoubtedly honest a man as Mr. Cleveland would wish. But if their heads have ideas beyond current business, if they have policies they would like to see carried into effect, they have naturally no influence to help them, for they are bound by the President's declaration not to use their influence for any public end.

It would be unjust to omit what some of Mr. Cleveland's defenders say for him. They say he came into power with the duty to complete during his Administration that disintegration and destruction of both parties which has been going on ever since Mr. Hayes attained the Presidential office by an "arrangement" between Northern Republicans and some Southern Democrats. They say that this work of disintegration must be pushed to its conclusion before the country can hope for such a redistribution of the political elements as will give us two parties based on distinct principles and policies, and that this is Mr. Cleveland's task.

But those who do not agree with this view reply that a President's task, so far as it relates to politics, is not destructive, but creative; that the disorganization of parties had already reached its final results in the election of Mr. Cleveland by a union of men of both the old parties, and that he had open before him the magnificent opportunity—by the entirely proper and judicious use of the great powers lodged in the President—to draw together during his Administration the elements of a powerful and real Democratic party, a party based on Democratic theories of government and united on Democratic policies. They add that with a fatal blindness he has entirely missed this great opportunity, and that, in fact, all that he has done has only tended to bind together anew those incongruous and mutually hostile elements whose helpless and fatal condition was accurately described in Mr. Weaver's speech. Finally they say that this course, while it has demoralized his own party, has rather benefited the Republicans, who, as the opposition, are not responsible for the failure of necessary legislation, and are able to take advantage before the public of the mistakes and shortcomings of the party in power.

Meantime, in the belief of the shrewdest political observers here, the labor organizations are going to have a potent influence in the fall elections, and, as one such observer remarked, "may make hash of both parties."

RAIN AND COLD.

The Weather Outlook for Today Is Not Very Promising.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., light, local rains, slightly cooler.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, slightly warmer, southerly, shifting to cooler easterly winds.

For the Upper Lake region, local rains, winds generally shifting to slightly cooler northeasterly.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, light local rains, winds generally shifting to slightly cooler easterly.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Arrived: Steamers Abyssinia and America, from Liverpool, and Anchoria, from Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 9.—Arrived: Steamer Elder, from New York for Bremen.

HAMBURG, April 9.—Arrived: Steamer Rhaetia, from New York.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT AND FLOUR.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 9.—[Special.—There are 208 cars of wheat in Minneapolis tonight, with eighty-nine due to arrive by morning. There is a very limited amount moving from first hands in the country, caused by seeding-time and low prices. The output by the seventeen flouring-mills running today was 20,000 barrels. Sales of flour are slow. C. A. Pillsbury & Co. sold 45,000 barrels for export today, the largest single order for some time.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Beautify Your Home.

Finish the walls and ceilings with Alabastine. You can do it; inexpensive; try it. White and twelve tints. Cheaper and better than paint, kalsomine, or paper. Disinfects and prevents disease. Beautiful sample card free. By druggists, hardware, and paint dealers. $350 given away. ALABASTINE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Frenchmen can properly be called "the Knights of the table." They are good judges in all its refinements and delicacies. In order to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in good order they give preëminence to Angostura Bitters. When you try them be sure it is the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Crude imitations do not resemble the genuine article. Refuse counterfeits, insist upon your grocer sending Durkee's Salad Dressing and Cold-Meat Sauce; the original and only genuine.

An attractive youthful appearance secured by ladies using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. No cure for Asthma like PARKER'S TONIC.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

"Special Sales" TODAY.

100 DOZEN Ladies' Solid Silk Hose,

Pink, Blue, Cream, White, Seal, Navy, Wine, and Black,

78c pair.

Regular price, $1.50.

100 DOZEN Children's French Ribbed Lisle Hose

In Navy, Seal, Wine, and Black,

31c pair.

Worth 75c.

50 DOZEN LADIES' BALBRIGGAN VESTS,

27c each.

Worth 65c.

OPEN UNTIL 9:30.

SKIN AND BLOOD

Diseases from Pimples to Scrofula Cured by Cuticura.

Hundreds of letters in our possession, copies of which may be had by return of mail, repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

COVERED WITH SALT RHEUM.

Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case of Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast, and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Resolvent, internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, externally. Newark, O. J. W. ADAMS.

HEAD, FACE, AND BODY RAW.

I commenced to use your Cuticura Remedies last July. My head and face and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West. My case was considered a very bad one. I have now not a particle of Skin Humor about me, and my case is considered wonderful. Decatur, Mich. MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE.

ECZEMA FROM HEAD TO FEET.

Charles Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of 12 years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs." Every other remedy and physicians had been tried in vain.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Resolvent, $1; Soap, 25 cents. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

GRUBS, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors cured by Cuticura Soap.



CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER is a new, original, elegant, and infallible antidote to Pain and Inflammation, banishing Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp, and Nervous Pains as by magic. At druggists. 25c.

Catarrhal Dangers.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste, and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical, and never-failing.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.00.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

ACHING MUSCLES



RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE by that new, original, elegant, and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation, the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. No ache or pain, or bruise or strain, or cough or cold, or muscular weakness but yields to its speedy, all-powerful, and never-failing, pain-alleviating properties. At druggists, 25c; five for $1.00; or of

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Men's Underwear.

We place on our counters this morning a lot of perhaps 200 dozen Balbriggan Underwear—not all the same nor all equally good value—but all worth far more than we have marked them, 50c each, and the entire lot is from grades usually sold at $1.00, $1.25, or higher. We shall also close out the remainder of the 100 dozen Spring Weight, Tan Color, Balbriggan Underwear at 75c each. They were advertised a few days ago as being bargains, and are even more desirable now than then, as season is further advanced. There are not many of them left, however.

Canes.

We are showing a large assortment of Canes, English Hazel, French Crab, Malacca, Bamboo, natural and colored, English Furze, English Ash, English Myrtle, Olive Wood, Rosewood, French Thorn, &c., &c. It is a handsome stock, one in which it is easy to please one's self, and the prices are much lower than similar goods are usually sold for.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bankers' & Merchants' Building and Loan Association will be held on Tuesday evening, April 13, 1886, at 7:30 p. m., in the rooms of the Builders' & Traders' Exchange, No. 11 National Life-Insurance Building, 161 La Salle-st. As the regular election of Directors takes place and other important business comes before the meeting a full attendance of the stockholders is desired.

WM. H. BARRY, Secretary.

Furniture Moving!

I have the best outfit on earth for Moving Furniture. A. M. FORBES, 100 W. Monroe. Branch office, 16 Wabash-av. Telephone 4694.

RUPTURE

Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Rupture Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric & Magnetic* current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send for pamphlet, free. Also ELECTRIC BELTS FOR MEN & BOYS. DR. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 Wabash av., Chicago.

850 OWN MAKE SPRING OVERCOATS,

Fitted to you by tailors, to be

RUSHED OFF AT 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Equal to Custom-Made.

$25.00 Overcoats now $20.00.
$20.00 Overcoats now $16.00.
$15.00 Overcoats now $12.00.
$10.00 Overcoats now $ 8.00.

HARVEY, 84 & 86 State-st.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

"A WEST SIDE" BARGAIN! TODAY!

GRAND Umbrella Sale!

500 Silk Umbrellas.

26-in. Handles	Solid Gold Tops, Carved Wood, Natural Stick, Solid Silver Caps	$4.59	Worth $7.50.
28-in. Handles	Ivory, Bone, Natural Stick, Silver, Buck Horn, Gold,	$4.89	Worth $8.00.

OPEN UNTIL 9:30.

Central Music-Hall Hair Store.

NEW

Stock of French Hair just received in all colors and lengths. Natural Curly, Natural Wavy, and Natural Shades from White to Black.

OUR NEW COIFFURE

Is indispensable to ladies who have had their hair cut short. Ask to see it!

We can match any shade on short notice. Full assortment of cosmetics, including the celebrated Secret of Beauty and Beautifying Mask. Fingernails beautified by lady manicure.

E. BURNHAM, 71 STATE-ST. Telephone 5,335. Wholesale, 6 East Washington-st.

Central Music-Hall Hair Store.

WAUKESHA'S

PUREST WATER, FROM

ACME MINERAL SPRING.

DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

10 Gallons for $1.00.

No. 2444 Cottage Grove-av.

Telephone No. 8174.

Drink the World-Renowned

BETHESDA.

The Purest and Finest Table Water in the World.

DELIVERED IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

No. 146 State-st.

Telephone No. 87.

FOR SALE.

Not having the time to devote to the spring business, I offer for sale or exchange the Magnesia Mineral Springs. The water is equal to the Waukesha, if not superior, and its proximity to Chicago will admit of its delivery fresh from the springs every day. There is no better water for the manufacture of ginger ale, or to carbonate. For further information address

J. F. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

Men's and Youths' Spring Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

MANDEL BROTHERS.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

SPECIAL OFFER. 1,000 Children's Dresses.



$2.00.

Sizes, 2, 3, and 4 Years.

The Out represents the Dress perfectly and is a Great Bargain.

117 to 123 State-st.

Extraordinary Display IN Children's Dresses AND Children's Jackets FOR Little Girls, FOR Large Girls.

500 Latest Styles to Select From.

FITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

A VISIT TO OUR Children's Department WILL INTEREST YOU.

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CHAS. L. PAGE, 337 Wabash avenue.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to my facilities for doing first-class

FLOOR TILE WORK

AT LOW PRICES.

For Rent.

Two desirable floors northeast corner Madison-st and Wabash-av., 60 by 165. Steam heat, passenger and freight elevator service.

APPLY TO

CHARLES H. SLACK, 79 State-st.

STORES TO RENT.

Nos. 238 & 240 East Randolph-st., first-class building, 4-story and basement, 30x170 feet; elevator, &c.

Nos. 203 and 205 Van Buren-st., corner building, 44x100 feet, corner Franklin-st.; well lighted.

Nos. 257 to 263 Franklin-st., 40x153 feet, each store 4 stories and basement, from May 1st. M. PETRIE, No. 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT!

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 10.

TO RENT, WITH POWER.

Do not move into dark, uncomfortable quarters or an unprofitable locality, but buy an "OTTO" GAS ENGINE, own your own power, and choose a place to suit your business. The "Otto" Engine is safe, reliable, and most economical power obtained.

SCHLEICHER, SHUMM & CO., 214 Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR RENT.

That new Two-Story and Basement Store, 22x58, No. 15 Fourth-av., near the club house, east of Board of Trade. If you want to see a nice building look at it.

FOR RENT.

BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Offices for Physicians or Dentists or Light Commercial Business. Rapid elevator.

McVICKER'S THEATRE BUILDING.

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AWAY DOWN TO UNAPPROACHABLE PRICES AT

The Fair

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E. J. LEHMANN & CO.

A BIG STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

Body Brussels, fine patterns, new goods, only 90c Per Yard.

Tapestry Carpets, all this year's patterns, at 55c Per Yard.

Wilton Velvets, for quality and patterns they are unsurpassed, at $1.15 Per Yard.

Table Oil Cloth At 15c Per Yd.

STEINWAY.

The Standard Pianos of the World.

DOUBLE TRIUMPH AT LONDON 1885.

Grand Gold Medal of International Inventions Exhibition, also Grand Gold Medal by the Society of Arts for "Best Pianos and several meritorious and useful inventions."

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Imported Beer!

Kaiser, Pilsen, Liebotschaner, Munich, Culmbach, Erlanger, Ale, and Porter.

FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED.

FRED. HOLLENDER & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 38 La Salle-st. 38 Telephone No. 708.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier

Is the best Dressing for the hair. Try it. Price $1. J. CRISTADORO, 6 WILLIAM-ST., New York. Interesting pamphlets sent free.

C. Y. T. Co. IMPROVED MODE OF MOVING.

Adopted only by the C. Y. TRANSFER CO. None but experienced men accustomed to the handling of Fine Furniture employed. Office, 145 Michigan-av. Telephone No. 1874.

BROWN TO BE IMPEACHED.

THE ORDER MADE BY THE IOWA HOUSE YESTERDAY.

Eighteen Charges Made Against the State Auditor—Both Houses Pass the Bill Re-districting the State—Other Measures Before the Legislature.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 9.—The House today adopted the resolutions of impeachment against State-Auditor Brown. The report of the committee to draft articles of impeachment against Brown contains eighteen articles, of which the following is the substance: First, that Brown did during the years 1883 and 1884 "willfully, intentionally, and corruptly fail and neglect to keep and make accurate and particular account of all fees received by him as Auditor of State, and failed to render an accurate and particular monthly report of said fees, etc., thereby being guilty of malfeasance in office and misdemeanor. The second article recites the same particulars with reference to 1885. The third article charges Brown with willfully and corruptly issuing a certificate of solvency to the Bremer County Bank, knowing it to be in an unsatisfactory condition. Art. 4 charges Brown with willfully and corruptly receiving from said bank $100 for making said false and fraudulent certificate. The fifth article accuses Brown of collecting about $1,500 for the examination of banks and appropriating the same to his own use, contrary to law. Art. 6 charges Brown with intentionally and corruptly drawing warrants on the State Treasurer for the payment of clerks without taking or filing proper vouchers, as provided by law. The seventh article charges the Auditor with having willfully, intentionally, and corruptly agreed with one Vail to charge and collect from insurance companies illegal and extortionate fees. The eighth article recites the same offense with reference to the salary of Bruce Reid. Art. 9 charges collusion of Brown and Vail to defraud insurance companies for personal gain. The tenth article recites that Brown failed to keep a record or cover into the Treasury said fees. Art. 11 accuses Brown of knowingly and corruptly permitting Deputy Auditor Stewart to charge and collect from banking associations, as fees for examination thereof, $1,450 with the intention to cheat and defraud said banks. The twelfth article recites that said collections by Stewart were knowingly and corruptly allowed by Brown to be used for Stewart's personal benefit. The thirteenth article recites that Brown, during the years 1883-'84-'85, did willfully, corruptly, and with intention to defraud the State draw warrants on the State Treasury in favor of Stewart in the sum of $1,061.01 in excess of Stewart's salary. Art. 14 charges that Brown, having been re-elected Auditor of State, failing to re-qualify, and being suspended by the Governor for such failure, neglected and refused to comply with said order, and did willfully, intentionally, and corruptly attempt to exercise the functions of the Auditor of the State without the order of suspension being revoked. The fifteenth article charges Brown with corruptly issuing to himself a warrant on the State Treasurer for salary for the time of suspension up to the time he was reinstated by Gov. Larrabee in January, 1886. Art. 16 charges Brown with leaving his office in charge of irresponsible persons. The seventeenth article accuses Brown of willfully allowing Stewart to exercise the functions of Deputy Auditor without his bond having been approved by the Governor, and refusing to appoint any other person as deputy. The eighteenth article charges Brown with signing warrants in blank and allowing them to be filled out by others without knowing to whom or for what amount or on what account drawn, thus permitting the business of the office to be transacted by persons not authorized by law so to do and in a loose, unsafe, irregular, and illegal manner.

The House appointed the following managers to conduct the impeachment trial: Weaver of Hardin, Riley of Louisa, Cousins of Cedar, Berryhill of Polk (Republicans), and Keatley of Pottawattamie, Craig of Lee, Ball of Johnson (Democrats), to whom the articles of impeachment were referred, with power to change as they might see fit, the articles not being entirely satisfactory to the majority of the House.

The Senate today passed the following bills:

Requiring an additional statement from telegraph companies.

To provide for the payment of wages to employés of corporations placed in the hands of receivers.

In relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors, making it prima facie evidence that where a Government license is in the possession of a person without a permit from the Board of Supervisors sales under said license are contrary to the statutes.

Providing no student of the Agricultural College shall be expelled unless by vote of a majority of the faculty after a full hearing of the charges.

The Senate passed the committee's bill which reorganizes the Congressional districts of the State as follows:

First District—Washington, Louisa, Jefferson, Henry, Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren.

Second District—Muscatine, Scott, Clinton, Jackson, Johnson, and Iowa.

Third District—Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Hardin, Wright.

Fourth District—Clayton, Allamakee, Fayette, Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Floyd, Mitchell, Worth, Cerro Gordo.

Fifth District—Jones, Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Grundy, Cedar.

Sixth District—Davis, Wapello, Keokuk, Mahaska, Poweshiek, Monroe, Jasper.

Seventh District—Story, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Marion.

Eighth District—Adams, Union, Clarke, Lucas, Appanoose, Wayne, Decatur, Ringgold, Taylor, Page, Fremont.

Ninth District—Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Guthrie, Pottawattamie, Cass, Adair, Mills, Montgomery.

Tenth District—Crawford, Carroll, Greene, Boone, Calhoun, Webster, Hamilton, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Palo Alto, Kossuth, Hancock, Emmet, Winnebago.

Eleventh District—Lyon, Osceola, Dickinson, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Woodbury, Ida, Sack, Monona.

The bill was sent to the House and there passed without amendment, making it a law on being signed by the Governor. The Senate also passed the Scheo representative district bill. The Railroad Commissioner bill, providing for their election by direct vote of the people, was lost on its passage—yeas 20, nays 17.

The House passed the appropriation bill of $10,700 for the Fort Madison penitentiary; also a bill to provide for the appointment of a Custodian of Public Buildings, and a bill increasing the salary of deputy State officers and the Governor's private secretary from $1,200 to $1,500 and cutting off old perquisits.

DRAWN UNDER A DAM.

Three Fishermen Narrowly Escape Drowning in the Kankakee—All of Them Severely Injured.

KANKAKEE, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—While Albert Rall of Fort Worth, Tex., V. C. Crouft of Lima, O., and J. R. Bruff of Lafayette, Ind., were fishing on the Kankakee River at Aroma today their boat was drawn under the dam by the back current and broken to pieces. They were all pulled under the dam, and Rall's leg was broken by striking on a rock. Crouft and Bruff were severely injured internally, and are in a very bad condition. If it had not been for the prompt assistance of other fishermen all would have been drowned, as the undercurrent is very strong at present. They were guests of the Star Fishing Club of Cincinnati, whose club-house is at Aroma, and the rescuers were members of the club who were out with them.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—Alexander Ferguson, one of the wealthiest pioneer farmers of Fillmore County, Minnesota, was drowned this afternoon in Root River. He was driving home from Lanesboro with a span of spirited horses. When crossing the bridge the team became frightened and jumped off a high embankment into the river, and all were lost. The body of Mr. Ferguson was recovered half an hour later. Deceased was 48 years of age and leaves a wife and small family. He had been identified with the interests of Fillmore County for thirty years.

DOMINION NEWS.

A New Line of British Steamships—Wreck of a Michigan Central Express-Train.

COMBE, Ont., April 9.—The limited express on the Michigan Central Railway, which left Detroit at midnight last night, ran into a freight-train pulling into a siding here this morning. The engine and several coaches of the express were thrown from the track, and the engineer was slightly injured about the head.

TORONTO, Ont., April 9.—A special from London says: The newspaper *Truth* states the Imperial Government has decided to subsidize a new line of steamers between British Columbia and Hong Kong and Australia by paying £100,000 annually for ten years. The steamers must be first-class and capable of carrying guns and troops. If required the Government will have the right to use the steamers in the event of war.

MILK SHIPPERS COMBINE.

They Want to Establish Prices and Be Able to Have Them Sustained—Trying to Fix a Scale for the Coming Six Months.

Since October the milk shippers supplying the Chicago market have been trying to effect a combination sufficiently strong to control the market. At the outset two associations were organized—one with headquarters and comprising the shippers to the west and northwest of the city, and the second comprising the south and southwest. The two associations held a joint meeting in Chicago soon after and fixed a price for milk which was more honored in "cuts" than in its observance. Two months ago the Central Committees of the two associations got together and resolved to get matters into such a shape that the Chicago dealers could not so easily break down the established rate. As the best means to such an end it was decided to form local unions at all important milk stations, and to interest all milk shippers in the movement. This met with considerable success, and 150 delegates from thirty-four milk stations sending to this market 5,300 cans daily, out of the total of 7,000 cans sold here, responded to the call for a general meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday. The association was named the Chicago Milk Shippers' Central Union, and the following officers were elected: President, W. W. Norton, Dundee; Vice-President, J. M. Thompson, Joliet; Secretary, G. F. Aridson, Carpentersville; Assistant Secretary, Abel Bliss, New Lennox; Treasurer, H. C. Edwards, Dundee, Executive Committee, John Stuart, Elburn; J. M. Thompson, Joliet; H. Gilkerson, Hampshire.

A committee of nine was selected to confer with a committee from the Chicago Milk Exchange, which comprises a majority of Chicago milk dealers. The two committees met, but at once encountered a snag. The shippers asked 90 cents per can for milk during the ensuing six months, while the dealers offered 85. After reporting to the meeting the shippers' committee offered to take 88 cents as a compromise, which was rejected by the dealers. After several hours' discussion the committee was authorized to offer as an ultimatum to the dealers the following price: May and June, 80 cents; July and August, 85 cents; September and October, 90 cents.

As a club over the dealers if they declined to accept these prices it was decided to withhold the shipment of milk to the Chicago market May 1 and 2, and raise the price for September and October to $1 per can. The motion was adopted by a large majority and a standing vote. A motion to make up to all shippers who held back their milk to this market any losses incurred was defeated, as the members did not seemed disposed to go so far into the pooling line.

The meeting then adjourned until this morning to bear the result of the conference with the dealers' committee on the compromise offered. In case it is accepted it is probable that a number of the grievances of shippers in the way of lost cans and bad debts will be taken up and acted upon.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Nailers and Manufacturers Adjourn Their Conference at Wheeling, W. Va., Without Settling Their Differences—Affairs of the Coal Miners.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 9.—Contrary to general expectation the conference between the manufacturers of the Western Nail Association and the United Nailers' and Heaters' Association of America adjourned today at noon without reaching a settlement, and matters are in the same shape as before the conference. The nailers agreed to waive their objections to the continued employment of the non-union men, but they demanded what is known as the Mingo scale for nailing and heating, and this the manufacturers would not concede, declining to pay more than they now pay to the new men. They claim that they can fill out their mills at this scale, and after a ten-months' strike do not propose to go above it. There is also a wide margin in what is demanded for heating as compared with what the mills that now use the gas furnaces actually pay, and this, too, was an obstacle to agreement. Opinions differ as to what result will follow this failure to formally terminate the long-existing nail strike. By some it is claimed that a number of nailers will resume their old places in the mills at an early day.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 9.—The coal miners of Pittsburg district, who were recently granted an advance from 2½ to 2¾ cents a bushel for mining have voluntarily notified their employers that they will not accept the increase until May 1, when a general demand for the 2¾ rate will be made.

The strike at McClure's coal works, in Everson, Pa., has ended satisfactorily to the miners. The firm granted all of the demands, and work was resumed today. About 1,000 men were affected.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 9.—The organized workmen in this city will begin work on the nine-hour plan May 1. The employers in all trades except the painters are likely to accept the new system without opposition.

The Illinois Traveling-Bag Company.

The Illinois Traveling-Bag Company (Joseph Eickenbusch, J. P. Strasburger, and George Wahler), manufacturers of traveling-bags at Nos. 274 and 276 East Madison street, made four confessions of judgment yesterday, three to Samuel and Louis Eichberg, the total amount being $3,330, and also one to E. A. Fay for $1,583. The establishment was closed up by the Sheriff. The firm also made an assignment to Carter H. Harrison Jr. The liabilities are said to be $10,000 and the assets $7,500.

OBITUARY.

Patrick Shannon.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 9.—[Special.]—Patrick Shannon, the banker, one of the best-known Democratic politicians in the State, died at his home here today. He has been ill but a short time.

Mrs. Mary A. Wood.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9.—The funeral of Mrs. Mary A. Wood took place yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Wood was a daughter of Mr. Robert Smith and sister of Gen. J. C. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. She died Tuesday at the residence of her father after a long illness. Gen. Smith was at her bedside for several days, and his wife arrived from Chicago Wednesday.

Beverly R. Chambers.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Beverly R. Chambers, a prominent and honored merchant of this city, died at his home, No. 692 Washington boulevard, of Bright's disease, from which he had been suffering during the last five years and for the cure of which he had visited Europe and several portions of this country. The deceased was 40 years of age, and was born in Ithaca, N. Y. In 1856, when 10 years old, he arrived in Chicago, and six years later graduated with distinction at the high school. Shortly after he was employed as a bookkeeper in the wholesale house of Gilman, Grannis & Farwell, where he remained over two years. In 1866 he engaged in the jewelry business and became a member of the firm of J. B. Chambers & Co., corner of Clark and Madison streets. Deceased had never been married. The remains will be interred next Monday, and the funeral, which is set for 10:30 a. m., will be in charge of the Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, of the Knights Templar, of which he was a member.

A VALUABLE TRUNK.

The Gift of an Aged Lady to Her Grandchildren, and What It Contained.

DETROIT, Mich., April 2.—Allie Bailes and his brother went to live with their grandmother in New York when they were 2 and 5 years of age, their mother supporting herself, while the father left the family and went to the West. The two little boys were kindly cared for until they were able to care for themselves. Thirty-one years ago their father died, and the estate was settled up. The money belonging to the two boys was put at interest, with suitable security, and the paper deposited with the old grandmother for safe-keeping. After a lapse of time the mother married, and the boys migrated to Michigan, ignorant of the treasure that was stored for them. After a time the grandmother died, and an old chest securely fastened she directed to be given Allie, as it contained the Bible and other relics of the family. All these long years has the old dust-covered chest reposed with its precious contents in the attic at Greenville, Mich. About six months ago Al was married, and his mother, in whose care the old chest had been, took it to Al's house. Curiosity prompted him to open it today, and in the old family Bible he found between its leaves all the papers, documents, bonds, etc., properly executed, which make him and the children of his deceased brother heirs to $40,000.

VERIFYING THE COUNT.

THE CANVASSING BOARD MAKING SLOW PROGRESS WITH ITS WORK.

It Will Issue No Certificates Until the Count for All the Offices Is Concluded—The Result of the Canvass Thus Far—The Republican Aldermen Hold a Caucus—Probable Heads of Standing Committees for This Year.

The canvassing board was in session yesterday from 11 a. m. until 5:30 p. m., and, although there was nothing to interfere with a steady count of the returns, only five additional wards were gotten through with. There were no disputes of any kind whatsoever, and, with the solitary exception that the footings for Town Clerk in the Tenth Precinct of the Fourth Ward had not been properly entered, there was nothing to enliven and break the monotony of the canvass.

The board has thus far failed to declare the results already determined—that is, the election of the entire South Town Republican ticket and the Aldermen for the first seven wards. Judge Prendergast said yesterday that the board had not considered the question of declaring the vote, and he would not say when he thought it would be done. Other members of the board said the declaration of the result would not be made until all the votes from the several wards were canvassed, no matter how long it took to get through with the work. This would serve to complicate matters somewhat should the count be unavoidably delayed, for the County Clerk could not issue election certificates until the canvassing board had declared the result.

The following shows the work of the board in detail as far as it has progressed:

The Aldermanic vote in the Third Ward was: Gile, Republican, 1,372; Follansbee, Republican, 948; Gile's majority, 424.

In the Fourth Ward Clarke, Republican, received 3,397 votes and Madden, Democrat, 858; Clarke's majority, 2,539.

For constable, Third Ward, Wilson, 1,690; Gelden, 645. Fourth Ward, Wilson, 3,189; Gelden, 1,088.

The vote for constable in the Fifth Ward was: Gelden, Democrat, 4,399; Wilson, Republican, 2,231. For Alderman, Hillock, Independent, 3,460; Burke, Democrat, 3,248; Hillock's majority, 212, or 4 less than published in THE TRIBUNE Wednesday morning.

The vote for Alderman in the Sixth Ward was: Cullerton, Democrat, 2,846; Mullan, Republican, 1,990; Cullerton's majority, 856. For Alderman in the Seventh Ward the vote was: Hildreth, Democrat, 2,211; Hosbein, Republican, 1,852; Hildreth's majority, 359. These are the precise figures published by THE TRIBUNE three days ago. The vote for constable in the Sixth and Seventh Wards has not been footed up as yet.

WEST TOWN.

WARD.	ASSESSOR. Bell	Ryan	COLLECTOR. Thoen	Stensland	SUPERVISOR. Berry	Kleckner	CLERK. Walleck	Frantina
6	2,154	2,648	2,159	2,644	2,072	2,738	2,107	2,702
7	1,577	2,452	1,521	2,530	1,480	2,509	1,527	2,525

SOUTH TOWN.

WARD.	ASSESSOR. De Young	Weat	COLLECTOR. Gilbert	Stuckart	SUPERVISOR. Shanahan	McCormick	CLERK. Mitchell	Olmstead
3	1,642	715	1,707	647	1,719	634	1,675	653
4	3,140	1,158	3,166	1,115	3,203	1,073	3,168	1,094
5	2,400	4,234	1,991	4,682	2,485	4,166	2,364	4,213
T.	9,530	8,232	9,180	8,679	9,755	8,075	9,515	8,190
M.	1,298		501		1,680		1,325	

Placing the Responsibility.

Chicago *Freie Presse*, April 9: We have made the Democrats responsible for the corruption prevailing in the city and county because they had a majority in the City Council and the County Board. After the recent victory the Republicans have a majority in these bodies and the Republican party cannot decline to assume the responsibility for corrupt practices of the County Board and City Council unless the party shall have tried earnestly to prevent all crooked acts. It is, therefore, necessary that the Republican Aldermen and County Commissioners before passing on any important business should call a caucus and there decide what position should be taken by the Republican Aldermen or Commissioners. Any one who will not take part in these caucuses or who refuses to be bound by their decisions can no longer be regarded as a member of the party and cannot claim assistance by the party at the next election.

Notes.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward met last evening at No. 428 West Chicago avenue, transacted routine business, and held the semi-annual election of officers. There was a full attendance, and among those present were City-Clerk Plautz, Ald. Ryan, Collector Thoen, and Coroner Hertz.

The case of Aleck Lyons, the hotel clerk charged with false registration, came up before Justice Lyon yesterday morning, but was continued till this morning at 10 at the request of Assistant District-Attorney Dawes, who reported the illness of Mr. Tuthill. Lyons said his family was destitute and he could get no bondsman, but the Justice kindly saw that his wife and children were provided for for the present.

CRIMINAL COURT CASES.

Carl Bartholdi on Trial Charged with Practicing Medicine Without a License—A Jury Considering the Case of Emanuel Isaacs—George Holt Pleads Guilty.

Carl Bartholdi, the "small-pox doctor" of No. 2513 South Halsted street, was put on trial before a jury in Judge Garnett's court yesterday afternoon for practicing medicine without a license. The prosecution was represented by Assistant State's-Attorney Longenecker and Dr. De Wolf, and Bartholdi's lawyer was Buckner. Longenecker claimed that Bartholdi was guilty of the charge, and Buckner asserted that his client graduated at Breslau, Germany, in 1860, that he practiced medicine in Rome, was a soldier in the army of Pope Pius IX., was again a practitioner in Switzerland; that later, while serving in the Fourth New York Cavalry, his horse fell down on him, hurting him so seriously that be was discharged from the army disabled, and that in all he had practiced medicine over ten years prior to the taking effect of the Illinois law of 1877 regulating the practice of medicine in this State.

John Hankes testified that four of his children died last December while under the medical care of Bartholdi. Bartholdi had lived in his house two months, but he had known of his giving prescriptions for about nine months. One of his children died at home and the other three in the pest-house. After leaving the witness' family the "doctor" in some way communicated the disease to six other young persons in the neighborhood.

Bartholdi, the defendant, said he treated one girl in Hankes' family. He had been practicing since 1864. He was arrested at Sand Ridge farm, near Blue Island.

The defendant is 55 years old and is decidedly seedy and trampish in appearance.

Pawnbroker Emanuel Isaacs' case for receiving a stolen gold watch was given to the jury at 3 o'clock yesterday, and at 5 o'clock the foreman reported to Judge Rogers that it would be impossible for the twelve men to agree on a verdict, he thought, for several hours. The court then instructed that a sealed verdict, if one should be found, be brought into court at 10 o'clock today. Isaacs looks much worn with the anxiety of the trial.

George Holt, ex-inspector for the city Building Department, pleaded guilty in Judge Garnett's branch of the Criminal Court yesterday to the charge of a "palpable omission of duty" while holding office under Superintendent Kirkland, and the bearing of the evidence in his case was set for April 19.

THEY WERE TIRED OF LIFE.

PEKIN, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—Thomas Hughes, station agent for the Chicago & St. Louis Railway at Kinsman, was found at his station today with his throat cut. He had committed suicide. His home was in Pekin.

ELKHART, Ind., April 9.—[Special.]—S. H. Krrgerries, an old man, of Osola Township, hanged himself last night.

EMPORIA, Kas., April 9.—[Special.]—At a late hour last night Miss Genevieve Pillsbury, aged 18, attempted suicide by taking arsenic. There are but few chances for her recovery. The cause is not known.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—Nels Trulson, an aged resident of Knoxville, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself after having previously made several unsuccessful attempts. By stretching out his legs he could have saved his life.

MARION, Ind., April 9.—[Special.]—Elmer Ryan, in jail here for horse-stealing, suicided last night.

SUPERVISOR PAULSEN'S BILL.

Items That Look Rather Queer Are All Right, According to Mr. Paulsen's Statement—His Explanation.

At the meeting of the Auditing Board of the West Town Board Thursday night, Supervisor Paulsen's bill for $2,500 was referred to the next meeting, so that Paulsen could be present to explain more explicitly the details of it. Mr. Paulsen has such items as 313 days at so much per day; 350 days at so much; 95 days at so much; 60 days conferring with this or that man at so much; and so on until the total number of days foots up for the year 1,058. The office is for one year only and the pay not to exceed $2 a day.

Paulsen explained to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that the bill was anything but extravagant, but, on the contrary, the result of his efforts to save the town the expenditures of the offices. "I reduced the expenses from $70,000 last year to $40,000 this year for all the West Town offices," he said. "When I got into office I made up my mind to reduce expenses. I went to the Assessor's and the Collector's offices, and insisted that every employé who was not absolutely indispensable should be discharged, making a saving of $10,000 in the Assessor's office alone. I saved expense on other items—for instance, reducing the coal bill to $40 where they used to pay $250. I paid no attorney's fees, which used to amount to $1,200. Where the city taxes were not paid, I turned the suits over to the City Attorney. Then I had the suits against the ex-Collectors to attend to. All this compelled me to leave my business for a long time, and my loss from that source exceeds the amount of the bill. I had a good deal of running about town to do. It has been customary to present the bills and state the time consumed in 'days' instead of 'visits' or 'times.' My bill contains charges for about 1,100 days. Other Supervisors have presented bills for 1,300 days' work or more. 'Days' mean no more than 'times.' I charged for my calls on the City Attorney, the Assessor, the Collector, the Clerk, and the attorney retained to sue the Collectors and obtained a decision in our favor. My bill of $2,500 saves the town about $30,000 this year and the 2 per cent on all taxes collected in the future besides. My bill is not excessive and I will not permit any reduction. If they won't pay the whole amount I won't take anything."

There is an item in the bill which reads: "Consulting with Frank Fucik for the interest of the town meeting, sixty days, at $1.50, $90." When Mr. Fucik was questioned in regard to this item a smile as broad as the universe spread across his jolly features. He refused to say anything whatever in regard to these consultations, but afterwards said he was himself puzzled. Mr. Fucik said that, although it did not appear to the public from the bill, Paulsen earned every cent he claims. Through his energy, he said, the offices had saved $15,000.

Ex-Gov. Hamilton, when seen by a TRIBUNE reporter, said he had no distinct recollection of the number of times that Mr. Paulsen had called on him to consult with regard to the Ryan, Casselman, and other pending suits, but was sure it could not have been fifty. Mr. Paulsen had certainly been to his office pretty frequently during the last three months, but the consultations never lasted over half an hour to an hour. He thought Mr. Paulsen must mean to include in the fifty days for which $2.50 per day is charged the time that he spent with the County Treasurer in hunting of the liabilities of Ryan and the other Collectors, and investigating the court records. Gov. Hamilton mentioned incidentally that his own bill of $350 simply meant seven retainer fees for the case which he had filed against Chris Casselman Jr., and six other stranded cases against old Collectors which he had again put in legal shape.

FROM FARMERS' FIELDS.

A Boom in Dakota—The Crop Outlook in Michigan—Reports from Illinois Towns.

LARIMORE, Dak., April 9.—[Special.]—Spring is opening up in fine shape. About the average area will be cropped in this vicinity—nearly all wheat, as usual, with oats and vegetables enough for home consumption. Many new settlers are coming in.

MATTOON, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—Wheat-fields continue to wear a very promising aspect. The snows of the last week have afforded wheat good protection, but have been severe on oats. An unusually large acreage of oats was sown.

CAMPTON, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—There has been little plowing done here this spring. No grain has been sown yet, and there are large snow-drifts along the fences. The ground has frozen every night this month till last night. Hay is scarce and there is very little corn in farmers' hands. Large quantities have been shipped from the West. Winter wheat and winter rye are beginning to start up.

HILLSBORO, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—Winter wheat is still looking well in this section, the prospect being the best since 1882. Oat-sowing has been delayed on account of the recent cold weather.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—The snow has gone, and the prospects for a good wheat crop were never more encouraging. The acreage is, perhaps, less than half of that of last year.

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—For the April crop report the Secretary of State received reports from 673 townships, the majority being from the Southern counties. The condition of wheat in Southern counties is 87 and in the Northern 93 per cent, but correspondents state it is too early to make a satisfactory estimate. Roots are believed to be in good condition, notwithstanding alternating freezes and thaws. Ten per cent of clover is winter-killed, the condition of the remainder being 92 per cent. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed from August to March is 2,024,524, or 39 per cent of last year's crop.

PAT KELLY'S TICKET.

He Is Reported to Have Fixed Up a State Slate in Minnesota—Politics Elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 9.—[Special.]—Pat Kelly has been in close conference with leading Democrats from different parts of the State for some days arranging a slate for a State ticket that might be acceptable to Hennepin, Washington, and Ramsey Counties and still have weight in the outside districts, for in the counties named the Democrats must rely for a majority that will meet and overcome the stalwart Republicanism of the country districts. It was first proposed to nominate Mr. Kelly for Governor, but it was thought that as the Congressional candidate he would lend more strength to the ticket. Today the following is given out as the Democratic State ticket that will be presented: Governor, the Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, Minneapolis; Lieutenant-Governor, J. N. Castle, Stillwater; Secretary of State, R. T. O'Connor, St. Paul; Attorney-General, Thomas Wilson, Winona; State Treasurer, John F. Meagher, Mankato; State Auditor, Thomas Barnum, Sauk Centre; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Matt Donahue, Bird Island; Justice of the Supreme Court, H. R. Wells, Preston.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.—[Special.]—Postmaster Veasey is clearing the Baltimore Post-Office of all the old men. Yesterday and today twenty-five carriers were dismissed and eleven clerks dropped. Democratic workers will fill their places. Postmaster Veasey says the changes are made in the interest of civil-service reform.

PORTSMOUTH, O., April 9.—[Special.]—W. K. Thompson was appointed Postmaster today. His brother, Congressman A. C. Thompson, wired him the news and assured him of confirmation tomorrow by the Senate.

OHIO TAXES.

Bills Introduced with a View to Increasing the Revenue Therefrom.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—[Special.]—The special message of Gov. Foraker calling attention to certain desired changes in the Ohio Tax laws in order to increase the duplicate and wipe out the $1,000,000 deficiency bequeathed the State by the last Democratic Legislature is already bearing fruit. Today the House Finance Committee presented through Chairman Brown two bills to remedy the evil. One of these bills provides for a revaluation of the real estate in Ohio and the election of appraisers at the next election, which occurs in November. The new appraisement of property would therefore go on the tax-duplicate in July of next year. The other bill is for a revision of the laws providing for the taxation of personal property, with a view to getting more personal property on the duplicate for taxation. It provides for unincorporated banks making full returns to the County Auditor of their assets, on which they shall be taxed. It also provides for the taxation of the property of telephone, transportation, sleeping-car, parlor-car, car-trust, and car-equipment companies, and also that of other companies now practically untaxed.

GAINSBOROUGHS.

Gainsboroughs are coming in all their ancient glory.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NORTHWESTERN TRAFFIC MUDDLE.

Restoration of Hotel Ticket Offices—The Atlantic's Competition—The Injunction Against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy's Twenty-second Street Trains Dissolved—Further Demoralization of East-Bound Freight Rates—An Important Decision by the Kansas Supreme Court.

Strenuous efforts were made all day yesterday by the officers of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to bring about an agreement between the various Northwestern lines by which a complete collapse of rates could be avoided. They thought if the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy could be induced to join in the temporary agreement made Wednesday the tariff based upon the 30 cent rate, first class, Chicago to St. Paul, would be carried into effect by all lines. During the afternoon Vice-President Hughitt of the Northwestern called upon Vice-President Potter of the Burlington and implored the latter to withdraw his objection to the temporary agreement, as a continuance of the low 10-cent and eight-cent rates between Chicago and St. Paul would entail very heavy losses upon all the roads interested in the Northwestern traffic. Mr. Potter remained firm, however, and refused to change his position. He took the ground that some of the Northwestern roads had secured contracts at exceptionally low rates with the best shippers, and his company could not stultify itself by now legalizing those contracts. He had been entreating the Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and other roads in the Western Freight Association to stop the troubles regarding Omaha and Nebraska business, in which his company was more largely interested than in the Northwestern traffic. But those roads had emphatically refused to make the very concessions regarding Omaha and Nebraska business that they now ask him to make on the St. Paul traffic. He said he stood ready to join in an arrangement for the maintenance of Northwestern rates whenever the Western Freight Association roads were ready to adjust the difficulties regarding Omaha and Nebraska business. Mr. Hughitt could do nothing to adjust the Western troubles because other roads than his were responsible for them, and he left Mr. Potter's office without having accomplished anything. It is stated that even if the Burlington had consented to restore rates as requested, the Illinois Central and some of the other roads which had reluctantly voted to adopt the tariff based on the 30-cent rate, first-class, would now have refused to advance rates above 10 cents and eight cents on the various classes. While the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul continued to quote the 30-cent tariff all day yesterday the Illinois Central, Rock Island, and other roads took all the business they could secure at the 10 and eight cent rates. The Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul had not yet decided at a late hour last evening whether they should meet those low rates or not. It is the general opinion, however, that they will meet those rates this morning, as they cannot afford to let the other roads secure their customers.

As matters now stand the Northwestern war will have to go on until the Western Freight Association troubles are adjusted. These troubles are of such a serious and complicated nature that it will take some time before they can be settled. At present the Milwaukee & St. Paul refuses to report its Omaha dressed-beef traffic under the Hammond contract or settle balances. Owing to this refusal the Missouri Pacific some time ago ceased to furnish any reports to the pool Commissioner. A short time ago the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, which is a part of the Northwestern Railroad system, also ceased to report its business to the Western Freight Association. In consequence the affairs of the pool are in a very chaotic condition, and the Burlington, which is more largely interested in Omaha and Nebraska business than any of the other roads, finds itself seriously hurt, and is now by its position in the Northwestern fight giving the other roads as good as they send for their refusal to adjust the Western Association's affairs. Some months ago the Burlington suggested that the Omaha dressed-beef question, which is the principal issue, be compromised by allowing the Milwaukee & St. Paul to put its dressed beef under the Hammond contract into the pool at 35 cents (the tariff rate being 39½ cents). The Milwaukee & St. Paul assented to such a compromise, but the Northwestern refused to accept it. Its refusal at that time is said to have been due to the fact that it was then largely ahead of its allotted percentages, and would have had to pay over large amounts in the settlement of balances. Since then the Northwestern Road has refused considerable business, and thus reduced its surplus in the pool so as to be nearly even. It takes the ground now that if the pool is allowed to go on under the old award of percentages it would again soon be far ahead of its allotted percentage, which it claims is far less than it is entitled to, and therefore demands an entire reorganization of the association with readjusted and more equitable percentages. Before this is done a settlement of the Western or Northwestern troubles cannot be expected. The impression is that the war will at once be extended to Omaha and Nebraska points and will be energetically prosecuted until the roads feel more inclined to make concessions to each other and thus make a settlement of both the Western and Northwestern complications possible.

Hotel Ticket Offices Restored.—The Atlantic's Competition.

The Chicago East-bound Passenger Committee, which is composed of all the roads leading East from this city, excepting the Chicago & Atlantic, which declines to become a member, were again in session at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday devising ways and means for conducting passenger affairs from this city east. The arrangements made regarding theatrical tickets have also been noted. The issue of half-fare tickets and free transportation was regulated in accordance with the rules of the Central Passenger Committee. The only work of importance done was to rescind the provisions of the old agreement, which prohibited the sale of tickets at hotel or outside offices and restricted the sale to one city office for each company and union ticket offices at the various depots. This provision was so modified as to allow the sale of tickets at the Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Tremont House. In accordance with this action tickets via all the Eastern lines will again be on sale at the various hotel offices. In lieu of a commission the ticket agents at the hotels will receive a stated salary, the amount of which, however, has not yet been fixed. The change is due to numberless complaints that have been made since the sale of tickets had been stopped. It was found to greatly favor the better lines, the hotel men usually sending messenger or telephone orders for the tickets for their guests to those roads only, while the weaker lines have been left out in the cold. As the latter have agreed to stop the payment of commissions in this city they demand as a consideration that the hotel ticket offices be restored again so that all roads be placed on an even footing. The fact also that the Chicago & Atlantic continued to sell its tickets at the hotel offices and pay commissions to the agents had much to do with restoring the sale of tickets at hotel offices by all lines. The Chicago & Atlantic competition is seriously affecting the business of the combination roads. It is getting a large share of the business, which it is feared will interfere before long with the maintenance of the new east-bound agreement.

The Injunction Dissolved.

In the case of O'Neill against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad a motion was made yesterday before Judge Tuley to dissolve the temporary injunction. The bill was filed Thursday to restrain the road from running trains on West Twenty-second street, on the ground that its twenty-year ordinance had expired Jan. 11, 1886, and that the Council on the 5th inst. had passed a resolution requiring the road to take up its rails in ten days. Master in Chancery Waller recommended the issuance of the injunction. The defendants filed affidavits of Palmer, Fuller & Co., George McConnell, and others showing that the various lumber dealers and manufacturers on Twenty-second street were entirely dependent on the road for the delivery and shipment of goods, and that even a day's stoppage would occasion almost irreparable damage; also that an application is now pending in the Council to have the ordinance of 1866 extended. Judge Tuley said the injunction ought never to have been granted ex parte in such an important case. The injunction would work far more damage than was justifiable except on a hearing and argument, and it would therefore be dissolved.

East-Bound Freight Rates Becoming Seriously Demoralized.

East-bound freight affairs are beginning to assume a very serious aspect, and unless a material reduction in rates is agreed upon at the meeting of the Central Traffic Association at Commissioner Blanchard's office next week a general collapse in rates may be looked for, and the new pool will practically become inoperative. Owing to the restrictions placed upon the association roads by the pooling agreement, the outside lines are getting away with the bulk of the light traffic now going forward. The pool lines had expected that by their agreement they would be able to keep out all competition by outside or roundabout lines. But there are now more of these outside lines engaged in competing for the eastbound business than ever before, and the pool lines find themselves powerless to prevent it. Their maintenance of the high rates, forced upon them by the trunk lines, enables those outside lines to make a material cut in rates and still secure a profit. Shippers are only too anxious to aid those outside lines in order to bring the pool lines to terms.

Considerable shipments have lately been made by the Illinois Central to Kankakee, Big Four, to Cincinnati, and thence by the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore and Baltimore & Ohio to Baltimore at a rate of from five to seven cents lower than regular tariff rates. The Illinois Central, Big Four, and Chesapeake & Ohio are also said to be taking considerable business for Newport News at a rate based upon 18 cents Chicago to New York. The Wabash is diverting much of the business from St. Louis and Hannibal to Toledo, which is not a pool point, and also taking a portion of the east-bound business from Chicago via the Laketon Route (Chicago & Atlantic) to Detroit, another non-pool point, from whence it goes east via the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk and the Lehigh Valley Roads. That the Chicago & Atlantic, which is not a member of the pool, is cutting the rates has been an open secret for some weeks past. This company gives about one-half of its business to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio at Marion, and the balance to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton at Lima. A small portion goes by the Hocking Valley and the Baltimore & Ohio to Baltimore. How to prevent these so-called outside lines, or "bushwhackers" as they are called by the pool lines, from demoralizing east-bound rates will be the most serious problem to be solved by the meeting of the Central Traffic Association next week. The scheme to cut those non-pool lines off from prorating arrangements or refusing to take traffic from them, is found to be impracticable, as the regular lines which receive the business from them have no means of knowing whether the business has been secured at cut rates or not. Besides, if the business was refused by the pool lines at the same rates as made to other roads, those outside roads would no doubt appeal to the courts, who would not permit any discrimination against them. It becomes more evident every day that the new pooling agreement will prove as complete a failure as any of the various pooling schemes heretofore attempted.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Wins a Suit.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 9.—The Supreme Court today rendered a decision in the celebrated injunction case of one Fletcher against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road. An injunction had been granted in the Wyandotte District Court at the instance of Fletcher, a stockholder, restraining the Santa Fé from paying interest on certain bonds issued by the Sonora Railroad, which had been guaranteed by the Santa Fé. The following is the decision:

First—A corporation is clothed everywhere with the powers given by its charter, and has the capacity to carry on its business and extend its operations in other States and countries so long as it does not depart from the terms of the charter under which it was created.

Second—Additional powers auxiliary to the original design or purpose of a corporation may be conferred thereon by the Legislature of the State where the corporation is created.

Third—Under the provisions of the charter of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company of Feb. 11, 1859, and the terms of the statutes of Kansas, if such company guarantees a bond or other negotiable instrument and takes the same as its own and sells it, its guaranty will be binding upon the company in the hands of an innocent holder for value and without notice of the origin of its title, even if the guaranty of that particular bond or other negotiable instrument when made was ultra vires in that special instance.

Fourth—Any railway company organized under the laws of this State may lease the road or appurtenances of any other railway company when the road so leased shall thereby become in the operation thereof a continuation and extension of the road of the company accepting the lease.

Fifth—Under its charter and the statutes of the State the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company can not only lease a Colorado railroad, but can also lease roads in New Mexico, Arizona, and Old Mexico, if each road so leased thereby becomes in the operation thereof a continuation and extension of the road of the Atchison Company.

Sixth—Upon the facts disclosed in this case the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, under its charter and the statutes of the State, had authority to accept the stock of the Sonora Railway Company of Mexico and guarantee its mortgage bonds.

Seventh—The statute expressly provides, if a court or Judge deem it proper that the defendant or any party to the suit shall be heard before granting a temporary injunction prayed for, that reasonable notice may be given to such party; and in the meantime a restraining order may be issued therefor. A court or a Judge should not grant a temporary injunction in an action involving large pecuniary interests or other important matters without notice when the party to be affected thereby can be readily notified. Except in case of extreme emergency the hasty and improvident granting of temporary injunctions without notice is not in accordance with a fair and orderly administration of justice.

Holding Out Against the Santa Fe.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—The Union Pacific and Burlington still maintain the $10 round-trip rate to California points, notwithstanding the raise of the Santa Fé. It is claimed by the Union Pacific and Burlington officials that the Santa Fé raise is not bona fide, but is made simply in the interest of scalpers, who, by selling Santa Fé tickets at the advance, can make more money, this being an inducement to them to work for that road.

The Chicago, Burlington & Northern.

GALENA, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—Track-laying on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Road between Savanna, Ill., and the Wisconsin State line was completed today as far as Hanover, in this county. The company is pushing the work with the utmost vigor.

Notes.

The "Official Railway List" for 1886, a complete directory of the railroads and railroad officials in this country, has just made its appearance.

The Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railroad Company announces the following appointments: Mr. G. L. Marble, Assistant General Manager; Mr. H. R. Johnston, General Freight and Passenger Agent; Mr. James W. Rimer, Chief Engineer; L. W. Buckmaster, Superintendent of Transportation; Mr. G. H. Wappner, Auditor and Purchasing Agent; B. F. Marshall, Master Mechanic.

In pursuance of the joint agreement and articles of consolidation between the Cincinnati, Van Wert & Michigan Railroad Company and the Jackson & Ohio Railway Company, and of the statutes of the States of Ohio and Michigan, the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railroad Company has succeeded to and taken possession of all the contracts, rights, franchises, and property and has assumed all liabilities of the Cincinnati, Van Wert & Michigan Railroad Company and the Jackson & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri River Railroads have notified their Eastern connections that they will take no notice of the advance in California rates to $12 net first-class limited and $7 net second-class and emigrant limited from Missouri River to California points by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, but that they will continue to charge $5 both first and second class tickets, Missouri River to California points. The Missouri Pacific gives notice that rates from St. Louis to California points will be $35, with $18 rebate for first-class tickets, and $25 with a rebate of $13 for second-class tickets. These rates to apply via all routes, except El Paso, Deming, and Pueblo. No change in round trip tickets.

DR. HALE LOCKED UP.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 9.—Dr. Hale, the Washington, D. C., physician arrested here yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to defraud his creditors, was unable to satisfy their claims today, and in default of $2,000 bail was committed to jail for trial.

SET FIRE TO THE CALABOOSE.

MACON, Mo., April 9.—[Special.]—Henry R. Reinstadtler was imprisoned in the calaboose at Brookfield, Mo., last night for drunkenness. He set fire to the building to escape and was so severely burned that he died this morning.

ALDERMEN IN CAUCUS.

Talking Over the Standing Committees in the Council for the Coming Year—Where the Chairmanships Are Likely to Go.

The Republican members of the City Council and the Aldermen-elect met in caucus yesterday. There were present Ald. Dixon, Mueller, Gile, Drew, Wetherell, Clarke, Weber, Yore, Wheeler, Deal, Revere, Kerr, Simons, Hull, Campbell, Lyke, D. W. Ryan, Schack, Eisfeldt, Severin, Linn, Carney, Manierre, and Tiedemann. The only Republican absent was Ald.-elect Landon of the Thirteenth Ward. Tom Carney of the Seventeenth announced himself a straight Republican. Ald. Clarke presided at the caucus. Ald. Drew introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that every one present should abide by the decisions of the caucus. It was then moved and adopted that a committee of six members and the Chair be appointed to make up a list of standing committees for the coming year, to report to the Council the night when the new Aldermen take their seats. Some discussion was had in regard to the time of reporting, Severin moving to hold another caucus Monday at 3 p. m. to hear the report and make final selections. But several Aldermen expressed the view that personal preferences ought not to have any weight in the matter, but that the men ought to be selected for their ability on the respective committees only. Another caucus would only result in useless wrangling and might cause dissension. Severin's motion was lost by a vote of 13 to 11, and the original motion adopted by 20 to 4. The committee to make up a list of standing committees was appointed later as follows: Chairman, Clarke, and members Wetherell, Wheeler, Dixon, Severin, Manierre, and Campbell, giving two to each division of the city. A meeting of the committee will be held at 2 p. m. today. The majority report of the committee will be considered binding upon the Republican members of the Council. Dixon mentioned the fact that there might be a contest by the Republican candidate for Alderman in the First Ward. Simons moved that the caucus pledge itself to seat the new Aldermen declared elected by the Canvassing Board. The motion was withdrawn on the suggestion that in the present Council the Republicans were in the minority and could not force the adoption of such a measure. The appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms was then discussed, John Long having resigned that position in order to make the race for Alderman in the Eighth. Wheeler asked that the Ninth Ward be recognized, which had not been Republican for some time because it had been neglected in the patronage. An attempt should be made to keep it Republican. He nominated Ed Coan for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms. The other nominations were ex-Lieutenant of Police Bauder, ex-Alderman Baumgarten, and Capt. Hull, a brother-in-law of Ald. Hull. Manierre said that no favors need be expected by the Republican Aldermen from the Mayor. A short time ago the Commissioner of Public Works had been authorized by the Mayor to employ three men for a certain object. The Commissioner selected them for their ability without ever asking about their politics. The Mayor asked them, however, and they turned out to be Republicans. The Mayor then said he would not employ them unless three Democrats could not be found in the city to do the work. The policy of the Mayor would be the same the coming year, and the Aldermen need not feel any delicacy about appointing a Republican Sergeant-at-Arms. Ed. Coan was selected by a vote of 16, the other 8 being scattering. Coan is at present a clerk in the office of City Clerk Plautz. The caucus voted to give his present place to Capt. Hull, Mr. Plautz being willing to accept him. The caucus then adjourned.

The probable disposition of the Council Committee Chairmanships will be as follows: Finance, either Wetherell, Manierre, or Drew; Judiciary, Hull; Schools, Wheeler; Railroads, Dixon; Fire and Water, Landon; Health and County Relations, Eisfeldt; Gaslights, Tiedemann; Public Buildings, Simons; Elections, Weber; Streets and Alleys—South Division, Clarke; West Division, Campbell; North Division, Severin; Police, Yore or Ryan; Wharves and Public Grounds, Lyke; Harbors and Bridges, Linn; Markets, Carney; Wharfing Privileges, Mueller; Bridewell, Revere; Licenses, Kerr; Local Assessments, Gile; Printing, Deal.

SUBURBAN.

Jefferson.

A summary of the financial condition of the Village of Jefferson April 1 is as follows: Road and bridge fund overdrawn, $5,502.65; contingent fund on hand, $1,656.96; salary fund on hand, $782.34; special assessment fund on hand, $1,608.26; total receipts, $75,581.20; disbursements, $77,035.69; total overdrawn, $1,454.49. The total estimate of funds available for the present year is $65,872.39.

Lake View.

There was an official canvass made yesterday of the returns of Tuesday's election. The total vote cast was 2,512. For Supervisor, Edward Rummell received 1,331, and A. S. Maltman, 1,174 votes; for Assessor, James Pease, 1,207, and Byron E. Fish, 1,216; for Town Clerk, J. J. Wilson, 2,508; for Collector, H. M. Peters, 1,168, and F. W. Labahn, 1,348; for Commissioner of Highways, Henry Ensch, 1,296, and Frederick Sulzer, 1,221; for School Trustee, Franz Baer, 1,445, and K. K. Knapp, 1,073; for Constable, John Kowalsky, 1,192, and George Cappell, 1,316. The People's ticket was elected with the exception of Labahn and Cappell, Republicans.

There will be a meeting of old soldiers at Music Hall this evening to organize a post of the G. A. R.

Lake.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, Gen. L. Chatfield presiding. The Supervisor was authorized to issue a permit to the Chicago City Railway Company to construct and operate a double-track street railway on Forty-seventh street, from Halsted street to Ashland avenue. The contract of the Town with Thomas Kelly for the improvement of Wright street between Sixty-third and Sixty-fifth streets was approved. Petitions for the improvement of various streets were received. Bills were allowed, when the board adjourned.

Michael Lyons, for a period of thirty years employed by the Fort Wayne Railroad Company was run over and killed in the Fort Wayne yards at Englewood yesterday morning. Lyons had only recently joined the Royal Arcanum Lodge and had paid one assessment. His family will recieve $3,000. The deceased was about 50 years of age, and was in comfortable circumstances.

Health Inspector Matthew Lamb shot several lumpy-jawed cattle at the yards yesterday. The car loaded with cholera hogs shipped from Bradshaw, Neb., the 6th arrived at the yards yesterday. Health Inspector Lamb will watch the hogs, and should they be killed at the yards they will be condemned.

BISHOP IRELAND SURRENDERS.

He Pays $2,186 to John O'Connor and Thus Ends the Litigation of the Land-Sale Matter.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—The widely talked of litigation in which Bishop Ireland of Minnesota figured as a defendant is at an end, satisfactory settlement being reached this afternoon. The trouble was about the sale of certain lands in Minnesota owned by the Bishop. The plaintiff, John O'Connor of this city, was employed by Bishop Ireland as the representative in his real-estate transactions. Some time ago a large tract of the land was sold to Chicago parties, and after the transfer was effected O'Connor put in his claim for $2,600 as commission and expenses. The Bishop refused to pay it, and action was begun here. This afternoon the Bishop, through his counsel, asked for a settlement, and paid $2,186 to O'Connor. The costs, which were small, as the case has never come to trial, were divided between the parties.

HE WAS 120 YEARS OLD.

Death of a Missourian Who Had Voted for Every President Since Washington's Time.

MACON, Mo., April 9.—[Special.]—News has just been received here of the death at his home in this county of "Uncle" Robert Gibson at the wonderful age of 120 years. He was by many thought to be the oldest man in the United States, and a sketch of his life appeared a short time ago in *Frank Leslie's Weekly*. Uncle Robert was born in North Carolina Dec. 25, 1765. He was 10 years old when the first gun of the Revolution was fired, and had voted for every President since Washington, being the only man living or dead who had that honor. He was mustered into service for the War of 1812, but, being beyond the age of compulsory service, did not remain. He was twice married and had many descendants. He was a farmer by occupation and a Republican in politics during the latter part of his life. He had resided in this county since 1837.

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LOW-LIFE PICTURES.

WHAT A REPORTER FOUND AT THE ARMORY POLICE STATION.

"Tommie" Succeeds in Securing the Release of Her "Wuvver"—A "Corpse" Brought to Life by a Muscular Policeman—Mr. Roese Has Trouble with His Boarder and Gets into a Cell as a Result.

Every one whom curiosity or wages lead to the armory court-room knows "Tommie." "Tommie" is a brown-eyed, shaggy-tressed, sticky maiden of 6 demure years. She does not belong to any one in particular, but no damsel with the conventional amount of parent and a score of aunts eats as much candy in a day as "Tommie" does. Every morning about court time "Tommie" strolls into the station, her hair all flying, and her buttonless red jacket dragging at her heels. After piping a cheery "how-de-do" to the Captain, and permitting a few favored friends to pull her tangled curls, she makes her way to the reporters' desk, alongside Justice Meech's chair. She and Justice Foote were great friends in days gone by and during court she used to stand solemnly beside his chair watching the "wheels go wound" in his big gold watch. Justice Meech was too proud of his Jules Jurgensen to intrust it to "Tommie's" affectionate but sticky fingers, and Tommie resented the refusal. She will sit on Lawyer Kate Kane's lap or let the reportorial fingers pull her hair, but she refuses to acknowledge the existence of Justice Meech. She won't even give him advice, and, recognizing what manner of sex she is of, one can imagine how strong her resentment is. In Justice Foote's day many a poor devil owed his liberty to Tommie's whispered "Pwease wet dat poor man go—tank ye!" Yesterday, however, was an exception to her rule of non-interference. Tommie was sitting on the railing that incloses the reporters' den, swinging her feet to and fro to see which shoe would fall off first, when Officer McQuaid led a little red-haired rascal of 10 into the prisoner's dock. "Gwacious!" said "Tommie."

The frightened little rascal in the dock turned round and smiled a tearful smile at her. "Tommie" pulled down her scrimpy skirt, pushed her hair out of her eyes, and nodded encouragement.

"Oi fond de yoong divil," explained McQuaid, whose brogue is as well-developed as his heart, "breakin' a windy in de Fair las' noight, an' Oi braht him in, yer Anur. Shore, Oi don't think he wuz manin' any harrum, sor, an'—"

"D—d—didn't mean to," sobbed the infant, shaking his gory locks; "I was sleep—a-walkin' in my sleep."

"Hm," said the court, "$5 and costs—call the next case."

The little rascal was led away, wailing like an Irish wake. "Tommie's" brown eyes were big with tears, and in the excitement of the moment she had kicked both her shoes off. Without hesitation or her shoes she made her way to Justice Meech's chair. "Pwease wet dat boy go!" she whispered, while her lips began to tremble and the tears tumbled down her cheeks.

"Eh?" said Justice Meech, peering over his glasses.

"Pwease wet dat poor boy go!" repeated "Tommie."

"Why?" was the short answer.

"He—e—e's my wuvver," sobbed "Tommie," bravely, in spite of the sobs.

A few moments later "Tommie" and her "wuvver" were skipping down Clark street, making their way to the nearest candy-shop.

Resurrecting a "Corpse."

Since Jennie Woods smoked herself into notoriety the women of whom she was a type have been giving their attention to the opium fad. Yesterday afternoon an excited, corsetless woman rushed into the armory station with the news that "Violet St. Clair" had committed suicide in a Clark street house of unsavory repute. An officer was dispatched to the house and, accompanied by a reporter, climbed the ram-shackle stairs to "Violet's" room. Three teary, beery women, Tichborne claimants to the estate of loveliness, were seated on the bed inspecting the remains of "Violet." The remains appeared to be those of a well-fed young woman of 25.

"What's de matter wid her?" asked the officer, pushing aside the woman.

"She's dead," sobbed the less beery of the three.

The remains were breathing regularly and with the wheezy force of a cracked organpipe. The pulse of the remains beat steadily.

"Dead the devil!" exclaimed the officer, shortly, but expressively, "she's drunk."

"No; she wuz buyin' opium, an' drugs, an' 'Ostler Joe, an' there aint no doubt——"

The officer ended the discussion by pulling the remains to the floor and then propping them up in the corner.

"Whazsha matter?" said the remains.

"O, Lawd!" shrieked the women, glaring aghast at the feminine Lazarus.

The officer grinned and went his way. The remains wabbled toward the bed, unearthed a bottle of whisky, and kissed the place where the cork should have been. No casket has been ordered.

A Family Affair.

Mrs. Roese, who lives at No. 12 Twenty-fourth place, was very anxious that her name should not be used in connection with the matter, and doubtless it is better to call her Mrs. Smith. Mr. Roese, who fulfills the duties of a husband to Mrs. Smith, was formerly a partner in a saloon, but was "frozen out" last fall. As he justly remarked, it was a cold day. Mrs. Smith did not care much as far as she was concerned, but for Mr. Roese's sake she was anxious to make both ends meet, and opened a boarding-house. One boarder presented himself. He was a young man by the name of Hermann Pschaiski. Mrs. Smith could not pronounce his name, so she sneezed, which was every whit as good. The young man had no objections to having his name mentioned in the case, but it would probably be more soothing to call him Jones.

In addition to having an appetite that would have been a blessing to a European hotel, but that was singularly out of place in a boarding-house, Mr. Jones made love to the servant-girl. Mrs. Smith did not notice this, but her husband, Mr. Roese, did.

"Dot yoonger man moos' gid avay oudt," he remarked one night, pushing his pillow up a little higher.

"Dot shentlemans shtays ride here," replied Mrs. Smith, with an emphatic wriggle.

"Vell I dinks he don't make dot some—no, nodt py shiminy!" exclaimed Mr. Roese, with unnecessary heat; "dot yoonger man goes oudt ride avay qvick alretty, ja!"

"Vy?" asked Mrs. Smith, turning to vinegar on the instant.

"Vell, I zee 'im giss dot Gretchen mit, denn, dondt I, eh?" and Mr. Roese flopped over, dragging the clothes with him.

"Vot's dot to you, eh?" asked Mrs. Smith, with an emphatic clutch at the clothes.

"Eh?"

"Vot's dot to you, zay?"

"Vell, I dondt like dot sometings," said Mr. Roese, evasively.

"Ach, you dondt like dot sometings; b'raps you dondt like dot Gretchen sometings, e-e-eh; b'raps you dondt."

Mr. Roese went out and sat on the doorstep until morning. When the first faint flush of the dawn was being called by the sun he went into Mr. Jones' room and smote him hip and thigh with a potato-masher. It is a horrible thing to be smitten hip and thigh if one's business chances be that of sitting on the seat of a hansom cab.

Mr. Jones awoke and remonstrated with emphasis and a bootjack. The latter was the more effective. If Mr. Roese is able to leave the hospital by Saturday he will explain the "subsequent proceedings" to Justice Meech. In the meantime Mr. Jones is eating three meals a day and sleeping a certain number of hours a night at No. 12 Twenty-fourth place.

KERCHEW!

Fair Spring has come, and Winter days are over;
Again we fondly dream of violets blue,
Forerunners of the daisies and the clover—
Confound this cold! Kerchew! kerchew! kerchew!

Soon will the bluebird, dressed in gayest fashion,
His chosen mate with sweetest singing woo.
Ah! what a charm lies in his song of passion;
Ah! what a—Pshaw! Kerchew! kerchew! kerchew!

The rivulet, from icy fetters breaking,
Tells to the grasses, as it passes through
The fields, the story of the Earth awaking
To warmth and to—Kerchew! kerchew! kerchew!

Freed from their brown cocoons, soon will be flying
The bright-winged butterflies. O, this won't do!
How can a chap to write Spring rhymes be trying
When—O! ah! O! Kerchew! kerchew! kerchew!

—Harper's Bazar.

BRIDAL SLIPPERS.

Bridal slippers have a couple of white ostrich-tips well curled where formerly was a spray of orange-blossoms.

SONGS OF COLORADO.

The Sweet Singer of Michigan Has a Rival in Miss Jessie A. Cole of the Centennial State.

Denver News: Miss Jessie A. Cole is a Colorado girl. She has written a volume of poetry which is purely Coloradon. Boundless expanse, lofty mountains, beetling crags, dark cañons, rushing cataracts, filtered sunshine, waving grass, and sturdy, honest Western flowers, with here and there a glimpse of cactus abound. Miss Cole's book is a modest volume of 291 pages, containing poems on Colorado, miscellaneous poems, theatrical poems, domestic, and other poems, and additional pieces. Miss Cole's portrait adorns the frontispiece. The first poem in the book, "Colorado," is replete with gems of thought. Here is a gem:

Colorado has poured into the world's currency
Over $100,000,000 in silver and gold.
Its mines embrace lead, copper, and gold,
And Heaven only knows what they yet hold.
Too, besides its being a land for health,
And besides all its mineral wealth,
Colorado holds out a promising reward for
The farmer and stock grower.

The description of Denver is contained in a poem of 100 lines of four-line stanzas and is as clear cut as a cameo. The following stanza will give one an idea of the cameo:

Denver's inhabitants are 70,000 up to date,
The largest, thriftiest city of Colorado,
And the capital of the State,
And county seat of Arapahoe.

A year or so ago a tramp dog, who showed a preference for women, was captured by the dog-catchers and placed in the pound. Money was raised by several ladies and a license procured for Limpy, who was liberated. Miss Cole has embalmed this interesting and pathetic incident in imperishable rhyme. She says, speaking of the dog:

The women, the ones admired of him,
Paid the city the required sum
For him a license-collar to procure,
And Limpy was given his freedom.

No local event of any importance that has happened in Denver several years past has escaped Miss Cole. She has kept abreast of the times. Two years ago the inmates of No. 287 South Fifteenth street were troubled by a ghost, which gave directions to one of the inmates where to find its bones, which were buried in the cellar. In describing the search of the frightened inmates for the bones, according to the ghost's story and the finding of the same, the writer gives a denouement as accentuated as a prickly pear. She says:

Immediately we sent for Coroner McHatton,
And presently that gentleman came,
And the skeleton was taken to McGovern's,
And visited by hundreds, was the same.

It is in such happy hits that Miss Cole excels. The local coloring she gives a poem needs no rhetorical varnish to make it glisten.

Miss Cole's forte is, perhaps, description, though she excels in all kinds of writing. In her descriptive poetry the reader is carried along as on a tide of eloquence. The words fairly hiss. The burning of the Newhall House at Milwaukee furnished her a theme on which she has constructed a poem full of fiery patches of genius, with a soft, subdued background of gray pathos. A portion of the poem is given:

An appalling horror at Milwaukee occurred.
January 10th, at 4 a. m., a great alarm was heard—
A fire'd broke out in the Newhall House,
While the sleeping city was as still as a mouse.
A hotel of mammoth size, occupying one block,
Was laid in ruins about 5 o'clock.
The hotel with guests was filled—
Some escaped death, but hundreds were killed.
Some jumped out to escape the fire,
But as soon as ere they reached the ground did expire.
The proprietor of the house, John S. Antisdel,
Who had escaped to the street from the burning hotel,
Added to the excitement by running to and fro
In the lighted area, shrieking "O, O,
My God, my God, who set this on fire?"
A piercing shriek! Another human'd fallen to expire.

She tells where one man had reached the third floor, and how the crowd screeched with encouraging cheers when he did slip and drop to the ground with a shriek of despair, and where a fireman rescued a woman on a ladder bridge, the whole of her body hanging over, "an awful sight to see." In short, the description of the fire is so realistic that one has to turn away from the depicted horrors. She winds up the poem with the following couplet:

Several noted persons perished in this horrifying fire,
And many less known did also then expire.

Miss Cole is keenly alive to every species of emotion, but she sings very little of love. She has a delicate fancy and an ardent imagination, faculties which strong feelings always accompany, but she has seen fit to allow her muse to crop herbage more nourishing if less luxuriant. She sorrows but little, but sorrows deeply when she does sorrow. In the poem entitled a "Broken Life" she describes the feelings of a young girl who has been jilted:

He told me that he loved me,
That with me he'd never part.
All at once he changed his mind,
And tramples on my very heart.
If I should live a thousand years—
Of course none of us can—
I'd never forget those broken vows,
Nor love another man.

This has perhaps never been equaled.

BOYCOTTING WORKINGMEN.

The Strike Not Against Capital but Against Unemployed and Suffering Labor.

New York Journal of Commerce: The strikers are struggling ostensibly for the rights of workingmen; and if a sufficient number of this class are willing to fill the vacant places may they not do it? Are the workingmen who go out on a strike the only members of the fraternity who have rights entitled to respect? If it is their right to combine and leave the looms, or the forges, or the turning lathes, or the car fronts, silent and deserted, may not other workingmen with equal rights come in to fill the vacancy and restore the old activity? Are the wives and children of men who have been long unemployed and who jump at this opportunity to earn a livelihood any less entitled to bread than the families of the strikers who have been the theme of so much eloquence?

What do we see on every side? The most intolerable tyranny over their fellows practiced by the very men who claim to be the anointed apostles of freedom. For, let all mark it, violence is not directed against the employer. If there were no idle workmen anxious for service there would be no need of a howling mob armed with clubs and paving stones to keep the deserted works in the idleness to which they have been devoted. The employer cannot start his works without the laborers, and if a mob is needed to stop the enterprise, the violence is not against the capitalist, but against the workmen who are seeking the service. If we concede the right of the men to combine and leave the looms, and the forges, and the mines, and the cars, and the carts, and the barges to decay in silence, there is no need of an angry word to effect all this, unless the rights of other workingmen are ruthlessly invaded.

The spirit of mob violence is not, therefore, directed first or chiefly against the employer, no matter how great a tyrant he may have been. He is powerless, and may fold his arms in silence if no one is ready to enter the vacant service. Every act of intimidation, every resort to brute force, shows that other workingmen are willing to fill the deserted places, and must be kept from it by the grossest violation of the very liberties these men have vowed to cherish and protect. There can be no occasion for demonstrations of force, except as these are directed against men who are willing and anxious to work.

"Will the scabs and the rats take the bread out of the mouths of our wives and children?" demand the angry rioters as they break the windows of the factory, overturn the cars in the street, tear up the tracks of the railway, upset the carts loaded with coal, cast off the lines of the barges, "kill" the engines ready to draw the freight, and hardly stop short of killing the men who desire to use them for this purpose.

But have the scabs and the rats and all the rest of the unemployed, by whatever opprobrious names they may be known, who seek to secure this service, no liberty to put the bread earned by honest toil into the mouths of their wives and little ones? By what new "bill of rights" is this denied to them? Is it not as much of a sacred "right" for one man to hire himself out as for another man to quit the hireling's place? But "if these men take the vacant places they keep the others out of them." And pray, have the "others" not kept them out of these opportunities for work all these months or years while they have been idle and hungry?

POKER ON THE "LORD'S-DAY."

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 6.—Considerable commotion was caused in town today when it was made known that twelve well-known citizens had been arrested Sunday and were to appear before the Police Court charged with playing draw-poker on the Lord's-Day. Three of the party pleaded guilty and paid fines of $13 each. James Henry, Charles Moran, Frederick Cole, Cordon Lord, Charles Parisian, N. S. Gouden, Charles Bennett, Edward Goss, and Thomas Hunter failed to appear, having been released on bail. The police had to break down the doors to gain admittance.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

GLEANINGS IN THE TERRITORY TRIBUTARY TO CHICAGO.

A Republican in Weldon, Ill., Seriously Assaulted by Three Democrats in a Political Quarrel—Narrow Escape of Some Laborers in Wisconsin from Death by a Land-Slide—Phillips, the Indianapolis Murderer, Nearly Beheaded on the Gallows.

CLINTON, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—The night of the election John D. Brown, a Republican of Weldon, Ill., was attacked by three young Democrats named Gray, Pack, and Packard of that place, and this morning warrants were issued for their arrest. Mr. Brown has not yet recovered from his wounds. The trouble arose over political differences.

ARROWSMITH, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Josie Fawver and Mr. John W. Moyer of this place. The wedding will occur at the residence of Mr. W. R. Hougham Wednesday evening, April 14. Mr. Moyer is a member of the dry-goods firm of Moyer Bros. and formerly resided at Elmwood, Ill. Miss Fawver has during the last few years been engaged in teaching in different schools in this locality.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—The Aldridge outrage case has engaged the attention of the Shelby County grand jury for the last two days, and is yet unfinished. Fifty witnesses have been examined, and among them Miss Aldridge, the victim of the alleged outrage, who had to be carried into the court-house.

SALEM, Ill., April 9.—[Special.]—Silas Ray, who assaulted John Webb at Iuka Wednesday last, was held by the Justice to appear at the Circuit Court. He gave bail and is at liberty. Webb is still in a critical condition.

Indiana—Outcome of the Row at the Indianapolis Oratorical Contest—Murderer Phillips Nearly Beheaded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9.—[Special.]—Last night's proceedings at the oratorical contest have probably caused the disbandment of the State Association, and unless peace is secured in some way Indiana will not in the future be represented in the inter-State contests. The trouble grew out of the exclusion by the fraternity men in the State University at Bloomington of the "Barbarians." The Phi Delta Thetas took up the cause of the "Barbs.," and are now in control of all that is left of the old State Association, although the other delegates have elected officers. The proceedings of last night are condemned on all sides.

The fact was concealed from the reporters and others yesterday that the neck of Phillips, the wife-murderer, was badly lacerated by the drop at the execution, and that in fact one of the wounds in his throat, the upper one, was torn open so that a man's hand could be put in it. His neck was kept covered under the aprons of the black cap and with a cloth after the body had been put in the coffin.

This morning Charles F. Oliver, a painter, aged 30 years, and a Benedict of only a few weeks, fell from a house where he was working to the ground below, twenty-five feet, crushing his skull with fatal effect. He had just recovered from a severe illness, and his fall is attributed to weakness arising therefrom.

Wisconsin—Workmen Near Lancaster Nearly Buried by a Landslide.

LANCASTER, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—A landslide occurred yesterday at Glen Haven which came near resulting seriously to thirty-five workmen who were grading the new line of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad in the Village of Glen Haven. The men were digging a wagon-road alongside of the railroad track, when a section of the bluff about fifteen feet in width gave way. The bluff is about 500 feet high, and rocks, trees, earth, and everything came crashing down. The men escaped without injury, but left behind them their tools and coats and vests. The dirt covered the telegraph line for some distance. The work of grading is exceedingly dangerous, and more landslides are expected before the work is completed.

GREEN BAY, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court today in the suit of Henry Engels against the City of Green Bay for damages sustained by a defect in the street, the jury awarded the plaintiff $250. One thousand dollars was asked. In the suit for damages for assault brought by L. M. Marshall against D. Soper, $300 was awarded the plaintiff. The case of the State against William J. Farnsworth was continued for the term. Farnsworth is charged with throwing vitriol upon Conductor J. W. Owen last summer. The charge has been changed from assault to mayhem.

Considerable local interest centres in the point being made of the ineligibility of members of the present Legislature to seats on the County Board. A. L. Gray of Fort Howard, who, among a most numerous possession of official positions, is the Supervisor-elect, comes under that head and it looks as though his competitor, T. Kemnitz, would obtain the seat.

RACINE, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—John Santry, charged with the murder of Michael Schultz June 17, 1884, was found guilty of murder in the third degree today. The penalty is from seven to ten years. He will be sentenced tomorrow.

Minnesota—Held for Murder—A Minneapolis Mystery.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 9.—J. D. Martin has been held to the grand jury without bail for the murder of Buck Moore at Minnesota Transfer March 12.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 9.—An unknown man was found dead in a patch of wood near the city limits to-day. He had been seen there before, but nothing wrong was suspected as he was thought to be a tramp asleep. Investigation disclosed a bullet-wound over the right ear. Murder is suspected.

The St. Anthony Elevator Company filed articles of incorporation to-day. The capital stock is $200,000. The incorporators are Frank H. Plavey, William H. Dunwoody, John Crosby, Charles J. Martin, and Theodore B. Casey, of Minneapolis.

WOODEN-NUTMEG POLITICS.

A Republican Victory at Hartford Against a Combination of Democrats and the Knights of Labor.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6.—The city election yesterday resulted in a victory for Mayor Morgan G. Bulkeley, Republican, over Col. Edward M. Graves, Democratic candidate, who had been indorsed by the Labor League. The Knights of Labor were solid for Col. Graves, but many Democrats either cut the head of the ticket or refused to vote. The nomination was a surprise to the old leaders of the party and was received with calm indifference, but it was thought, with the labor element backing it, it would be successful. Mayor Bulkeley's majority is 321 on a light vote. Ald. McGovern was reëlected in the Third Ward by 161 majority. Both boards of the Common Council are Republican. In the Eighth Ward the Republicans ran a negro for Councilman, but he was defeated. The Knights of Labor feel somewhat disheartened over the result, as they say that with proper Democratic backing Col. Graves could have been elected. The present City Clerk and Collector (Dem.), and Treasurer (Rep.) have been reëlected.

SALT AND BORAX IN NEVADA.

San Francisco Bulletin, March 26: If the salt formations of Nevada were in railroad communication there would be no market in this country for the foreign article. In Lincoln County, on the Rio Virgin, there is a deposit of pure rock salt which is exposed for a length of two miles, a width of half a mile, and is of unknown depth. In places cañons are cut through it to a depth of sixty feet. It is of ancient formation, being covered in some places by basaltic rock and volcanic tufa. The deposit has been traced on the surface for a distance of nine miles. It is so solid that it must be blasted like rock, and so pure and transparent that print can be read through blocks of it a foot thick. At Sand Springs, in Churchill County, there is a deposit of rock salt 14 feet in depth, free from any particle of foreign substance, which can be quarried at the rate of five tons a day to the man. The great Humboldt salt field is about fifteen miles long by six wide. When the summer heats have evaporated the surface water salt to the depth of several inches may be scraped up, and underneath is a stratum of pure rock salt, of unknown depth. Soda, borax, and other valuable minerals also exist in large quantities near these localities, and branch railroads will sooner or later bring them into market. A considerable business in gathering borax is already established on the line of the Carson and Colorado Railroad. If Nevada will cut down her working expenses and develop her natural resources she will be above the necessity of seeking land grants from her neighbors or from the General Government.

BILL NYE AT THE CAPITAL.

Disporting Himself in Washington Society—He Admires the Charms of Washington Girls, Which Are Evident to Every Observer—Washington as a Matrimonial Market.

Boston Globe: I have just returned from a polite and recherché party here. Washington is the hot-bed of gayety and general headquarters for the recherché business. It would be hard to find a bongtonger aggregation than the one I was just at, to use the words of a gentleman who was there, and who asked me if I wrote "The Heathen Chinee."

He was a very talented man, with a broad sweep of skull and a vague yearning for something more tangible—to drink. He was in Washington, he said, in the interests of Mingo County. I forgot to ask him where Mingo County might be. He took a great interest in me, and talked with me long after he really had anything to say. He was one of those fluent conversationalists frequently met with in society. He used one of those web-perfecting talkers—the kind that can be fed with raw Roman punch and that will turn out punctuated talk in links like varnished sausages. Being a poor talker myself, and rather more fluent as a listener, I did not interrupt him.

He said that he was sorry to notice how young girls and their parents came to Washington as they would to a matrimonial market.

I was sorry also to hear it. It pained me to know that young ladies should allow themselves to be bamboozled into matrimony. Why was it, I asked, that matrimony should ever single out the young and fair?

"Ah," said he, "it is indeed rough!"

He then breathed a sigh that shook the foliage of the speckled geranium near by and killed an artificial caterpillar that hung on its branches.

"Matrimony is all right," said he, "if properly brought about. It breaks my heart, though, to notice how Washington is used as a matrimonial market. It seems to me almost as if these here young ladies were brought here like slaves and exposed for sale." I had noticed that they were somewhat exposed, but I did not know that they were for sale.

I asked him if the waists of party dresses had always been so sadly in the minority and he said they had.

I danced with a beautiful young lady whose trail had evidently caught in a doorway. She hadn't noticed it till she had walked out partially through her costume. I do not think a lady ought to give too much thought to her apparel, neither should she feel too much above her clothes. I say this in the kindest spirit, because I believe that man should be a friend to woman. No family circle is complete without a woman. She is like a glad landscape to the weary eye. Individually and collectively, woman is a great adjunct of civilization and progress. The electric light is a good thing, but how pale and feeble it looks by the light of a good woman's eyes. The telephone is a great invention. It is a good thing to talk at and murmur into and deposit profanity in, but to take up a conversation and keep it up and follow a man out through the front door with it, the telephone has still much to learn from woman.

It is said that our Government officials are not sufficiently paid, and I presume that is the case, so it became necessary to economize in every way, but why should wives concentrate all their economy on the waist of a dress? When chest-protectors are so cheap as they now are, I hate to see people suffer, and there is more real suffering, more privation and more destitution pervading the Washington scapula and clavicle this winter than I ever saw before.

But I do not hope to change this custom, though I spoke to several ladies about it and asked them to think it over. I do not think they will. It seems almost wicked to cut off the best part of a dress and put it at the other end of the skirt, to be trodden under the feet of men, as I may say. They smiled good-humoredly at me as I tried to impress my views upon them, but should I go there again next season and mingle in the mad whirl of Washington, where these fair women are also mingling in said mad whirl, I presume that I will find them clothed in the same gas-light waist, with trimmings of real vertebræ down the back.

Still, what does a man know about the proper costume for women? He knows nothing whatever. He is in many ways inconsistent. Why does a man frown on a certain costume for his wife and admire it on the first woman he meets? Why does he fight shy of religion and Christianity and talk very freely about the church, and get mad if his wife is an infidel?

Crops around Washington are looking well. Winter wheat, crocuses, and indefinit postponements were never in a more thrifty condition. Quite a number of people are here who are waiting to be confirmed. Judging from their habits, they are lingering around here in order to become confirmed drunkards.

I leave here tomorrow with a large, wet towel in my plug hat. Perhaps I should have said nothing on this dress reform question while my hat is fitting me so immediately. It is seldom that I step aside from the beaten path of rectitude, but last evening on the way home it seemed to me that I didn't do much else but step aside. At these parties no charge is made for punch. It is perfectly free. I asked a colored man who stood near the punch bowl, and who replenished it ever and anon, what the damage was, and he drew himself up to his full hight.

Possibly I did wrong, but I hate to be a burden on any one. It seemed odd to me to go to a first-class dance and find the supper and the band and the rum all paid for. It must cost a great deal of money to run this Government.

BILL NYE.

UTAH'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Caleb W. West, a Kentucky Rebel Judge, Succeeds Gov. Murray.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Caleb W. West of Kentucky, who was today nominated by the President to be Governor of Utah Territory, succeeding Gov. Murray, lives in that provincial little town, Cynthiana, where James G. Blaine once taught school. West has never distinguished himself in any particular form, other than dealing out justice fom the bench in the County of Mason. At the breaking out of the War he joined the company of fighting Joe Desha, who, in after years, became one of the Confederate leaders. After a year's fighting with Desha West joined the army of Gen. John Morgan, and was one of his staff when that chieftain surrendered at Greenville. At the close of the War he prepared himself for the law, and has risen to the dignity of a Judge, which position he now occupies. At the last Congressional nomination in his district he had ambitions to come to Congress, but declined the honor in favor of his friend, Col. Breckinridge. West is a handsome fellow, a typical Kentuckian, and no better judge of horses ever graced the sacred soil of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Judge West made but one visit here, which was as far back as last December. While here he made frequent calls upon the Executive, who became very much impressed with the handsome Kentucky applicant until it assumed the shape of what might be termed a case of "Kentucky mash." West is a gentleman of considerable ability and polish, much after the style of his fellow-citizen, Col. J. Stodard Johnson. It is claimed for him by his friends that he has the proper metal to deal with the Mormons, but whether he will make as good a Governor as his predecessor remains to be tested.

ELEVEN WIVES.

The Confession of a Horse-Thief in Jail at Camden, Ark.

CAMDEN, Ark., April 3.—Your correspondent some time since wired you the arrest and incarceration in our county jail of one Dr. W. H. Boyd, for horse-stealing, for which offense the doctor is also a much-wanted man in several localities in this State and Texas. As a bigamist, also, it will be seen that the doctor is no slouch. Yesterday he confessed in writing, over his own signature, to Sheriff A. V. Bragg, to eleven marriages, or rather that number of profanations of the sacred relation. The following is the list, with names of victims, times, and places:

No. 1—Mary J. Hunter, Staunton, Va., May 6, 1863.
No. 2—Hannah M. McGowan, Arapahoe, Neb., April 21, 1874.
No. 3—Melvina Hawk, Tuscumbia, Mo., Nov. 20, 1877.
No. 4—Maria Tryon, Huntsville, Ark., Oct. 19, 1878.
No. 5—Mary J. Pack, Danville, Ark., April 20, 1879.
No. 6—Mary F. Gage, Boydsville, Ark., August 18, 1881.
No. 7—Lydia A. Bird, Wittsburg, Ark., July 10, 1883.
No. 8—Lenny Knowles, Salem, Ark., July 10, 1883.
No. 9—Margaret Dennis, Lamartine, Ark., November, 1883.
No. 10—Emma Stark (Indian), Choctaw Nation, April 7, 1884.
No. 11—Josephine M. Eales, Clarksville, Texas, July 12, 1885.

He expects, he says, conviction as a horse-thief. He is reticent regarding the number of quadrupeds he has appropriated to his own use without the owner's consent.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

RELIABLE REPORTS THAT THE ICE IS RAPIDLY MELTING AWAY.

If the Weather Continues Favorable Navigation Will Soon Be Open—Grain Vessels Getting Ready to Sail—Freights and Charters—A Sawmill Saved by a Tug—General Marine Matters.

A special dispatch received from St. Ignace yesterday stated that the sudden rise in the temperature was already beginning to have considerable effect on the ice, and the writer predicted that the straits would be open within a week if the warm weather would only hold out. This dispatch was circulated about the docks, and several vessel-masters expressed their intention of bending sails and getting ready to start early next week. Unless unfavorable reports should change their plans, it is quite likely that a large number of grain laden vessels will start for the straits Tuesday. Almost the entire fleet is fitted out and can be made ready for sea at short notice. Owners and masters alike are anxious to begin the sailing season, and many are willing to chance getting caught in an ice-flip if there is an equal chance of finding an open passage. The fleet will carry out nearly 6,000,000 bushels of grain, and will be the largest that ever left Chicago.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., April 9.—Three days of warm weather have just started to melt the ice in the straits. Tonight the weather is cloudy and threatening.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 9.—[Special.]—The ice in the straits and in the vicinity of this port cannot possibly hold out much longer. A break is looked for at any moment.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., April 9.—This has been the warmest day this spring, and the ice has melted quite rapidly, but it is still very solid. Several teams crossed from St. Helena to this place today. The keeper of St. Helena light says no water can be seen from there. Weather cloudy, with prospect of a storm. Mercury 50° above at noon, and 38° above to-night.

Grain Freights and Charters.

The engagement of the schrs Emily B. Maxwell and Naiad to load 44,000 bushels of wheat for delivery at Sandusky comprised the transactions in the lake-freight market yesterday. The rate was 4 cents. Considerable inquiry existed for vessels to load wheat for Buffalo, but there was no room on the market. Shippers continue to offer 4 cents for wheat and 3¾ cents for corn to Buffalo, but the limited amount of unchartered tonnage is held at higher figures. In fact, there are only three Buffalo vessels remaining outside of the regular line boats, and as these are under contract to carry ore it is doubtful if they will accept grain cargoes unless some extraordinary inducement is offered. During the last few days shippers have been anxiously seeking room from the line agents, but so far as can be learned very few of the line boats have been provided for. All of the lines have a vast quantity of package freight awaiting shipment and do not require a bushel of grain. However, if the rate on grain justifies making room for it, a limited amount will be taken for the boats and part of the package freight will be held back until the up fleet arrives. None of the lines will accept grain except on a through rate to the seaboard by lake and rail. Some shippers say that grain freights will go to pieces as soon as the present fleet gets away. Carriers hold a contrary opinion, and many express the belief that throughout the entire season freights will rule at nearly double the figures paid last year. This opinion is founded on the knowledge that a large part of the grain-carrying tonnage has been tied up in the ore trade. Fully two-thirds of the vessels now loaded with grain at Chicago will go to the ore docks after delivering their present cargoes and will not be offered on the grain market again until the tail-end of the season. The movement of the large amount of wheat in store and the fact that there will be so much more corn to carry than last year, also tend to convince carriers that freights will be maintained at a paying basis. Of course if the railroads running from Chicago to the seaboard should become involved in another warfare the effect would be to drag lake freights down, but under no circumstances could vessel interests become so completely demoralized as last season. As there is no indication of the trunk-line pooling agreement being broken, vessel-owners anticipate a prosperous season in every branch of the lake-carrying trade.

The Tug Mosher Saves a Sawmill.

Thursday evening the tug A. Mosher of Dunham's Line saved a sawmill and other valuable property from almost certain destruction. The Mosher was steaming out of the harbor to pick up a vessel that had just made her appearance outside the crib. When abreast of the life-saving station Capt. Leonard had his attention called to a dense cloud of smoke that was rolling out of Cook, Rathbun & Co.'s extensive planing-mill on the south pier. An instant later the tug rounded to and headed for the mill. Just as she touched the dock a hose-cart made its appearance. A lead of hose was coupled onto the Mosher's fire-pump and in less than two minutes a stream of water was playing on the fire. When the engines belonging to the city fire department reached the spot the fire was out. Mr. Rathbun says that his mill, together with a large amount of lumber, would have been destroyed but for the opportune arrival of the Mosher, and he has recommended the insurance companies to make a substantial acknowledgment of the service.

Lake Michigan Ports.

MINORVILLE, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Burt Barnes, to load cedar ties in the canal. A team crossed Green Bay on the ice from here to Menominee yesterday. The warm weather during the last two days has melted the ice considerably. Wind southeast, light.

JACKSONPORT, Wis., April 9.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs Felicitous, L. B. Coates.

FRANKFORT, Mich., April 9.—[Special.]—The schr J. B. Prime arrived this evening from Milwaukee, the first arrival of the season. The schr Amsden is expected tonight. Two unknown schooners passed this afternoon, bound north. Weather warm, with south wind.

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 9.—[Special.]—The ferry-boat Centennial this afternoon crossed the head of Muskegon Lake. The ice will be out by Monday or Tuesday. The schrs Apprentice Boy, Ironsides, Jason Parker, and Petrel arrived today and are loading.

Cleveland Towing Rates.

CLEVELAND, O., April 9.—[Special.]—The managers of the Tug-Owners' Association met the vessel-owners of this port this morning and submitted their schedule of prices for towing this season. Among the vessel-owners present were Capt. Peter Minch, Capt. Thomas Wilson, Messrs. H. J. Webb & Co., Messrs. Moore, Barton & Co., Messrs. Palmer & Johnson, R. K. Winslow, H. P. Lillibridge, and others. The rates submitted were not wholly unsatisfactory to the vessel-owners, but the latter submitted later through a special committee a scale which they thought less complicated but which would be quite as favorable to tug-owners. In either way a satisfactory arrangement seems likely to be made, and probably will be entered into within a day or two.

Ashtabula Harbor Blockaded.

ASHTABULA HARBOR, O., April 9.—[Special.]—The fierce storm of last Tuesday blew the ice back into the river, and nothing can now be seen across the lake but one field of ice. Coal is coming in ready for shipment this season, and there are also to be some dock improvements.

Lighting Canals by Electricity.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 9.—[Special.]—The Government has decided to illuminate the Lachine Canal by means of Edison's incandescent light. It is expected that if this proves a success the Welland and other canals will be lighted on the same principle.

Nautical Notes.

Yesterday H. Michaelson bought a one-half interest in the schr E. R. Blake for $1,000.

A new dock 1,600 feet in length is to be built at Superior, Wis., by the Manitoba Railway Company.

Capt. S. Golden of Buffalo has patented a bearing indicator for correcting compasses, which has received the indorsement of many vessel masters.

The three steamers belonging to the Wabash Line are to be sold under the hammer at St. Louis the last of this month. It is reported that the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad Company will try to buy the boats for the Ogdensburg and Chicago route.

Notice is given by the Canadian Government that the first of the new series of admiralty-charts of Georgian Bay and the north channel of Lake Huron, embracing that part between the entrance to the Bay on the west, Cabot Head on the east, and Cape Smith on the north, has been published.

For the first time in several years, the schr Naiad was yesterday chartered to load grain. The Naiad is 23 years old and was at one time one of the crack grain-carriers on the lakes. She dropped out of the grain trade and for a long time has been exclusively engaged in carrying lumber and other coarse freights. For this reason it was generally supposed that she was below the regulation grade, but reference to the hull register shows that she is classed A 2.

Last season, while crossing Lake Michigan from Grand Haven to Milwaukee, the sidewheel passenger stmr City of Milwaukee encountered heavy weather, and her machinery was completely wrecked. The stmr William Edwards went to her rescue and towed her safely into port. The owner of the Edwards submitted a bill of $2,500 for the service, but the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, owner of the disabled steamer, thought the amount too much, and wanted to compromise for $1,500. The matter has not yet been settled.

BOYCOTTING A MAN FOR READING A NEWSPAPER.

New York World: The Knights of Labor at Nyack, up the Hudson, have decreed that the New York Tribune shall not be sold in that town. The regular newsdealers and news agents of the place having been successfully boycotted, the New York Tribune has undertaken to supply the small demand for its issue at Nyack by private enterprise. Now the boycotting Knights are serving notice on those who read the paper that if they persist in their iniquity the friends of labor will withdraw their patronage. A merchant of the town, Mr. Abram Merritt, who has been directed to cease reading the Tribune on penalty of having his store boycotted, writes a rather pathetic appeal to the Tribune setting forth the embarrassment of his situation.

He says that he reads the World and two or three other newspapers Sunday, but secular days, being a good Republican, he prefers to read the Tribune. He thinks that it is cruel that he should be deprived as a merchant of all the patronage of the Knights of Labor of Nyack because he and his family like to read the Tribune. He sees no end to this thing. He expects that tomorrow his good wife may be told by a committee not to prepare for dinner a piece of beef furnished by an obnoxious butcher, that his daughter may be ordered to quit some boycotted school, or that he may be requested to stop chewing some particular brand of tobacco. Mr. Merritt appeals to the American people to stand by him in asserting his independence. He intends to keep on reading his favorite newspaper though the heavens fall and though grass grows upon the floor of his mercantile emporium.

Upon the whole it will probably strike the public that Mr. Merritt is being unduly crowded, and that boycotting is being carried to a ridiculous extremity in his case.

SPIRITUALISM.

Alleged Powers of a Newly-Fledged Spiritualist—He Claims to See Through the Walls of a House.

MIDDLEPORT, O., March 31.—Your correspondent today visited the home of Presley Forrest, son of Burr Forrest, nine miles from this place, who within the last two months has developed such extraordinary spiritual manifestations and wonderful sight-seeing phenomena, and which have created the greatest sensation and astonishment among those of spiritualistic belief and among the entire neighborhood of that section, the people flocking for miles to see, hear, and witness his talk and performances while under the influence of what is commonly known as spirit-control. The young man belongs to one of the most respected families in Rutland Township, is 28 years old, slender build, and is an invalid and deformed, being crippled in both hands and feet from his birth; is very quiet, inoffensive and non-communicative, except when in a trance, at which time he converses with the spirits of well-known deceased persons, often strangers to himself, speaking to them in the language and characteristic way in which they were accustomed to do, even in German or other foreign languages; and he also, while under the same influence, gives examples of their particular habits and individual actions the same as they did when alive, so that friends readily distinguish the spirits of those they were formerly accustomed to see or associate with.

Forrest also reads and translates German into English and English into German with great rapidity, which is not the less strange since he never studied or was taught German, being but an inferior scholar, and having few or no advantages of schooling. Persons who have gone there have been told a great many things relative to their diseases, infirmities, etc., which he readily discovered by looking at them, and which they fully believed no one else knew of, supposing that they were profound secrets to all except themselves. Instances of this kind have been numerous and astonishing. He also seems to possess the power of seeing directly through solid substances, as if they were only glass, and has many times told the position of the hands of a watch when shifted purposely to deceive him, apparently being able to see or divine through metal. Also, it is claimed by his relatives, friends, neighbors and many strangers of the most influential and substantial character that he readily observes objects through solid wood, walls of a house, or other like substances while in the state of trance. Parties of the highest standing and unquestioned veracity attest to these facts.

Your correspondent found Forrest unwell and not in a condition to operate with the spirits, and, therefore, could not give a personal test of his spiritualistic abilities, but from all the information we could obtain, and what we saw and heard, we are quite well convinced that Forrest's powers as a medium are very miraculous, and such as have rarely been equaled or excelled. It is, however, with considerable difficulty and hesitation that he can be induced to perform before strangers.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A MINNESOTA CROP REPORT.

OWATONNA, Minn., April 9.—[Special.]—Very little winter wheat has been sown in this section of the country. On the roads south and east of here there was a little sown in patches in the timber, and, according to the best of information, it has not been injured much by frost, as it was very dry when it froze and the ground has been covered by deep snow all winter. The snow has about all disappeared, and the land is drying rapidly. Some farmers commenced seeding today on high, sandy ground. If no rain sets in everyone will commence seeding inside of a week. Stock has wintered well, although wheat is low. Farmers as a rule are cheerful, and hope for better times.

THE HOTEL CLERK'S STORY.

It is the fashion among many so-called humorists to represent the American hotel clerk as a lordly and supercilious being, who, with a headlight diamond in his immaculate shirt front and a look of contemptuous disdain upon his classic features, sends tired and travel-stained arrivals off to impossible regions in the fifteenth story, or haughtily refuses them any lodging whatever.

The fact is that the true American hotel clerk is an invaluable feature of our civilization. The time of the arrivals and departures of all the trains on all the railroads is at his tongue's end; he is full of information about what is interesting at the theatres, and of stories of actors and actresses who have stopped at his hotel, and withal a kindly man, who, if the house is crowded, will let you sleep on a billiard table. Mr. W. P. Hammond, who is the clerk at the West End Hotel, 503 and 505 West Madison street, Chicago, is of this obliging disposition and is always ready to give any information regarding the hotel to those who seek it. The accomplished landlady of the West End has recently suffered with rheumatism. The story of her cure is thus told by clerk Hammond:

"Our landlady was taken with quite a severe attack of rheumatism in the lower limbs, suffering much pain and being scarcely able to walk. She heard of Athlophoros and of the cures it had effected, and sent me to the drug store to buy a bottle of it. I got it, and in *half an hour's time* after she had taken the first dose she felt relieved, and in a few days the rheumatism was entirely gone."

"How much did she take?"

"About one bottle."

"Has she had any return of the pain?"

"Not to my knowledge," replied Mr. Hammond, "and I am certain she would be likely to say something about it if she had. She speaks of Athlophoros in the highest terms, and has recommended it to many. In one case I remember the cure was as quick as in her own."

The accuracy of clerk Hammond's statements is fully confirmed by the landlady herself, who is not averse to having it known how she was cured.

"I will tell you something about my cure," she said to a visitor who called to learn the facts in her case. "I was so lame and suffered so much pain that it was impossible for me to bend my limbs or walk around my room without taking hold of the back of a chair for support. My relief, after taking the first dose of Athlophoros, was almost immediate. In fact, after taking a few doses I was well and have not been troubled since. At the same time that I was suffering from the rheumatism, there was a lady boarding in my hotel who was suffering with facial neuralgia so much that it was impossible for her to sit up. I advised her to try 'my remedy,' that being the name I have for Athlophoros. After she had taken two doses of it she was well, and the next thing I knew I saw her rushing for a street car to go up town. My confidence in Athlophoros cannot be shaken. I find it a positive cure for nervous headache and shall always keep some in the hotel, as I cannot afford to suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or any such trouble while I can get a medicine like Athlophoros."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall Street, New York.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Washington and Clark-sts. Fireproof.
For Three Times Only, Matinee Today, Tonight, and Tomorrow (Sunday) Night,
HAVERLY'S
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN MINSTRELS.
The Wonderful Cragg Family.
Positively Last Appearances.
The Biggest Minstrel Show in America.
Matinee Prices from 25c to $1.
Monday Night—The Engaged Comedy Co.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Ladies' Matinee Today at 2.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Knight in
OVER THE GARDEN WALL.
Monday—Kate Castleton in CRAZY PATCH.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Ladies' Matinee this afternoon at 2. The beautiful and talented actress, MISS LILLIAN LEWIS, in her unrivaled creation of
CORA THE CREOLE.
Commencing Sunday Evening, M. B. Curtis in Spot Cash.

THE GRAND
OPERA-HOUSE...J. A. HAMLIN, Lessee & Manager
SPECIAL NOTICE!
ONE WEEK ONLY, Commencing April 12.
Sale of Seats now progressing.
Return and Farewell Engagement This Season of the Famous EMMA
ABBOTT
GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
Largest, Strongest, and only Successful English Opera Company in America.
NEW AND BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTS: Abbott, Bellini, Annandale, Montegriffo, Michelena, Pruetta, Broderick, Dixon, Bryant, Tomasi.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Nights,
Brilliant Production by a Grand Opera Co. of the Japanese Craze, The
MIKADO!
With The Famous Emma Abbott
In Her Charming Role of
YUM-YUM!
The only company that is performing The Mikado that is vocally competent to give full effect to its charming music.
Wednesday Matinee—Popular Prices,
THE MIKADO.
Thursday—ABBOTT'S "LAST ROSE OF SUMMER." MARTHA.
Friday—Emma Abbott as "Arline" in the BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Sat. Matinee—Emma Abbott Will Sing In Her Greatest Success,
LA TRAVIATA.
Emma Abbott and Entire Abbott Co.
Saturday Night—Two Prima Donnas,
IL TROVATORE.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Absolutely Respectable
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Commencing Monday, April 5,
BILL JONES, the Glass Eater.
You bring glass; he will chew and swallow it. Numerous other attractions and the Bijou Opera Co. in THE MASCOTTE.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Absolutely Respectable
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Clark-st., near Madison.
Commencing Monday, April 5,
The Living 2-Tongue Girl.
20 Other Startling Features.
CRIMMINS BROS. COMEDY COTERIE.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
GRAND MATINEE, Saturday, April 10.
Concerts artistiques. First appearance of
LILLI LEHMANN,
The world-renowned Prima-Donna, from the Metropolitan Opera-House, New York.
FRANZ RUMMEL,
The celebrated Pianist.
OVIDE MUSIN,
The distinguished Violinist.
EMANUEL MOOR..........Musical Director
Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1. Sale commences Monday morning, April 5.
The Steinway Piano used. Lyon & Healy, agents.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of..........J. M. HILL
Matinee at 2 p. m.—Evening at 8.
Last two Performances of
A BARBER'S SCRAPE.
Sunday Evening—Miss Lillian Lewis, in ARTICLE 47.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—EXTRA.
Week Beginning Sunday, April 11,
LILLIAN LEWIS
IN
"ARTICLE 47."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Last Two Performances. Matinee Today at 2, Tonight at 8. Last appearances of the popular young actor, Mr.
JAMES O'NEILL,
In Chas. Fechter's adaptation of Dumas' greatest work
MONTE CRISTO.
With a Brilliant Cast, and Realistic Stage Pictures. PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL.
Sunday, April 11th, Lester & Allen's Minstrels, introducing the World's Champion, John L. Sullivan.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
SECURE SEATS TODAY FOR THE
GEO. W. CABLE
READINGS,
April 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.
Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
EXTRA—Commencing Tomorrow, Sunday, April 11, KIRALFY BROTHERS' New Operatic Spectacle,
The Rat-Catcher!
Or, The Pied Piper of Hamelin.
A great dramatic and musical cast, including
HUBERT WILKE.
Seats can now be secured.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Manager
LAST MATINEE TODAY OF THE KIDS AT 2.
Tonight and tomorrow night last times of
EZRA F. KENDALL.
Last performance of Kendall Farce Company,
A PAIR OF KIDS.
Next week—EMMA ABBOTT ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
Two Last Appearances of Mr.
ROBERT L. DOWNING,
and last performances of D'Ennery's Great Play,
VAUTOUR, THE EXILE.
Beginning Sunday night—Kiralfy Bros'. new Lyric and Dramatic Spectacle,
THE RATCATHER OF HAMELIN.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.
Monroe-st., near Morgan.
Henry Ward Beecher.
New Lecture—"CONSCIENCE,"
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.
Tickets for sale at Thayer's, 338 West Madison-st.; Giles, Bros. & Co., State and Washington-sts.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.
For Sundays only—Admission, 25c. Children, 15c.
BATTLE OF SHILOH
PANORAMA.
Open from 5 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night, Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
(Between State and Dearborn.)
8TH WEEK! CHICAGO HOME OPERA. SECOND MONTH.
Chicago's Only and Greatest
MIKADO!
Stands Alone. Unrivaled and Praised by All. Houses Crowded.
Today at 2 p. m. Tonight at 8. 25 and 50c.
MIKADO

CASINO RINK BUILDING.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Saturday Evening, April 10th.
Subject: "REIGN OF THE COMMON PEOPLE."
50c—Admission—50c. Tickets for sale at Root & Sons Music Store, cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Matinee at 2. Night at 8.
Large, Enthusiastic Audiences Delighted with the Only Meritorious Comedy Entertainment of the Week, KERNELLS' SUPERB VARIETY CO., including Miss Flora Moore.
Monday—"Silver Spur."

BATTERY "D" ARMORY.
CITRUS FAIR
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents.
Open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Will continue for a few days longer.

CHATTANOOGA.
STORMING OF
MISSION RIDGE.
HISTORICALLY CORRECT Battle Panorama.
Open daily, Sunday included, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Panorama-place.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every Evening and Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the Perennial Favorite, MISS ALICE HARRISON, in the Brightest of Musical Comedies,
"HOT WATER!"
with a strong cast. Prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c. Next week—Harry Lacy's PLANTER'S WIFE.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
PROFESSOR CARL!
Lightning Oil and Crayon Artist. A Miniature World of Wonders. The Crescent Novelty Company.
Next Week—Latest European Art Novelty.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Joseph Cooke, Boston, is at the Palmer.

Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, Washington, and C. A. Nimocks, Detroit, are at the Sherman.

IN GENERAL.

A committee of the Citizens' Association entertained Rudolph Hering, the new drainage and sewerage engineer, yesterday at lunch at the Grand Pacific.

According to the New York *Graphic* Dr. Lucy C. Waite of Chicago has been admitted to the University of Vienna on equal terms with the male students.

Only seven marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk yesterday, being the lowest number issued for over one year. It was Friday, and near Holy Week.

The property on Fifth avenue, 225 feet south of Jackson street, east front, 87x153 feet, has been leased by William W. Cole to Adlai T. Ewing for nine-nine years at a rental of $5,220 per annum.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 49° above zero; 9 a. m., 55°; 10 a. m., 57°; 11 a. m., 60°; 12 m., 62°; 1 p. m., 63°; 3 p. m., 65°; 6 p. m., 63°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.62.

Medical men are rapidly becoming reconciled to the coming meeting of the International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., in 1887, but the dentists of the country cannot make up their minds whether their next National convention should be held in Chicago, San Francisco, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, or St. Louis.

The Executive Committee of the Western Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, devoted to the higher culture of women, at a meeting yesterday at the Palmer issued a call for the general meeting of the association for May 22 at Indianapolis. The membership is composed of the graduates of thirteen leading colleges of the country.

The delegation of the Philadelphia Common Council were domiciled at the Grand Pacific upon their arrival yesterday, and later were called upon by City-Controller Gurney, who extended the hospitality of the city to the visitors. In the morning they were taken to the Board of Trade, and in the afternoon they took carriages for a drive around the city, visiting, among other points, the Water-Works and Lincoln Park. Today they will go to Pullman, and in the evening depart for St. Louis. The roster of the delegation is: A. J. Maloney, Gen. G. Clark, Capt. William Thornton, E. W. Patton, Henry Clay, Charles K. Smith, A. A. Grace, G. W. Boyer, J. Rubl, E. M. Patton, L. T. Young, Thomas Firth, George Grim, G. W. Johnson, J. G. Pangborn, and also A. Fulton, Mayor of Pittsburg.

The West Side Park Commissioners, in furtherance of their resolution to run Washington boulevard through Union Park, have had an army of workmen busily engaged for the last few days clearing the way. It is proposed to make two carriageways each thirty feet wide, which will diverge from either side until a space of forty feet is left between them in the middle of the park. This strip will be beautified with trees and flowers. The drives will be bordered with a ten-foot grass plot, outside of which there will be a graveled pathway bordered with shade trees. The idea in separating the drives is to prevent confusion, vehicles passing west taking the north drive and those going east the south. Other improvements in the line of adding greater beauty to the park are also under contemplation. It has not yet been decided, however, whether to improve or do away with the lake.

It was stated the other day, in mentioning a suit before Justice Woodman, that it was charged that the docket of Justice Young of Lake View had been altered so that instead of showing that a nonsuit had been entered in a certain case it showed that judgment had been given against the plaintiff for costs. The facts in the case from the statement of Justice Young are these: Suit was begun before him, both plaintiff and defendant living on the West Side within a few blocks of several Justices. Not liking this business of out of town suits and for other good reasons he gave judgment for the defendant and gave the plaintiff a chance, if he chose, to appeal to the Circuit Court. Subsequently the son of the Justice, who acts as his clerk, was told by a person claiming to represent the plaintiff that his father directed him to alter the record so as to show a nonsuit. This was done, but when the Justice was told of it by his son he stated that he had given no such order, reprimanded him, and told him to make the docket what it was before the unauthorized change. It will be seen that the Justice is thus fully exonerated from any suspicion even of wrong-doing.

GROWING IN FAVOR.

Those splendid new plush-finished Pullman Palace Buffet Sleepers running between Chicago and St. Louis over the Illinois Central Railroad are becoming immensely popular. Leave Central Depot daily at 8:30 p. m., stopping at Twenty-second street and Hyde Park, reach St. Louis next morning at 7 a. m. Offices at 121 Randolph street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Central Depot, and Twenty-second street, lake front.

Shoot Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" around hot water pipes and kitchen pantries.

Fourteen photographs, 3 styles, for $3, at Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre, this week.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Edward Junghaus, Annie M. M. E. Brulens	26—22
John Kals, Petra Hall	28—19
Andrew N. Kals, Pullman, Elsa Peterson, same	26—26
Gerrit R. Van de Berg, South Holland, Ill., Gertie de Young, same	23—23
Forkel Bull, Annie Jacobson	23—20
George C. Gill, Geneva Lake, Katie Haynes	36—34
Gottlieb Hern, Pullman, Mattilde Bertels, same	35—32
Mealans Kronenberger, Anna Euger	22—19
Axel Leopold Nilsson, Augusta C. Mattson	21—18

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells-street Depot daily at 12:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

BEDDIE—116 Law-av., April 9, Annie Beddie, youngest daughter of James Beddie, plasterer, aged 3 years and 9 months.
Funeral on Sunday, at 10 a. m., to Rosehill.
☞ Forfarshire papers please copy.

CHAMBERS—April 9, 1886, at 622 Washington-boulevard, Beverly R. Chambers, aged 40 years and 10 days.
Funeral Monday, April 12, at 10:30 a. m. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

DUNIGAN—April 8, at his residence, 3255 Ulman-st., Thomas H. Dunigan, aged 28 years.
Funeral Sunday, April 11, at 9:30 a. m. to Calvary.

GREENWOOD—April 9, at 1068 West Adams-st, Roy Ashworth Greenwood, infant son of Wright and Lavinia Greenwood, aged 5 months.

LYON—Patrick Lyon, at 6224 School-st., Englewood, aged 66 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCAFFREY—April 8, 1886, at 4358 Dearborn-st (Lake), Patrick McCaffrey, native of County Fermanaugh, Ireland, aged 49 years.
Funeral from the above place, Sunday, 9:30 a. m., to St. Elisabeth's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.
☞ Cavan and Enniskillen papers please copy.

MEALOR—April 9, 1886, at the residence of his cousin, K. Hachez, No. 3057 Wabash-av, Joseph F. Mealor, aged 2 years and 2 months, son of Joseph and Kate Mealor.
Funeral private Sunday, April 11, 1886, by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.
☞ Liverpool (England) papers please copy.

MAGILL—Miss Ann Magill, at 7:30 a. m., April 9, at the residence of her brother-in-law, John Cunningham, 2732 Dearborn-st.

MAGEE—At 691 West Twelfth-st, April 7, Annie M. Magee, beloved wife of James S. Madden, and daughter of John and Catharine Magee.
Funeral Saturday, April 10, at 10 o'clock to the Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

HARMON—At his residence, No. 4336 Chappel-place, Isaac Dewey Harmon, aged 72 years.
Funeral private Saturday, the 10th inst., at 10 a. m.

RIELLY—At Cook County Hospital, Mary Rielly, nee Rice, aged 40 years, formerly of County Armas, Ireland.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHAUGHNESSY—Patrick Shaughnessy, April 8, 1886, aged 84 years, father of William and Michael Shaughnessy.
Funeral Sunday, April 11, 1886, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Rose Church, thence by cars to Mount Olivet Cemetery, from residence of his son William, Forty-third-st. and Ashland-av.

WARREN—April 8, of typhoid-fever, Fred M., eldest child of Mary and the late Julius Warren, aged 14 years.
Funeral services from residence, 3453½ Indiana-av., at 1 p. m. Sunday, April 11, by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery. Friends invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' MEETing Saturday noon will be conducted by Mr. B. F. Jacobs. It will be to the interest of all teachers to attend. A meeting for men only will be held in Farwell Hall Saturday evening at 7:45.

IN SIGHT!

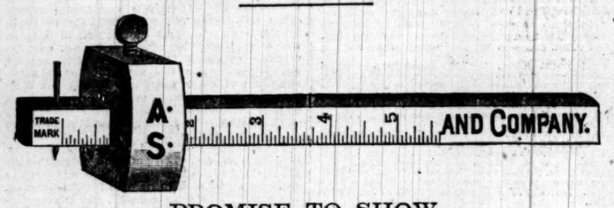
THE OPENING DAY

IS NOW FIXED AS

APRIL 12th.

Every buyer and consumer of MERCHANDISE should wait till next

MONDAY.



PROMISE TO SHOW

THE GRANDEST DISPLAY

—OF—

Entirely New Goods

EVER OPENED IN

A Retail Dry Goods House in America.

A. S. GAGE AND COMPANY,

WABASH AVENUE, CORNER ADAMS-ST.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION!

Dry Goods Department.

Tuesday, April 13, 9:30 a. m.

Household Linens, Hamburg Edges, Ladies' Jerseys, Underwear, Hats and Caps, Curtain Laces, All-Silk Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Dress Shirts, Hosiery.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

CARPETS AND RUGS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, April 14, 1886, at 9:30 a. m.

AT AUCTION!

BOOTS! SHOES! AND SLIPPERS!

We will sell a large assortment of very fine

ROCHESTER-MADE GOODS.

Also, full lines of medium-grade Boots and Shoes; nice, clean, regular, and all in prime condition. They will do any dealers' trade good to have. They are all consigned for sale and will be sold. Other lots of Jobs will be sold same day. Buyers are asked not to forget this sale of Seasonable Spring Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Crockery & Glassware.

Thursday, April 15, 9:30 a. m.

Lustre Band Ware, Chamber Sets, Tea Sets, Library Lamps, Brackets, &c.

HOTEL WARE.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

STRAW GOODS,

Thursday, April 15, at 9:30 a. m.,

Five Hundred Cases. Also

Fur and Wool Hats,

Two Hundred Cases.

AT 2:30 P. M.

CLOTHING!

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CARD.

TO THE TRADE—

GENTLEMEN: We beg to call your attention to our lines of Body Brussels, Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpets and Turkish Rugs, for we assure you that the Assortments in Style, Kind, and Quality are such as to interest every Merchant Dealer in these Wares. Very respectfully,

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 This Morning,

Our Regular Clearing-Sale

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE!

A FULL LINE

Carpets and General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By L. B. MANTONYA & CO.

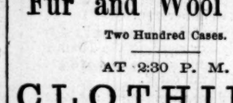
Commission Boots and Shoes, 227, 229, 231 Adams-st.

At Auction Prices We Are Closing Out 200 cases of T. M. Harris & Co.'s Philadelphia Standard-Tip Shoes; 50 cases Mundell-Tip Children's Shoes; 200 cases Ladies' Rochester Kid and Goat Button Shoes. Call and see them. Send for illustrated price-list.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This Saturday, April 10th, is the last day at private of the bankrupt sale of the Bankrupt Stock of Gerald Pierce & Co. at 122 Dearborn-st. Balance of Stock, with fixtures, will be sold at auction on Monday, April 12th.

OPERA Glasses. Microscopes, Artificial Eyes



$2, $2.50 & $3 buys the finest Spectacle ever sold. Lower grades at $1, 75c, 50 and 25c.



$5.00 SPECIAL

Sale of Men's Fine Calf Seamless Vamp, Kangaroo Top, Button, Lace, or Congress Shoes in Opera, London, French, or Waukenphast shapes, six widths and all sizes, for five dollars. These goods are by far the best value ever offered in Chicago for the money.

B. F. DE MUTH

150 State-st.,

Special Agent for Hanan's Fine Shoes.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

Pioneer of Moderate Prices,

Displays this day a new invoice of the choicest Suitings and Trouserings in the city.

Correct in Taste, Combinations, and Style.

His corps of cutters are the best, each garment receives his personal supervision, and is perfect in all details.

Prices are as low as those quoted for ready-made clothes.

An examination of his windows will show the fineness of the

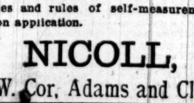
Stock and Elegance of Materials.

Samples and rules of self-measurement furnished on application.

NICOLL,

S. W. Cor. Adams and Clark.

STREETER BROS



$5 STATE AND MADISON

Improved sewed, hand finish, fit in advance of custom shoes, appreciated by bankers, professional and business men, and gentlemen of refined tastes. All modern styles, correct in every detail; equal in wear to Shoes usually sold at $7. Economical to buy; give about a year's wear; any foot fitted to a certainty. Price, Five Dollars.

134 State and 68 Madison.

WELLS & NELLEGAR CO.

WHOLESALE

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

NAILS,

TINNERS' STOCK, and

"CLINTON" WIRE CLOTH.

Which is the most perfect Cloth on the Earth.

DYE HOUSE. Est'd 1856. Every description of silks, velvets, woolen goods, shawls, cloaks, crape shawls, plumes, etc., cleaned or dyed to any desirable shade. Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, mixed goods, or fine party dresses cleaned without removing trimmings. Gents' clothes cleaned, dyed, and repaired. Orders received by mail or express. AUG. SCHWARZ, Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, 158 Illinois, 190 S. Clark and 203 W. Madison streets, Chicago.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

CLOAKS AND SUITS

Misses' and Children's Day.

Misses' Jackets, $5, $7.50, $8, $9, and $10.
Children's Cloaks, $3.50, $5, $7, $7.50, $8.50, and $9.50, etc.
Misses' Suits from $6 to $20.
Children's Suits, $3.25, $4.50, $6, $8.50, etc.

Misses' Newmarkets, $5.50 and $7.

Worth $7 and $12.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN

Boys' Shirt Waists, 50 cents.

Worth 95c.

The Standard of Excellence.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO

Pure and Silver Gloss



STARCH

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH

FOR

Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, Etc.

THE PERFECTION OF QUALITY.

WILL PLEASE YOU EVERY TIME.

Always ask your Grocer for these goods.

EXTRA QUALITY,



World Renowned, High Class

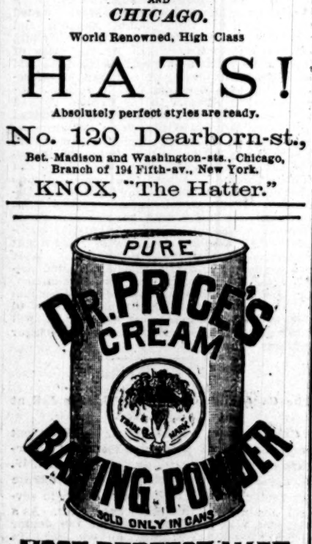
HATS!

Absolutely perfect styles are ready.

No. 120 Dearborn-st.,

Bet. Madison and Washington-sts., Chicago, Branch of 194 Fifth-av., New York.

KNOX, "The Hatter."



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Gas Fixtures and Gas Fitting

At the lowest possible prices at

WILMARTH'S,

227 State Street.



Salt Rheum, Pimples and all SKIN DISEASES treated and cured at CHICAGO DERMAL INSTITUTE, CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE, S. W. corner Washington and Clark-sts. Office hours 11 to 4. Take elevator. Dr. HUTCHINSON, Physician

LADIES! PENNYROYAL PILLS, "Chichester's English." The original and only genuine. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English"; take no other, or inclose 4c (stamps) to us for particulars by return mail. Chichester Chem. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere.



DO YOU WANT A

THIN OVERCOAT?

THE PUTNAM

ONE-PRICE

Clothing House

Offers ten different styles of $20 Satin Sleeve Linings Silk-Faced Spring Overcoats

FOR

$15.00!

They have the appearance of a $35.00 Custom Coat. The Putnam salesmen say it is fun to sell them.

GENTLEMEN,

You will find the finest line of

Neckwear and Furnishings

AT THE

PUTNAM

ONE-PRICE

Clothing House

131 & 133 Clark and 117 Madison-st.

C. M. BABBITT.....Resident Partner.

"Parisian Suit Co."

Are now prepared to show all the Novelties of the Season, including a great many styles in Dresses and Wraps that are entirely new and not to be found elsewhere. Any lady who intends purchasing a Suit or Wrap should certainly examine our large and varied stock before making her selection. Being a SPECIALTY HOUSE we guarantee better styles and lower prices than can be found among the Dry Goods Houses.

Inspection and comparison solicited.

P. S.—We will have no formal Spring Opening, but our best styles will be freely shown at all times.

"Parisian Suit Co."

State and Monroe-sts.,

Under Palmer House.

ON AND AFTER APRIL FIRST THE

GRAPE CREEK COAL COMPANY

Will offer its own Coal for sale to the public and will be prepared to make prompt deliveries of

GRAPE CREEK LUMP AND MIXED COALS

To all parts of the city by the ton or in car lots at lowest rates. A daily supply of freshly-mined coal will be received at our team tracks,

14th and Dearborn-sts., and

31st-st. and Stewart-av.

Dealers and other parties wishing to do their own hauling will be promptly supplied at these tracks. Orders received at our main office, First National Bank Building, and at the track office, 14th and Dearborn-sts.

GRAPE CREEK COAL COMPANY.

Telephone 734.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.

Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.

GOODWIN GAS STOVE & MFTG CO., 76 Dearborn-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

WE ANNOUNCE FOR TODAY

A Great Opening Sale

IN OUR

Millinery Department.

500 Cartons Genuine Imported Flowers,

Really elegant goods that would retail ordinarily at $3.75,

$1.50 per Monture.

Rough and Ready Hats and Bonnets, 45c, 75c, and $1.25 each.

Real English Milan Hats and Bonnets, $1.25, $1.45, $1.75, and $2.45 each.

Fancy Straws in Round Hats, Turbans, and Bonnets, $1.25, $1.85, and $2.45.

Children's Trimmed Hats, Nicely trimmed for School and Dress, $1.50, $2.25, $2.75, and $3.25.

Our Untrimmed Stock Contains the Correct Styles.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Special Display

—OF—

Misses' and Children's

Suits and Cloaks.

We announce for today A GRAND DISPLAY OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND CLOAKS, and beg to call particular attention to our new Suit, "The Newport," with cap to match. We shall endeavor to make the display of these very elegant goods sufficiently attractive to repay the effort of a visit from the furthest point in the city.

L. LEWINSOHN,



London Clothier & Tailor,

100 MADISON-ST.

For the coming week YOU will please

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS SPACE.

We have some Special Inducements to offer on Suits of our exclusive styles. Come and look. We are at your service.

Special Inducements! IN SPRING OVERCOATS OF Our Own Make.

For style and general appearance not to be found elsewhere.

OPEN EVENINGS.

The Well-Known "London Tailor-Shop."

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

Fine Goods, Exclusive Designs, Standard Makes,

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR



DR. R. D. MACARTHUR, 117 Clark-st., says: "I have used this Flour in my family for a year, and recommend it to my patients as a food in sickness or health. It makes the most palatable and cheapest bread."

Pamphlet sent FREE to any address.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA

OR

INDIGESTION

Is a diet on the WARREN ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. Ask any physician. Pamphlet sent FREE to any address. Beware of imitations.

APPLETON MILLS CO.,

154 Lake-st., Chicago.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

Sight is



Priceless!

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not adapted to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large illustrated Catalogues on application.

CANDY

Send $1, $2.50, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.



D. Needham's Sons, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Chicago, dealers in RED CLOVER BLOSSOMS. And Field and Garden Seeds. Use of the Blossoms. The great blood purifier known as Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Neuralgia, Cough, and most diseases. Send for circular. Mention this paper.

TRELEAVEN AND CO'S SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS

STATE-ST., CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Unequaled facilities and years of experience in fitting the eyes. Spectacles adjusted to suit vision. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

SENATE DEBATE ON THE ADMISSION OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Defeat of Eustis' Amendment Limiting the Right of Suffrage in the Proposed New State to Males—Frye's Fisheries Speech—Stilson Hutchins' Testimony in the Telephone Investigation—Dunham's Live-Stock Inspection Bill to Be Reported Favorably—A Land Commission Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The Washington Territory Admission bill was placed before the Senate, the pending question being on Mr. Eustis' proposed amendment limiting the right of suffrage in the proposed new State to qualified male electors only. Mr. Beck would do everything in his power, he said, to advance the conditions of women, but was not prepared to give them the right of suffrage now. His main reason for this was that the Constitution prohibited any discrimination on account of race or color. Senators could not give the right of suffrage to the most intelligent woman in America without giving it to the most ignorant negro woman of the South.

Mr. Teller hardly expected that the Senator from Kentucky would have thrown any obstacles in the way of people becoming citizens of the United States. If that Senator were now in his own country Mr. Teller doubted very much whether he would be a "home-ruler." He doubted whether Mr. Beck would be in sympathy with the struggling people of Ireland or with the great statesman who had just made the world ring with noble utterances in behalf of self-government. Mr. Teller characterized Mr. Gladstone's speech as the greatest ever made on the subject to which it related, and made by probably the greatest man of the age. Reading one of its sentences which proclaims the necessity for sympathy with the law on the part of the people, Mr. Teller said: "Gladstone's words would live as long as the English language lived." Referring to woman-suffrage, Mr. Teller believed it would be one of the greatest blessings to civilization.

Mr. Eustis maintained that his amendment limiting the right of suffrage to qualified male electors did not disfranchise women, because women had no subsisting legal right to vote today, so far as the purposes of this bill were concerned. When Congress authorized the formation of this Territory it limited suffrage to male citizens.

Mr. Voorhees was opposed to female suffrage per se, but regarded it in this instance as a matter for the people of Washington Territory to settle for themselves. He thought the time was coming, too, when the question of woman suffrage would have to be faced squarely and intelligently.

Mr. Blackburn thought the bill as it stood a departure from the settled practice of the Government. If the people of the proposed State wanted to confer suffrage on women they could do so without interference by Congress at the first session of the new State Legislature.

Mr. Morgan supported Mr. Eustis' amendment, and strongly opposed woman suffrage. He paid an eloquent tribute to the graces and virtues of women and their controlling influence upon civilization. The banner of Christianity, he declared, was upheld by the women; if it were to depend on the men we would retrograde three centuries in three weeks. He would not put on women the burdens that should be borne by men. He would keep her out of politics, and out of association with dirty pot-house politicians. One bad woman could undo the good that many good women could do; and the ballot in the hands of a corrupt woman was the most dangerous instrumentality for evil that the world had ever seen.

The Eustis amendment was rejected—yeas 12, nays 25. The yeas were: Messrs. Beck, Berry, Coke, Eustis, Gorman, Gray, Ingalls (the only Republican), Jackson, Maxey, Pugh, Saulsbury, and Walthall. A number of pairs were announced—Mr. Morgan among them. Among the Senators voting against Mr. Eustis' amendment was Mr. Edmunds.

The Fisheries Matter.

Mr. Frye took the floor in the Senate today and addressed the Senate in support of the resolution heretofore submitted by him in relation to the fisheries.

[The resolution declares it to be the sense of the Senate that Congress ought not to provide for the appointment of a commission in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain should be represented, or charged with the consideration and settlement of the fishing rights of the two Governments on the coasts of the United States and British America.]

He contended that Great Britain had always had the best of the United States in negotiating treaties, and that this Government had never derived any benefit from the treaty of Washington. Our fishermen, he said, heard with amazement and indignation that Secretary Bayard was making, without the interposition of the Senate, a new treaty and recommending a joint commission. The fault of the Secretary was that he should take counsel only of the enemy; that he should have consulted Mr. George Steele, President of the American Fishery Union, who was very desirous of presenting the case of the American fishermen. If this hearing had been granted, neither the President nor Mr. Bayard would have fallen into the diplomatic traps Mr. West set for them. Mr. Frye then argued that no one desired a commission—we had nothing to ask of Canada, he said; her shore and gulf fisheries were useless to us. Said Mr. Frye:

Now, sir, what do these fishermen ask? In this emergency, when England is demanding one more sacrifice and the Administration seems to have been beguiled by the allurements of the British Minister and Sir Ambrose Shea, their first and most earnest prayer is "to be let alone." Tossed about for a century by the winds and waves of English diplomacy, buffeted by Canadian penal laws, stripped and dismantled in provincial courts, it seems to them as if, only their country would say to this tempestuous sea, "Peace, be still," their cup of content would be full. The resolution now under consideration answers this demand. But, Mr. President, the Republic should demand more than this of Congress. It should insist:

First.—That Great Britain must abstain from the assumption of a territorial or any other jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States navigating or harboring in the open seas under the flag of the United States, whether within or without three miles of the shores.

Second—Upon the ordinary rights of hospitality, wood, water, and shelter, regardless of treaties.

The Republic should insist upon the same commercial privileges in the ports and harbors of the Dominion of Canada as she enjoys in ours. If these are not accorded then Congress should promptly resort to retaliatory legislation, and our Government send into those waters armed cruisers, not to perpetuate any wrongs upon or do any injustice to our neighbors, but to protect our own citizens from outrage.

Mr. Morgan did understand the President's suggestion to propose a commission, which, by its action, should conclude all questions between the two Governments. It was a negotiation that was proposed by the President. Mr. Frye remarked that in that case the President's language was unfortunately chosen. Mr. Morgan said it had been misinterpreted.

Stilson Hutchins and Pan-Electric.

Stilson Hutchins of the Washington *Post* testified before the Telephone Investigating Committee today of the way he came to offer to buy Senator Vest's Pan-Electric stock. Vest had tried to learn from Hutchins who had offered in the *Post* to buy Pan-Electric stock, as he (Vest) wanted to sell 100 shares he held because the newspapers were making such a clamor. "In a spasm of generosity," Hutchins offered to take it, but Vest said afterwards that the clamor was unjust and he had concluded to retain his stock. The following amusing episode then occurred:

Hutchins—I was once offered a considerable amount of Pan-Electric stock to publish Dr. Rogers' poetry, but declined. [Laughter.]

Mr. Oates—Did you think the poetry was as good as the stock?

Witness—I thought both very bad. I did not read the poetry. I had once read an "Invocation to Jeff Davis" by Rogers and had mentally resolved never to read another poem of his.

Mr. Ranney—Was the stock sent to you as an inducement to read the poetry?

Witness—I think his letter stated that the stock was coming up in the market, that he had written poetry which he would like to have published, and that if I would publish it he would give me $10,000 in Pan-Electric stock.

Minor Mention.

Mr. E. N. Hill, an attorney of this city, testified before the House Committee on Civil-Service Reform today in regard to his services in securing the appropriation for the construction of a levee at Jeffersonville, Ind. He stated that he only gave advice on the subject to Mr. Warder, and rendered the ordinary legal services. He did not appear before either of the committees having the subject under consideration. He did not consider his fee—$1,250—excessive. The minority of the committee cross-examined the witness at length concerning his political and other acts for the purpose of impeaching his credibility as a witness. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. It is not probable that any more testimony will be taken. The case will be submitted without argument.

Dr. Hamilton said this afternoon that no particular change had occurred in Secretary Manning's condition during the last few days, and all that can be said of his case today is that he is very much improved in health, and was able to spend several hours at his office.

John S. Hager, Collector at San Francisco; Isaac Lawton, Superintendent of Mint; and W. J. Tinnin, Surveyor, unite in a telegram stating that the instructions from the Treasury Department to accord facilities to the Chinese Embassy were promptly obeyed; that no discourtesy was shown, but, on the contrary, unusual indulgence was extended, the Embassy being landed without identification; further, that there had been no complaints from the Embassy. Copies of the telegrams were furnished to the Department of State and to the Chinese Minister at Washington.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Laurence Harrigan, to be Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of St. Louis, Mo.

Postmasters—James C. Allen, Olney, Ill.; John A. Booe, Crawfordsville, Ind.

William H. Waldy of Adrian Mich., to be a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

[Mr. Harrigan, made Appraiser at St. Louis, is the present Chief of Police.]

Representative Halsell of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, gives an interesting account of the work before his committee. Early in the session it reported bills confirming the titles to several large land grants in New Mexico and Arizona. These bills were favorably reported mainly on the recommendation of surveyors and other officials in the Territories. Subsequently the committee heard what caused them to believe that there had been many irregularities in locating, surveying, and obtaining patents to many of the grants in these Territories. They therefore decided to let all the bills they had reported rest on the calendar without calling them up for action. As a next step the committee has perfected a bill which provides for a Government Commission to judicially investigate all the disputed land claims in Arizona and New Mexico and Colorado. It provides for a committee of three members, one of them skilled in Spanish and English, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and an attorney appointed and confirmed in the same way, to represent the United States in all matters before the commission. The commission is to sit at such times and places as the President shall direct, and all persons interested in Mexican or Spanish land titles which are in dispute can bring them before the commission for judicial ascertainment and decision. The bill is one of numerous provisions, which cover every contest which can arise under the class of grants mentioned.

The House Committee on Commerce today instructed Representative Dunham to report favorably his bill to authorize the President to appoint inspectors of live stock, dressed meats, and hog products intended for foreign shipment, to a number not exceeding fifteen for any one customs district. It shall be the duty of these inspectors, upon application, to to inspect live stock, hog product, or dressed meats submitted for their inspection and to furnish a written certificate of the result of such inspection. This certificate shall accompany any of these articles which it is intended to ship abroad. The bill makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, imprisonment, and forfeiture of goods, to import into the United States any adulterated or unwholesome food or liquor, and authorizes the President to suspend the importation of any article which he has good reason to believe is injurious to the health or welfare of the people.

A TOO-LENIENT JUSTICE.

Police Officers Complain that Magistrate Meech Is Not Doing the Right Thing—South Side Prisoners Taken Before the Chicago Avenue Justice.

"Do you notice that many of the prisoners arrested by Central Station detectives are going before Justice Kersten now instead of before Meech, where they naturally should be tried?" asked one of the best detectives on the force of a reporter.

"Well, what of it?" was the conundrum in response.

"Simply this: that the force has the same old grievance against Meech that they had against Foote. Take these opium-den cases. The Coroner's jury in the Jennie Woods case recommended the suppression of all those 'joints,' and the police were called upon to raid them. We did raid them, and the first batch of prisoners were taken before Meech and were fined only $5."

"The keepers, I believe, got $25, didn't they?"

"Yes. But a fine of $5 and $25 is nothing to those people, who find plenty of customers for their places at 50 cents and $1 a smoke, and fines of that kind are no punishment or aid to the police in suppressing opium-smoking. The next party was booked at East Chicago Avenue Station, and Justice Kersten promptly fined the whole batch $50 each. The fact of the matter is that the police officers who have any choice about the matter are not anxious to take their prisoners before Meech, especially in cases of vagrancy and the kindred charges of 'steering' for gambling-houses and loitering about places of bad repute."

"Well, is there some good reason for that?" was the leading question.

"Certainly there is. In those cases the officer has no complaining witness, but he simply swears that he knows the man's reputation, that it is bad, and that the prisoner, under the present police rules, should be driven from the town. Now, can anybody give me a good excuse for a Justice refusing to take the sworn statement of an officer, as against the plea of a bunko 'steerer' or a 'shoe-string' gambler? What is the use of fining such men $5 under a charge of vagrancy? Yet that's what we find Meech is doing, and if you watch the patrol-wagons these bright mornings you find them taking many a prisoner from the Central and the armory over on the North Side for trial."

A STATE INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

What the Committee Has Decided to Ask of the Legislature—The Plan of the State Training-School for Girls.

The committee for the establishment of a State Industrial School for Girls met yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House to discuss the bill drawn for presentation to the Legislature next winter. The bill as it now stands was read by Gov. Beveridge of the committee, and it differs in several essential respects from that framed some time since for the same purpose. The new bill provides for two departments of the institution in contemplation, one to be called "The State Industrial School for Girls," and the other "The State Home for Juvenile Offenders." It was finally decided, after quite a lengthy discussion, that the title of the bill should be, "An act to provide for the maintenance and training of such girls as should be the wards of the State." The institution is to be intrusted to seven trustees (the former bill read "Five Commissioners"), not more than two of whom shall be from the same Congressional district, and four of whom must be women.

The bill appropriates $150,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection and furniture of proper buildings thereon for the first department and $10,000 a year for the current expenses thereof; and for the second department $100,000 is appropriated and $8,000 a year as in the first instance. It is further provided that any girl sent to the Home for Juvenile Offenders may be transferred from that to the Industrial Training-School if the circumstances warrant such transfer; and that she shall remain at the school until the time for which she shall have been originally committed shall have expired.

It is also further provided that any Justice of the Peace before whom a girl is tried may, if she be found guilty, commit her to the home for a period of not less than three months nor more than two years for any misdemeanor. If the charge against her be not proved the Justice may hand her over to the higher court as a "dependent girl," and she may then be committed to the training-school to remain until she attains her 19th year.

The bill, as read by Gov. Beveridge, was adopted, and the committee "for reasons" voted to postpone the projected mass-meeting in relation to the subject until the latter part of next September.

There were ten members of the committee present and Mrs. G. D. Marsh presided. At 4:15 they adjourned to meet again subject to the call of the Chairman.

ELECTRIC STROKES ON HUMAN BODIES.

Philadelphia *Ledger*, March 29: Very little is known about the effects of strong currents of electricity, such as a lightning stroke or the current from an arc-lighting dynamo, upon the physical organism. People who receive shocks from such a current are generally killed, as Daniel Coyle was in this city last Saturday and Meyers Patterson at Lynchburg Monday; yet others almost unaccountably escape. A workman at Liverpool was handling the chain of a crane, which touched an electric-lamp, and the current passed through his body. He was made insensible by the shock, but soon recovered, although the intensity of the current was such that his hand was burned and the sole of his foot badly charred. His stocking was also burned, but his shoe was uninjured. There are wide differences in the conducting power of men. Those who offer much resistance suffer the most. This Liverpool man was apparently able to conduct the current safely and only suffered at points of imperfect connection where the resistance was great and heat was thereby developed. Great differences exist also in the bodily condition of men. A shock that might be simply a severe shock to one man might instantly stop the heartbeats of another and kill him in a moment. These are matters which should have had careful inquiry before that unwarranted verdict of "carelessness" was rendered in Coyle's case.

THE LATEST ARMY NEWS.

INTERCHANGING THE STATIONS OF DIFFERENT REGIMENTS.

Owing to a Scarcity of Funds, It Will Be Necessary for the Soldiers to Do Considerable Marching—Confirming Recent Nominations—Charges Against Capt. Clous—An Important Measure for the Reorganization of the Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—[Special.]—Closely following the general order announcing the changes in high command of the army comes another interchanging the stations of several regiments. In view of the large expenditures incurred through the Indian campaigns in Arizona during the last year it had been expected that the department would not be able to pursue the desirable policy of moving troops to new latitudes. A summing up of the Quartermaster-General's finances shows, however, that a sufficient surplus is left to admit of a few changes, and the Lieutenant-General, after considering the hundred and one applications of Colonels for changes of stations of their regiments, has selected the following, which the Secretary of War has approved:

The First Regiment of Infantry, now in Arizona, to exchange with the Eighth Infantry, now in California, and the Second Infantry, now in the Department of the Columbia, with the Fourth Infantry, now in the Department of the Platte.

Of the four regiments concerned, the Fourth Infantry has had the longest continuous term at one station. It was ordered to the Platte in May, 1873. The First Infantry has the shortest, having taken station in Arizona in May, 1882. The Eighth went to California from Arizona—where it returns under the new order—in March, 1878, and the Second Infantry to the Columbia in July, 1877.

In addition to these changes it is learned today that Company A of the Fourth Infantry and Company G, Eleventh Infantry, will be relieved from Fort Leavenworth, the former joining the other companies of its regiment in Arizona, and that of the Eleventh going to Fort Sully, Dakota. These companies will be replaced by two companies of the Sixth, now at Camp Douglas, thus bringing Col. McCook of that regiment to Fort Leavenworth, where he will succeed Gen. Ruger in charge of the School of Application. With the exception of two companies which will be sent to Camp Douglas to take the place of those to be sent to Fort Leavenworth, these are probably all the changes in stations of regiments that will be made during the present fiscal year. In making the changes above referred to the commanding officers will be directed to perform as much of the travel as possible by marching, as the appropriation will admit of but little railroad transportation, only $20,000 or so being available for the purpose.

The nominations of Gens. Ruger and Potter to be Brigadier-Generals, Capt. Clous to be Judge Advocate, and the three Chaplains have been reported to the Senate with favorable recommendations from the Senate Military Committee, and with the exception of Capt. Clous they have probably been confirmed ere this, but under the new rules of the Senate the official announcement of their confirmation will not be made for several days yet. Capt. Clous' nomination, it is understood, will be referred back to the Military Committee for the investigation of certain charges regarding intemperate habits preferred against him.

The War Department has not yet reached a conclusion regarding the assignments of Gens. Ruger and Potter to department commands. The former is anxious to succeed Gen. Miles in command of the Missouri, and thus retain his present station as his headquarters. The War Department, however, it is believed, would prefer to have him take the Dakota, as the affairs of that department require a more active man than Gen. Potter, who would be sent there if Ruger should be allowed to have the Missouri. Gen. Potter has no preference. He has but a few months to serve anyhow, and consequently would be very willing to yield any claim he might have for the choice command for the sake of gratifying the wishes of another. It is possible therefore, that he will go to Dakota for the few remaining months he has to serve, and upon his retirement the lucky Colonel to receive the Brigadier-Generalship will succeed him.

Capt. John R. Mynck, Third Artillery, and Capt. George F. Towle, Nineteenth Infantry, have been ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. Terry as aides-de-camp. The third aide has not yet been announced, but it is expected that Gen. Terry will retain one of the two who served with him as a Brigadier-General. Lieut. Hare, it is thought here, will be chosen. Both Capts. Mynck and Towle have previously served on Gen. Terry's staff.

To Reorganize the Army.

The most important military measure of the session was reported to the House by the Military Committee this week. It is a substitute for all the general bills relating to the personnel of the army that were referred to the committee. It contains the good features of some of them and many new provisions created by Mr. Steele, who was intrusted with the preparation of the bill. The substitute provides for a uniform organization for the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, each regiment to have twelve companies capable of being organized into three battalions of four companies each; for the permanent organization of the two light batteries of each regiment of artillery which are now serving as light artillery, the number of enlisted men being increased from sixty-six to 100, so that a six-gun organization can be completed. The number of officers to each battery remains the same as now, but two Captains and three Lieutenants are provided for instead of one Captain and four Lieutenants. The number of officers of artillery is reduced from 280 to 235, each regiment hereafter to have twenty-eight Lieutenants and fourteen Captains. The surplus First-Lieutenants to be appointed to original vacancies in the infantry arm. Another section declares that the engineer battalion shall be considered as a part of the line of the army, and provides for a Chief Musician for the engineer battalion. It further provides that in time of peace only two battalions or eight companies of each regiment shall be filled, the officers of the third battalion to be used for detached service, so far as their services can be profitably utilized; and should there be an excess they are to be placed upon waiting orders with only three-fourths pay. Another section requires that none of the active companies shall ever be without its proper complement of officers. There is also a proviso that requires all inexperienced Lieutenants to serve for six years with troops before they shall be eligible for detached service or increased pay, and for a system of rotation and exchange among all the officers of each regiment. Other sections provide for filling up the skeletons to a war standard, so that the expansion of the forty regiments of eighty battalions active, numbering 25,000 men, with a force of 120 battalions, containing nearly 100,000 soldiers, would be attended with no difficulty. The status of the different regimental bands is fixed so as to make it mandatory that band musicians shall be armed and trained in the duties of a soldier. On account of the duties performed, it is proposed to allow these men the small advance of pay which comes from rating band musicians as privates of engineers of the first class—viz.: $17 per month instead of $13. All vacancies created by the act are to be filled by appointment by seniority after examination from the three arms of the service. The bill will create fifty original vacancies in each of the grades of Major and Captain of infantry; ten of Captains of artillery, and forty-five of Lieutenants of Infantry after absorbing the fifty extra Lieutenants of artillery—in all 155 vacancies. The promotions by seniority would carry up six Captains of artillery and forty-four of infantry to be Majors; nine Lieutenants of cavalry, forty-five of artillery, and fifty-six of infantry to be Captains. The distinction between First and Second Lieutenants is abolished. Another section directs the consolidation of troops so that hereafter there shall be but eight companies of each regiment in service. The officers of the other companies, of which there would be about 400, to be available for all the various details and staff assignments, which are now filled by taking officers from the complement required with troops. The sale of all surplus cavalry horses, and all surplus supplies except such as should be stored is provided for. The pay of all sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants, post-quartermasters and commissary sergeants is fixed at $30. It is also proposed to refuse promotion to any officer who is not physically competent to perform his duties, and to discharge from the service all those who have become incapacitated through their own fault. Only graduates of the Military Academy and meritorious enlisted men are to be appointed Lieutenants. Further appointments in the signal corps is stopped. It reduces the pay of certain officers on the retired-list who have been retired for age, but who have rendered less than thirty-seven and one-half years' service before retirement. It also provides for the reëxaminations of officers on the retired-list, so that those who may have been restored to health and efficiency may be put back on the active list for duty.

Only 25 cents for a bottle of Salvation Oil, the best liniment known. Take no other.

SUING A STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Widows of Three Passengers Who Went Down on the State of Florida Two Years Ago Seeking to Recover $5,000 Each.

Suits will begun today or Monday in one of the courts sitting in Chicago against the State Line Steamship Company to recover damages on account of the drowning of several of the passengers upon the steamer State of Florida, which went down in mid-ocean two years ago. There will be three separate actions, each for $5,000, brought by the widows of Joseph Foreman, Abraham Williams, and Theodore Williams. The trial of the cases will revive all the painful details of that disastrous wreck, in which 135 lives were lost. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in gathering the necessary evidence from all quarters of the globe, but Messrs. Ritchie, Esher & Judd, who have the cases in hand, have at length secured sufficient evidence to warrant confidence in the ultimate result of the suits. Many nice legal questions are involved in the investigation. The disaster having occurred April 19, 1884, it is necessary to begin the suits at once to avoid the bar of the statute of limitations, which in Illinois requires all actions to recover damages for the death of any person to be brought within two years. The State of Florida belonged to the State Line, a British corporation having its principal offices in Glasgow, Scotland. By a legal fiction vessels are generally deemed a part of the territory of the country in which they are owned, so that the negligent acts from which the men perished are regarded as having occurred "on British soil." The English statute which authorizes actions for the death of a person limits the time of bringing suit to one year instead of two. But while the character of the injury and the right to bring suit in the first place depend on the law of the country where the accident occured, the time within which suit can be brought is governed by the law of the place where action is commenced. Hence it is believed that the suit can be maintained in Illinois any time within two years. The steamship company will, however, no doubt claim that as the right to sue for a person's death only exists by virtue of the statute, the limitation imposed by that statute as to time is an essential part of it; so that no suit could be brought under the English statute except within the time prescribed by that statute. Until the passage of Lord Campbell's act in England, no civil action of any kind could be brought on account of an injury causing death. But even if the English limit upon the time of bringing suit were applicable, it will perhaps be claimed by the plaintiffs that the steamer, belonging as it did to a corparation having its principal office in Glasgow, was a part of Scotch instead of English Territory. If this be true, the Scotch law would fix the right to sue in the first place. Under the Scotch law, which borrows its principles from Roman civil jurisprudence instead of English common law, an action has always lain independently of statute for injuries causing death, and the limitation as to time is the same as in other suits.

Such are some of the less intricate legal problems involved in these suits. The facts of the case are pretty well determined. The State of Florida sailed out of port at New York April 12, 1884, and sank one week later about 1,200 miles west of the Irish coast. The wreck was due to a collision with the barque Ponema. Joseph Foreman, whose widow will bring suit, bought his ticket to Belfast from John Biegen, agent in Chicago for the State Line. The collision occurred a few minutes before midnight. There was a sudden crash, a red light gleamed in front, the Ponema sank instantly with all on board, and the steamer began to fill with frightful rapidity. The engineer lost his wits and put on a full head of steam, so that when the boats were lowered they were half swamped by the waves. Only one first-class passenger, James Bennett of London, Ont., was saved.

When news of the disaster was brought to Quebec by the steamer Titania, which rescued some of the passengers and seamen, it was at once telegraphed all over the world, and an investigation was instituted by the British authorities. There is an officer styled the Wreck Commissioner, whose duty it is to explore the cause and fix the responsibility of all marine disasters concerning British subjects. He calls three "nautical assessors" at the place where inquiry is to be made. Wreck-Commissioner Rothery summoned three such assessors at Glasgow and a thorough investigation was made. The commission fixed the responsibility upon the owners of the vessel. According to the official finding the First Master, Thompson, was in command at the time of the collision. The lookout gave warning twice of the approach of the Ponema but for some reason so order was given to avoid the sailing craft, which had the right of way, until a disaster was inevitable. The Wreck Commission made its final report June 26, 1884.

The owners of the Ponema also prosecuted the State Line for damages before the Wreck Commissioner, who decided in their favor. An appeal was taken to the Scotch Court of Sessions, which affirmed the Commissioner's decision.

The widows of Abraham and Theodore Williams sent their claims to England to be presented, and were offered in settlement thereof the sum of £150 each. This was not satisfactory, and their rights will be pressed with those of Mrs. Isabella Foreman. It is supposed that the owners of the vessel have avoided publicity in the matter as long as possible in order that other claims which might be presented may become outlawed.

SWEET SINGER OF CONNECTICUT.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler-Wilcox, the Famous Poetess from the West.

MERIDEN, Conn., March 27.—Ella Wheeler-Wilcox, the great poetess from the West, whose beautiful "Poems of Passion" have made her famous the world over, is one of the best-known ladies of this quietly busy manufacturing and thoroughly orthodox New England city.

Her face is a familiar one on the streets, and she is gazed at probably more than any twenty women in the city. Strangers in town are not considered as having seen half of the city's attractions unless they have had the pleasure of staring at Mrs. Wilcox either as she rides along in her carriage or dashes through the bustling thoroughfares on her blooded steed.

Mrs. Wilcox is one of the best equestriennes in the county, if not in the State. Beautiful and poetic as she looks when on horseback she is seen at her best when walking alone.

With head held high and with a firm step—a stride that Mary Anderson might almost envy—her graceful, willowy figure the admiration of all beholders, she makes her way, turning neither to the right nor to the left, never looking back to gaze at the new spring bonnet of some sister who is going in an opposit direction. Millinery store windows flaunt their attractions in vain, and announcements of great bargains in dry goods have no charm for the poetess.

She appears oblivious to all that is going on, and has the appearance of one who is in deep communion with the muses.

Mrs. Wilcox is popular with those of her sex in this city whose minds are able to rise above the literary exigencies of the cook book or the fashion gazet.

Mr. Wilcox is one of the most popular men in Meriden and is a man who would be popular in any town before he had been there a week. He is a member of the fashionable Home Club and several other social organizations and is one of the "big" men of Meriden from a "society" standpoint.—*New York Morning Journal.*

OVERDOING THE BOYCOTT.

A Two-Edged Weapon Which Generally Hurts Labor More than Capital.

Philadelphia *Times*: The boycott is a two-edged weapon, and in ninety-nine cases out of 100 it must boycott labor much more than capital. In nineteen cases out of twenty it is simply a farce, as men of ordinary manhood will always buy and sell as suits them best, regardless of arbitrary orders, and the general result of the labor boycott is simply labor boycotting labor. It is a moderate estimate that fixes the losses to labor this year, by reason of the paralysis of industrial enterprise by labor disturbances, at a thousand million of dollars. There were a million men idle last year by the general depression in our productive industries, and the loss to labor and to the consuming power of the country was not less than $500,000,000. This year, when the season opened with increased confidence that promised the diffusion of capital into industrial channels and enlarged employment for labor, labor has foolishly boycotted itself by driving all capital out of industrial enterprise that can get out, and by postponing all improvements that are not absolutely indispensable. Thus has labor boycotted labor fully a thousand millions for 1886, and when will the confidence so wantonly destroyed be restored and the channels of industry again send out enlarged demands for labor? We appeal to intelligent workingmen to boycott the suicidal boycotters who are simply making labor boycott labor.

"In the spring" take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put it off till too late. Sold by all druggists.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

A BATCH OF GOSSIP ABOUT BASE-BALL, ATHLETICS, AND THE TURF.

The Chicago Team to Remain at Columbus, Ga.—Williamson's Chat About the Rest of the Boys—Sullivan and Jem Smith Still Talking—Favorable Prospect for Oarsmen—The Great Eclipse Stakes—The California Cracks.

The floods in the South have materially changed the plans of the League and American Association teams engaged in practice there, and many dates made with Southern League teams have been canceled. The Chicago Club, which was to play at Macon, Savannah, Charleston, and other points in that section during the present week, have been practically idle. Their game with the Macon Club will be played next Monday, and the club will then go to Columbus, Ga., where they will remain for practice among themselves and visiting teams until they leave to open the championship season at Kansas City two weeks from next Thursday. Reports received by President Spalding from Secretary Brown state that the men are all in the best of health, and that the "young ones" are coming along finely. Ed Williamson writes:

After the games at Memphis, the first we had played this year, the boys were all as sore as a lot of old rheumatics, but vigorous rubbing and plenty of hard work since then have gotten us in condition to play ball every day for six months without feeling any more soreness. We experienced some delay in getting through to Atlanta from Memphis owing to the floods. Chattanooga or a large part of it at least was under water, and the ground at Nashville was simply a resting-place for a big pond a foot deep. The boys are much disappointed in this connection, as we like Nashville very much, and had been looking forward to the time we should arrive there for our two weeks' practice. Flynn, Moolic, and Ryan are improving with every game, and I think the first two will make a name for themselves as a battery during the coming season. Flynn seems to have curves, drops, in and out shoots, and slow balls down to a point where he can handle them just about as he wants to. He has good speed, too, and covers his position as well as any pitcher we ever had. Moolic holds him down in pretty style, and the two work together without a hitch. There is everything in having a pitcher and catcher thoroughly acquainted with each other's style and tricks, and Moolic understands Flynn so well that he seems to know just what kind of a ball is coming at him and just where it is coming. All three promise to prove good batsmen, and when they have stood before two or three league pitchers I think they will do more than well. More than this, they are not afraid a little bit to run a base when they see the chance. Clarkson is pitching better this year, I think, than ever before, and the muscles of his back and right shoulder stand out in a lump as hard as rubber. All of us are anxious to get into the field for our first championship game, for each man has determined that he will play his best ball from the very start this year.

Will the New York Club Secure Welch?

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—Deasley, Keefe, and Esterbrook have all signed contracts with the New York team. Welch has refused to sign and has gone back to his home, Holyoke, Mass. When Welch came to New York from Troy he signed a three-years' contract, getting $2,500 the first year, $2,000 the second, and $1,500 the third. Last year, when he did the bulk of the pitching for the team, he only got $1,500, while Keefe got $3,000. This year Welch is naturally determined to get well paid for his work, and the New York Club will probably give him what he wants. The club makes more money than any other in the country. The people know it, and they will not consent to have popular "Mickey" put in the background. Another thing that will influence President Day is the fact that the Metropolitans, who are playing well, promise to be strong rivals for the New York public favor.

Yesterday's Ball Games.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 9.—Base-ball: Chicago, 12; Savannah, 8.

Short-Stops.

The Kansas City Club is now complete, and is made up as follows: Whitney, Weidman, and Conway, pitchers; Briody, Baker, Hackett, and Dougdale, catchers; McQueery, first base; Myers, second base; Donnelly, third base; Bassett, short stop; Radford, left field; Rowe, centre field; and Tilley, right field.

President Spalding has offered a cash premium of $100 to be given to the individual who correctly guesses the relative standing of the eight league clubs at the close of the coming season. Should more than one person correctly guess the relative positions, the $100 will be divided equally among the successful contestants.

Boston will without doubt have a much more formidable team this year than last in Buffinton and Gunning, Radbourn and Daily, Stemmeyer and Tate, and Parsons and Dealey as its batteries; Morrill at first; Burdock, second; Nash, third; Sam Wise, short; Hornung, left field; Johnston at centre; Sutton at right; with Poorman as a sub.

From present indications Boston has secured a great addition in Tate. The players all say that they have not seen such throwing by any catcher in many a day. Those of the nine who have played with him formerly say that he will be a terror to base-runners, as he is able to throw accurately without changing his position.—*Boston Globe.*

Capt. Anson does not think well of the Southern trips of his club, and stated to a TRIBUNE reporter at Memphis that he thought the present trip of the Whites to the South would be their last. He is in favor of practicing upon the home grounds and thinks that better results would follow. With such weather as Chicago is having now an exhibition game upon the West Side grounds between the Whites and an American Association team would not only be beneficial but profitable to both clubs.

The St. Louis league team are subjecting the famous Browns to defeat after defeat in the race of the two clubs for the local championship. Last Wednesday the now famous Bobby Caruthers, who got mad and went to Europe because Von der Ahe would not pay him his price, was put into the box against the Lucas team and was batted for twelve with a total of twenty-two bases. The infield of the Lucas team is proving itself to be a great one, and Fred Dunlap is showing his club how he can play ball when he is inclined that way.

Concerning the expressed wish of the Northwestern League to locate a club in this city instead of St. Joseph, Mo., and make a special feature of Sunday games, President Spalding of the White Stockings says that he will heartily oppose any such arrangement, as he is against Sunday games being played here by professional organizations. The policy adopted by the National League in prohibiting Sunday games has popularized base-ball among the best class of people, and he does not propose to have the interests of the game jeopardized if he can avoid it. As the Northwestern League exists under the National agreement they cannot come here without President Spalding's consent.

ATHLETIC.

Sullivan and Smith.

Sporting circles everywhere are interested in the talk that is still going on between Sullivan and Jem Smith concerning their proposed meeting. The whole difficulty seems to hang upon the American's unwillingness to fight abroad and Smith's expressed aversion to coming to this country. It looks very much as though the fight would fail through for the present owing to this difficulty. Sullivan will arrive in Chicago tomorrow to fill an engagement with a minstrel troupe at Hooley's and will then doubtless have something to say for himself upon the subject.

Christol to Bring Some Wrestling Talent from the Far West.

Lucien Marc Christol, a brother of Andre Christol, the well-known Græco-Roman and catch-as-catch-can wrestler, writes from Arizona Territory that he will come east very shortly, and that he will bring quite a train of wrestlers with him, among whom will be a Tombstone wrestler who defeated Christol by dislocating the latter's shoulder and a Maricopa Indian, very strong and skillful. The Tombstone man's name is Peter Shummaker, and Christol says that in him he has found another Whistler. Christol thinks he is as strong and fierce as Whistler and as quick as Acton. His Maricopa, he says, will "scare them all" when he goes at them like a storm with face painted red and green. He has had lots of fun and describes the Maricopa Indians watching him at work in his adobe hut in Phenix. He says: "The Maricopa bucks come every hour and watch me at practice. They are strong and quick, but of course have no science. I put one on his back and the others laugh and want to try it. It's a little hard, but good practice, to put down a dozen Indians before dinner. But I do it. You will be scared when I bring my Indian along. He is the stoutest of the tribe and will be a terror. I will not send you a challenge now, but when I get in I'll give you one and the money to go behind it. Regards to all, and look for us about the middle of May.

AQUATIC.

The Coming Season One of Much Promise.

Ruddock, the famous racing scull builder at Boston says he has never known of a more promising year for boating than the present one. He says: "With really two champions in this country (for remember there are a great many people who are not yet satisfied that Teemer is Hanlan's superior), and Beach starting for England, where it is probable that he will soon be followed by Teemer, Hanlan, and Ross, it ought to give boating a great impetus." If there is a great handicap race arranged in England between these men, look for great things from Ross, "for," says Mr. Ruddock, "he never rows better than when he is on the Thames, and he is a careful, cool man. Then we have such men as Gaudaur, Hamm, McKay, Hosmer, Laing, and others, who all ought to row good fast races and keep the interest up in what has alwas been Boston's favorit sport."

Items.

The Farragut Boat Club will hold a business meeting at its new club-house next Monday night. The formal opening of its new quarters will take place Tuesday evening, April 20, when a pleasant time will be enjoyed socially.

Edward Hanlan, the ex-champion oarsman of the world, now weighs 185 pounds and measures forty-two inches around the chest. He is 31 years old, stands 5 feet 9¾ inches in hight, and can train below 165 pounds. He has rowed 100 big races since he won the international race in Philadelphia in 1876, and claims ninety-six victories.

Mr. James Pilkington of Oak Point offers Hanlan, Teemer, Ross, and Gaudaur an opportunity to try conclusions over a four-mile course at that place May 31. If the four named will row a purse of $2,000 and 40 per cent of the gate receipts will be proportionately divided between them; if but three compete, $1,500 and 40 per cent, and if but two compete, $1,000 and 40 per cent. The purse will be placed in the hands of the editor of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, at which office the entries are to be made.

THE TURF.

The Great Eclipse Stakes—Probable Starters.

The announcement made by the Secretary of the St. Louis Fair Association that the great Eclipse Stakes would be run for the second day of the spring meeting there, June 7, was doubtless a welcome piece of news to horsemen. It is now expected that Green Morris will be able to enter representatives of his stables, and with the Corrigan and Dwyer colors already assured the race should be one of the greatest of the season of 1886. The association adds $10,000, and the entries close April 15. In speaking of the stakes a day or two ago Capt. Bellair said: "It is already evident that there will be some very tall speculation on the race directly the St. Louis Eclipse Stake entries are closed April 15. And though it may savor of turf heresy to say so it is by no means unlikely that neither Freeland nor Miss Woodford, the great stars of attraction, may be first favorit after the horses are stripped for action. If Jim Williams relinquishes his idea that the Suburban is all over but the shouting for Joe Cotton, or if he can anyhow hurry the colt across from the East in time, the animal will be heavily backed, as his improvement this winter is claimed to have been remarkable. Green Morris has two great colts in Favor and Bersan, the latter of whom is said to have developed into a 4-year-old full fourteen pounds superior to his promise at Derby age. Alta will be a great colt for the race if it is run on a dry day, and Bob Pate has, in Editor, a competitor whose chances may be looked upon as inferior to no horse on the American Continent if he is suited by conditions. Turning to the top-sawyers the Dwyers have, in writing, promised liberal entries if the race is run early in our meeting. This means more than Miss Woodford, and it is probable that Pontiac, the little black Englishman, may be sent here to take care of the Corrigan second fiddle. Why, also, not Dewdrop? Taken all in all, the race promises to be infinitly more open, and therefore more interesting, than was anticipated, and the wisdom of Mr. Green's judgment in refusing to frame its terms in a way which would have reduced it to a match will seemingly be indorsed by the coming together of quite a large field of the best horses in America for the event."

What the California Cracks Promise.

There now seems to be little doubt among turfmen but that Bon Fox, the greatest 2-year-old of his class and first favorit in the great Kentucky Derby, is practically incapacitated for any very fast work this season, he being reported upon good authority as running very lame in his exercise jogs. As to the other California cracks which will come East this season a recent dispatch says:

Preciosa, the other Derby candidate, has wintered badly, and I don't think she will be sent to Kentucky.

Tyrant has a bad leg, and it is doubtful if he will stand much training. The black colt Hidalgo also has wintered badly, and has not spread as much as he might. As to the 2-year-olds of the Haggins stable, there is nothing that as yet has specially shown any great speed.

Porter Ashe's stable, under the care of Matt Allen, has wintered splendidly, and the horses are ready to race at once. Binnette has developed into a grand race mare, and will give a good account of herself at the San Francisco meeting. Alta is also a greatly improved horse, being one of the stocky-built fellows that will run all day. The grandest-looking horse hereabouts is Ed Corrigan. He has grown and thickened nicely, and stands sixteen hands two inches high. He is specially prepared for the Chicago Derby, and the horse that beats him will know that he has been to the wars. Allen also has a full brother to Ed Corrigan and Alta and a sister to the King of Norfolk. The brother to Ed Corrigan is very speedy, and will give a good account of himself in the stakes of the season.

Beaconsfield is conceded by all trainers to be the best horse on the coast. He has fully recovered from the accident to his feet, which occurred to him here last fall, but he is suffering from the disease which is prevalent around here—a sort of kidney disease which attacks a horse's kidneys and makes them very weak. His owner does not expect to start him until the latter part of June or beginning of July.

A. J. Stemmler has two very good horses in his stable, the one Alf Estill, Joe Cotton's suburban candidate, and who looks fit to run for a man's life. He has been very carefully handled and from the rogue's bad acting of last fall has developed into one of the kindest and most level-headed horses imaginable.

His other horse is the gray colt Ichi Ban. This is a very speedy fellow for, I fancy, about a mile, and as he is entered at Chicago and St. Louis Eastern turfmen will have a chance to see him.

On the Race-Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 9.—The weather was pleasant and the track was good.

First race, maidens all ages, three-fourths of a mile—Lisland won by a neck, Henrietta second, Miss Cleveland third. Time, 1:19.

Second race, selling race, seven furlongs—Juliet M. won by a neck, Rico second, Neilie Glennon third. Time, 1:33¾.

Third race, selling race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Ligan won by a length, Girofla second, Leonard third. Time, 1:58.

Fourth race, one mile, over four hurdles—At the second hurdle Hop Sing and Termagant fell. Shamrock won by two lengths, Malvolio second, Hop Sing, whose rider had remounted, third. Time, 2:01. Termagant's jockey, Benjamin Hyne, was seriously injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 9.—Last Monday's entrees for the blood-horse races stand good for tomorrow, but as it has been raining steadily all day it is doubtful if the race will come off.

CHICAGO UNDER WATER.

An Eastern Contemporary Depicts Her as the Coming Venice of America—Gondolas in Place of Cable-Cars—Chaff from Her Big Rival.

Chicago shows signs of alarm because Lake Michigan is rising at the rate of four inches a year. [And falling as much the next year.] But she should rather take courage and be light of heart. In a generation or two she may become the Venice of America. That is a goal worth striving for. St. Louis can never hope to compete with her in that ambition, and if she will be content with the reputation of being the most completely water-soaked community on the American Continent (except Cincinnati at the time of the spring floods, or Portland in the rigor of a Prohibition law), and give up her futile [?] efforts to rival New York in the attributes of a great metropolis [never!], repose, and peace of mind may yet descend upon her much-perturbed spirit. When the gondola takes the place of the cable-car and the waves dash against the front doors of the Palmer House and the Grand Pacific, then Chicago will become thoroughly picturesque and tourists will come from the further isles of the East, from Ormus and from Ind, to gaze upon her deserted railway stations and to shed the tear of pity and regret over her mortgage-covered ruins [Paid off long ago and money now to loan]. Her Bridge of Sighs over which now daily thousands of complaining porkers are hurried to their doom will then be lonely and silent. No longer will the curious stranger be invited to witness the amazing celerity with which a roystering and exuberant quadruped is converted into short-ribs and sausages while the air is still vocal with the protestations that have been pouring from his astonished snout.—*New York Tribune.*

THE RAMBLER IN GOTHAM

SENATOR HALE TELLS WHY HE OPPOSED THE LOGAN ARMY BILL.

He Says the Presidential Question Cut No Figure in the Matter—Ned Thorne, the Comedian, Relates One of His Chicago Experiences—The Kelley Episode—Considering the Great Labor Problem—A Story About Gov. Rusk—Overworked Lawmakers.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—Senator Hale of Maine dropped in here on his way home. He is a small man, with a sense of importance that is something ludicrous. He is a man of ability and character, and would have made his mark without the assistance of his father-in-law, the late Zachariah Chandler of Michigan, or of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Hale today predicted that the Tariff bill will pass the House but be sent back from the Senate in such an amended form that it will not meet the approval of the Democratic majority in the lower body, and hence will not become a law. In regard to the Logan Army bill he said: "There was no Presidential politics in the opposition to that bill. In opening his speech Gen. Logan said that there was opposition to it from the outside. I was not in the Senate at the time, but those who were there interpreted this to mean that Blaine was opposing the bill. Of course that was not so. Logan afterwards took occasion to say to me personally that this was not what he meant, and later on in his speech he said the same thing in substance. My opposition to the bill came from the judgment I formed that it was not a wise measure for the Republican party to support. The Democrats will not use the army to protect our voters in the South. The Indian warfare is over and no more men are required on the frontier. I wholly ignore the question raised by Van Wyck about the army being used to suppress labor riots, because that is impossible. The army will not be used for that purpose. There was, then, no good reason for the party to commit itself to a policy of increasing the army and the expenses of the Government. I doubt if the Dement matter had much to do with the opposition of other members to the bill. They felt as I did about it, I am inclined to think. In the case of Senator Plumb I know that to be the fact. He is opposed to any increase in Government expenses in any direction."

One of "Ned" Thorne's Stories.

"Ned" Thorne, the comedian, has the reputation of guying every piece with which he is connected. Shrewd managers who know his irrepressible flow of humor stipulate in his engagements that he shall forfeit all claims on them if he guys the play. He told me that Manager McVicker of Chicago made such a stipulation with him when an attempt was made to bring out a dramatization of Fenimore Cooper's "Spy" at Chicago. Thorne says that the worst guy he ever made was the result. "The play was horrible, abominable," he said, "and the houses were worse than the play. I was cast for Harvey Birch, the Spy. I had solemnly promised McVicker that I wouldn't guy the piece, but I had put in the proviso that I might do so when I should see disgust written on his own face. Then I proposed to take the bridle off. This night 'Mac' sat in the box. The play runs along until the Spy comes out on a bridge, from whose hight he stops to hurl defiance at the minions of England. There is a dramatic speech, and then he runs off, while a British officer comes on and shouts, "A hundred dollars for the Spy!' When I had made my eternal defiance I looked down on a beggarly audience, and I saw in McVicker's face the utter disgust he felt at the poverty of the play and the greater poverty of the receipts. When the officer shouted out his offer of a reward, I said to myself, 'Now is your time,' and I rushed on at the left entrance, and, throwing a piece of paper up at him, yelled back, 'Its yours—manuscript and all the parts. You might have got it for half the money.' The audience didn't 'catch on,' but McVicker—I thought he would die laughing. The play came off the next night."

Ex-Minister Kelley.

Our late Minister to Italy and Austria, A. M. Kelley, is practicing law here and lecturing occasionally. He does not seem to have taken his misfortunes very much to heart. He was asked about the story that Baron Schaeffer, the Austrian Minister at Washington, has been ordered to remain at Vienna until this country shall send an acceptable representative there. He said: "The Baron went home on the same steamer that took out Mr. Lee, the Secretary of the American Legation at Vienna. It became at once the current talk in London, Paris, and Vienna that he would not return until our Government sent out a new Minister. I do not know anything about the real facts except that this was the common talk abroad."

An intimate friend of Mr. Kelley said about the same matter: "Count Robillant, who was the Italian Minister at Vienna when Kelley was rejected, is now Minister of Foreign Affairs for Italy. He was a great favorit with the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. It was through his intervention that Mr. Kelley was rejected by the Austrian Government. It is quite likely that his desires are still potential in shaping the policy of Austria, now that he occupies a higher position. It was undoubtedly through him that the return of Baron Schaeffer was prohibited. Robillant is a morganatic son of Victor Emanuel, the old King of Italy."

The Great Labor Problem.

The Commissioners of Labor Statistics in the Eastern States have been giving much thought to the labor troubles and the solution of the problem of keeping men at work and settling their differences outside of violent efforts like strikes. Carroll D. Wright of Massachusetts has recently taken advanced ground in favor of profit-sharing. C. T. Peck, the Commissioner for New York, is comparatively a young man, but has given this subject much earnest thought. He says that he has just finished his annual report and is taking a rest while it is being prepared for distribution. Asked about the position he would take in it, he replied: "I have only touched on profit-sharing in an incidental way. I have gone very extensively into the matter of strikes. I have endeavored to give a list of all the strikes that have occurred within the year, with their causes and result. It will be the most complete list of the kind ever published. Since I began the preparation of my report the labor question has assumed proportions that make it the great and overwhelming issue of the day. I have gone quite extensively into the discussion of arbitration. Out of over 300 witnesses I examined among employers and employés of all grades, 98 or 99 per cent were in favor of arbitration or any other method that would stop strikes. I think that two things stand out very prominently in the present labor movement. One is the great increase in organizations among laborers; the other is the fact that correlative with the increase has been the subordination of these organizations to the more intelligent leadership. That means conservatism in all their movements. We can feel safe with the organized labor movement in the hands of men like Powderly and Arthur, who hold that a strike is to be the very last resort. I have found that the strikes injudiciously entered upon have been the movement of new men in the organizations. The men who have just come in are like the converts in a church who feel that they must exhibit their zeal in open works. The future of all organized labor depends on conservatism and arbitration."

Secretary Manning's Prospects.

E. B. Youmans, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, who is here on Government business, says that he saw Mr. Manning yesterday, and that the Secretary was able to stand up and walk two or three steps with the aid of his nurses. Mr. Youmans thinks that the President will give Mr. Manning three or four months' rest and then let the doctors, Mrs. Manning, and Mr. Manning himself decide whether he shall go back to his desk.

A Story About Gov. Rusk.

Thomas M. Nichol tells a good story of Gov. "Jere" Rusk of Wisconsin. It was concerning a visit paid to Gen. Garfield at Mentor. It was after the election of 1880, when pilgrimages to Mentor were the order of the day. Gov. Rusk had come to spend the day with Garfield. They got away by themselves in a little room on the second floor of the Garfield farm-house, where the General was in the habit of going to be quiet. Nichol was with them, and the conversation fell upon ex-President Hayes. Rusk became quite bitter in his assault upon Hayes, and Nichol, knowing that Garfield would not wish to take up the discussion, stopped the Governor with the remark: "Say, Governor, I have had occasion to run down the history of several men who abuse Hayes as you do. I have invariably found that they were men who wanted an office and didn't get it. If Hayes had made you Commissioner of Agriculture, as he would have done if you hadn't commenced to abuse him too soon, you would now be praising him to the skies." Rusk hadn't expected such a shot as this, but held his ground, and said: "Why, Hayes doesn't amount to anything. He never did anything

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anywhere. He was in Congress for two terms and he didn't introduce a bill till it was most time for his final leave-taking." "Well, Rusk, you were in Congress," rejoined Nichol, "and you must know that in the first term of a Congressman he makes little or no record. You make no record in your first term." Rusk sprang from his chair, and with the thumbs of his hands under his arm-pits, towered over Nichol, who is quite slender, while he thundered out, with a liberal interspersion of swear words, "Yes, I did, sir; I did make a record; my first term. I called a man a blank of a blank right on the floor of the House, and told him I'd lick —— out of him. If that ain't a record, where do you get one?" The scene that followed was simply indescribable. Garfield laughed till the tears streamed down his face. Rusk, angry, excited, indignant, began presently to see the ludicrous side of it all, and he began to laugh too.

Hard-Worked Lawmakers.

William L. Scott of Erie and Dwight Lawrence were together today when the popular idea that men in legislative positions work little and get good pay was mentioned. Mr. Lawrence said: "There is not a member of the State Senate at Albany who does not work harder to keep up with the public business than he would in his private affairs. There is not a member who is not obliged to work constantly all through the session. I do not know a harder-worked set of men in the country than these Senators." Mr. Scott spoke up: "It is a fact that since I became Congressman I have worked harder than I ever worked before in my life. If any one had told me two years ago that I would be working as hard as I am now I would have told him he was foolish. I get to work every day I am in Washington at 8 o'clock in the morning and seldom get to bed before 12 midnight, and my work is not quite done then. I tell you it is not a bed of roses to be a Congressman."

THE SEEDSMAN'S HARVEST.

The Magnitude to Which the Business of Distributing the Germs Has Grown—What the Different Varieties Cost—Some of the Adjuncts Necessary to Cultivation—Some Interesting Facts.

NEW YORK, April 5.—[Gath.]—This is the time of year for the garden-seed men. We sometimes think all the American people are running to the cities, but if we should pop into one of the seed-stores on Courtland street and observe the confusion and worry there we might think that all the people in New York were going to the country. Ultimately I think it will become the decent thing for every well-to-do person to have some little country box. The privilege of selecting one's friends instead of being selected by somebody will always be dear to a people free bred. Much has been said against country living for city people, but it is an old fashion among the race we are derived from, and they have not yet given it up, and an incapacity for rural life is frequently evidence of inferior courage and resources, if not of a silly passion to live in a hive.

Some of the seed-stores of New York are wonders to examine. There is one man in Courtland street who has a splendid store, with a depth of 130 feet and a front of fifty-one. If you were to walk in there, seeing his signs covering all the five stories, you might suppose that you were in the domain of a great company. This man, whose name is Dennis, is evidence of how any business can be carried in a large country to the very greatest proportions. He commenced as a florist in Jersey City in 1848; he has, therefore, been almost forty years in this department.

He could once carry around his wares in a basket; now he has four and a half acres of glass greenhouses, uses steam and hot water, and he boasts of a sale of 2,500,000 plants per annum, not including cabbage, cauliflower, and celery, of which he sells every year 6,000,000 plants besides. He is not the only man who has a fine establishment on Courtland street, for that street leads to the ferries which go to New Jersey, and all the northern part of New Jersey is villa and garden. Little express companies connect with every town in New Jersey, and they load up at Courtland street twice a day, cross the ferries, and drive to points desired.

The American Post-Office Department has become a great dispenser of seeds for the million. For 16 cents a pound you can send anything over the land; for 30 cents a quart you can send beans and peas, and corn costs 20 cents a quart. The printing of one of these large establishments is immense, and the systematizing of the business is carried to as much perfection as the handling of the Post-Office Department. One of these big florists, or seedsellers, will publish half a dozen books, selling from $1.50 to $3. Looking over one of the catalogs, I find it specially demanded that customers leave their orders in the morning and call for them in the afternoon, so that the day can be commenced filling them. One of the first things to be noticed is strawberry-plants, which sell at twelve for $1, fifty for $3, or a hundred for $5. Inferior varieties sell at $3 a hundred. When you buy seeds you can pick them out separately or get them in assorted lots. A collection of some thirty-six seed packages costs $5. Some chests containing larger packages cost as high as $25.

The making of manures is an important feature of these establishments; they have special manures for grass lawns, made between the chemist and the gardener; while the best manure down to the present day is that which is well-rotted in the stable, and which requires a wagon-load or a ton for every 500 square feet. There are special manures made out of bones, guano, decayed fish, etc. It takes about 1,500 pounds of rotten bone manure to the acre; it costs about $20 to the ton of 2,000 pounds, and if decomposed with potash costs in this city $22. Lawn enrichers cost about $1 per twenty pounds. Ground bone sells for $5 a barrel, or $45 a ton. Pure crushed bone for grape-vine costs $50 per ton. Bone-meal, finely ground, for top dressing on lawns, costs $60 a ton. A fertilizer made of blood and bone costs $50 a ton. Guano costs $65 a ton.

The infinit number of insecticides attracts our attention when we enter one of these seed stores. You can get mildew mixtures at 75 cents a bottle, fir-tree oil for spiders and bugs at $5 a gallon, death powder and Persian powder, Paris green at 25 cents a pound, slug shot at six cents a pound, tobacco soap at 30 cents a pound, whale-oil soap to wash trees 10 cents a pound, tobacco stems for smoking plants which have the green fly at two cents a pound, tobacco dust at 10 cents a pound, flower sulphur at the same price, powdered hellebore at 50 cents a pound, and there are all sorts of little articles to apply these things, such as the vaporizer, the syringe, and the powder-gun.

When you come to garden tools there are more than enough so supply a dissecting-room. Here are some sixteen kinds of knives selling from 35 cents for a corn-knife to $5.50 for a hedge-cutter; garden-axes at $1.50, brush-hooks at $1.25, floral tools at 60 cents a set, grafting chisels at 60 cents, hoes, picks, rakes, scythes, scissors, syringes, weeders, and thermometers. When you come to larger instruments for the garden you have another museum to look at: An asparagus-buncher at $2.50, a hose-mender at $2 a dozen, hose at 18 cents a foot, corn-planters at $20, root-cutters at $10, garden engines at $20, potato-diggers at $12, plow-sulkies at $35, iron rollers at $30, garden-rollers at $8, manure-spreaders at $110, water barrel and truck at $12, horseradish-grater at $7.50, grass-edger at $7, plant-protectors at $2 a dozen, and mole-traps at $2. They will sell you water-proof covering for plants at fifteen cents a yard, and labels for trees and plants at fifteen cents a hundred, stakes at $1.50 a hundred, and the grass-mower will cost you $15.

You can buy seeds of annual flowers at $4 a hundred. Gladiolus bulbs sell for $1.25 a dozen. The prices of seeds vary according to passion or fashion; seed beans are fifty cents a quart and Lima beans seventy-five cents. Celery, which has become one of the favorit American vegetables, is not nowadays raised in the hotbeds or cold frames, but sowed on the open ground in the early spring and replanted in summer. These seedsmen offer premiums for the best celery roots. There seems to be as much difference in celery as in people. The Boston market celery stands very high, and there is a kind of turnip celery called celeriac, whose root is used for salad. Chicory is now grown in this country, especially by Germans, as a substitute for coffee, and cultivated like the carrot. Sugar corn sells for 20 cents a quart. Cauliflower seed sells for $6 an ounce in some cases. Artichokes of the French kind are being raised in this country, the taste for them having been formed in France by visitors. Fine seed potatoes cost $20 a barrel at this time of year. Broom-corn seeds are about $4 a bushel. Ginseng seed comes from China, to which we formerly sent it. The Chinese consider ginseng to be a kind of universal medicine, and it is said that individual bulbs have been known to sell for $200. In the last ten years we have sent $6,000,000 worth of ginseng to China. The seed here costs $2 a pound.

A fine grass mixture of different sorts of grass seeds costs $2.75 a bushel. Grasses attract great attention among persons who have country places. Fine lawn grass seed brings 25 cents a quart. Croquet and tennis have had a good deal to do with promoting lawn grasses. There is an infinit variety of millets, clovers, and grasses on the market; the Kentucky blue grass, the red-top grass, the meadow fox-tail, orchard grass, Italian rye grass, different sorts of fescues, Hungarian grass, and Lucerne clover confront one on every side.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

Dutiable merchandise as follows was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: J. V. Farwell & Co., 8 cases dry goods; Marshall Field & Co., 9 cases dry goods; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 539 sacks salt; Alexander Fish & Co., 115 sacks salt; Gormally & Jeffry, 1 case hardware; Lyon & Healy, 1 case musical goods; Gibson, Parish & Co., 1 case dry goods; Henry Dibble, 19 casks files; Pitkin & Brooks, 33 crates earthenware; Sidney Shepard & Co., 50 boxes tinplate; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 103 boxes tinplate. Collections, $9,691.41.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2900, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 2401, cor. Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—Wilson Young, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2660—Hale Bliss, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 517—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 623, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Wisshack, Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, }
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Séthness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581, Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., North, 930, cor. Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
LARRABEE-ST., 675, cor. Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist. Lincoln-av., 722.—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
STATE-ST., 4101, corner of Forty-first—V. P. Cory & Co., Prescription Druggists.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION OF trust by an experienced business-man. Ample references for character and mercantile standing. Surety for faithful performance of duty. Address H 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER AND industrious young man in a business house of any kind. Can furnish good reference. Address W 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced stenographer and typewriter operator; also three years' experience as bookkeeper. Best of references. Z 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper in a grain commission office; is thoroughly competent and can furnish first-class credentials. S 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—BY a stenographer and typewriter operator. Address Box 445, Elgin, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN experienced in shipping, billing, and entry work. City references. Z 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS STENOGRApher and typewriter operator. W 43, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT bookkeeper and cashier; German. Best of references. Z 19, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, A1 watchmaker. H M 6, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; 20 years' experience; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Has first-class recommendations. Z 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family. Has good city references. Z 21, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME GOOD concern by gentleman specially qualified to fill position in credit and collection department; good general business experience; clean record. A1 references. Z 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINtendent of gas works by a practical man of long experience in the management and building of both coal and water-gas works. Has the best of references. ENGINEER, Lock Box 476, Princeton, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE AND experienced married man as janitor to take care of building or flats; a strictly honest, sober man; prefer living rooms in building. Excellent city references. Z 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER BY A colored man. Address Z 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced business-man and a thorough accountant who lately occupied a responsible position in this city. W 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl for second work in private American family. Call Monday at 110 East Chicago-av., jewelry store.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE of house for the summer for parties leaving the city. The best of city reference given; lady with one child. Call at 264 Ontario-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent and well-trained servants of all nationalities for the North, South, and West Sides can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 South Throop-st. Telephone 4469.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SUIT OR WRAP department by competent saleslady. Z 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In answering advertisements calling for a recommendation send the advertiser a COPY but NOT the ORIGINAL documents.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, two policy clerks; only those who write a good hand and are accurate need apply. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, W 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WINDOW-TRIMMER AND card-writer; application must be accompanied with reference. Make your application to James B. Welsh, Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, Palmer House, Chicago, by letter giving address. ROLL, THAYER, WILLIAMS & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT WRITES a good hand and thoroughly understands stenography. W 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER and good office man; experience in book business desirable; salary $50 per month. Address, stating experience and reference (postal-card replies preferred). Z 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A REGISTERED DRUG CLERK for down-town store. Chicago Drug Agency, 341 Howland Block.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABLE TO DEposit a few hundred dollars for faithfulness and sobriety can procure permanent salaried position with good firm. Address H F 5, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TRAVELING with leaf tobacco in Western territories, as Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, etc., to carry a very profitable side line; large commission paid and no packages. Address N 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW MEN TO SELL LIGHTning-rods; experienced men preferred. Address F. A. SMITH, Rochester, Ind., Box 305.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE ORDERS for shirts; experienced men preferred; will give inexperienced men a trial if they are business. Pullman Shirt Co., 87 Market-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO WILL SELL our line of fall and winter blankets, cottonades, jeans, cassimeres, flannels, and ginghams in connection with their other business; liberal commission paid. Address, with reference, FRANK D. LA LANNE & CO., Manufacturers, Philadelphia Pa.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR A STAPLE side line; liberal commissions; Knights of Labor brand; latest gift inducements with the goods. UNION B. P. CO., 48 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO SALESMEN — EXPERIenced men to sell gas burners. A. PARSONS, 156 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD MEN to canvass retail dry and gents' furnishing goods trade; standard store-fixtures. Apply at the Brass Goods Department, The Electrical Supply Co., 171 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELing salesman to sell established hardware specialties. Must be thoroughly familiar with the hardware business and be well acquainted with the trade in the West. Apply at 165 Lake-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED DRY-GOODS salesman in dress goods, white goods, and hosiery; must be thoroughly competent, energetic, and of unquestioned habits and character. Apply by letter, stating age, former experience, and salary expected, A. W. RICH & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR OUR GOODS as a side line. Pay large commission. Sell under market. Samples light. WESTERN CARD COMPANY, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED VARNISH salesman. A liberal salary will be paid to the right party. Address Z 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED men to sell automatic gas burners. A. PARSONS, 156 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WHOLEsale tobacco and cigar house an A1 experienced salesman for the city; only those having a good established trade need apply; good salary will be paid the right party. Z 72, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY AT 220 KINzie-st. R. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS.

TRADES.

WANTED—CARPET-LAYERS. APPLY AT Carpet Department, SCHLESINGER & MAYER, State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—ARMATURE WINDER TO wind armature for Gramme dynamo-machine. Address W 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG MEN TO LEARN and finish learning the watch-repairing and jewelry business. PARSONS, BAGLEY & OBERREICH, La Porte, Ind.

WANTED—GOOD, STEADY AND RELIAble blacksmith on light work. GAY & SON, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS at Austin. Apply to RICE & BASSETT, Austin, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painters and six good trimmers; steady employment and good wages. Address STUDEBAKER BROS., South Bend, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE had experience in canvassing; also professional gentlemen, such as attorneys, clergymen, physicians, and teachers, with business experience and a good record, can secure a pleasant and profitable position by addressing CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 159 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN ABLE TO INtroduce to the trade and push photographic novelties. Not yet before public. Z 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN AS GENERAL agent in each of the Southern and Western cities for a staple article. H M 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO A BRIGHT AND ACTIVE gentleman a pleasant and lucrative position is open; one who has some experience in waiting upon ladies' trade; call after 9:30 a. m. W. KRAUSE, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 50.

WANTED—COMPETENT COPYHOLDER; give real name and compensation expected. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED PROOFreader; state name, experience, and wages desired. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO READ PROOF, REport and work up building news; also, a good advertising man who can carry out what he represents; salary for the first and salary and commission for the second; no letter answered unless particulars and references are given. H M 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—MILLINERS—SIX GOOD TRIMmers for large towns and three for city; must be good hands; will pay good salary; trimming-room. EDSON KEITH & CO.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—FOUR SWEDISH OR GERMAN girls, one for general work, two for second, and one as cook. Must come recommended. Employment office, 417 North Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO take light work at their own homes; $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; a great demand for our work. Address, with stamp, Crown Mfg. Company, 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH experience to solicit advertisements for a strictly first-class medium. Good opening; good pay. References required. None but good men need apply. Address W 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO DO crochet work at home; steady work; city or country. WESTERN LACE MF'G. CO., 218 State-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bookkeeper possessing knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Address, stating experience and salary expected, Z 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY MASSUER (20 TO 30 years of age) to give office and residence treatment. References required. H M 8, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP or situations as assistant bookkeepers, shipping clerks, store clerks, traveling salesmen, hotel clerks, bar-tenders, porters, janitors, watchmen, etc. Verbal references. Inquire "The Commercial Exchange," 132 East Randolph-st., Office 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1348 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS neatly furnished, with or without board.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

3619 LAKE-AV. — PLEASANT FURnished rooms with board; one large, alcove room, hot and cold water, grate; near steam and cable cars.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE—EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 AND 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn. Don't pay high prices; elegant rooms, 50c to $1 a day.

WESTERN HOUSE—$1 PER DAY, $4.50 to $6 per week for pleasant room and first-class meals. Western House contains 60 rooms and large dining-room on first 2 floors; has been newly refitted and newly furnished. 120 and 122 South Halsted-st., between Academy and Standard Theatres.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND LODGING BY GENTLEman in a first-class family; German preferred; location between Clark-st. and the lake, Chicago-av. and the river. References. Z 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR THREE GENTLEMEN WHO will furnish their own rooms. Private family preferred. Room 18, 164 La Salle-st.

BOARD—AND ROOMS WITHIN FORTY miles of Chicago by a party of fourteen for the summer; nearness to a body of water and shaded grounds desired. Address Z 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR COUPLE, WITH INFANT AND nurse; 3 rooms, choice location, North or South Side. State price and location. Z 88, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MURDOCH: GET LETTER TOday, Saturday. JO.

PERSONAL—AT 2:30 UNLESS LETTER DIrects otherwise. Don't feel obliged to come if other matters are pressing. DAN.

PERSONAL—MRS. WINIFRED QUINN wishes tidings of her niece, Mary Ann Quinn, daughter of Patrick Quinn, Berlin, Wis., 3230 Illinois-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; questions answered by mail. Diseases located and cured at once. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., south of Madison. Hours 9 to 5.

FREE CLAIRVOYANT TELLS YOUR MOTHer's name before marriage; born with double veil. Ladies consult free, personally, or by letter; gents charged. MRS. W. GRAY, 621 West Van Buren.

BOOKS.

CHAPIN, 91 DEARBORN-ST., BUYS BOOKS.
Chapin's is the oldest book house in the city.
Chapin pays the cash in your hand.
Chapin will buy books in any quantity.
Chapin is four doors north of Washington-st.
Chapin has the largest stock in the city.
Chapin receives books of some kind daily.
Chapin always buys anything that is antique.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—TO BUY—THE FURNITURE of a small flat. Address Z 79, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

WOULD LIKE A PLACE AS SOPRANO singer in church choir. W 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st., southeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts.:
MICHIGAN-AV., NOS. 2838 AND 2840—Good 9 and 10 room houses, in good condition; rent to commence May 1; possession at once.
TWENTY-NINTH-ST., NOS. 212-216—Good 7-room cottages, in good condition.
INDIANA-AV., NO. 1833—2-story and basement 12-room house, gas, bath, etc.; good condition.
INDIANA-AV., NO. 1260—2-story and basement stone-front house, gas, bath, etc.; brick barn; $70.
INDIANA-AV., 2620—2-story, 14-room house, bath, gas, etc.; just put in good condition throughout; large barn.
VINCENNES-AV., NO. 3646—2-story and basement octagon stone-front house, 10 rooms, gas, bath, etc., in good condition, $40.

TO RENT—3129 WABASH-AV., A 2-STORY basement and attic octagon marble-front house of ten rooms, bath-room, furnace, and gas-fixtures; set bowl in every chamber; house in complete repair; rent $60. PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—3944 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT 9-room dwelling; stone front; every modern improvement; all in first-class condition; perfect sewerage; $50. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 3805 Indiana-av. Apply to D. E. BARNARD, 72 Reaper Block, 86 South Clark-st., or to WM. BARNARD, on the premises.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., 4103, A FINE stone-front two-story and cellar dwelling, all papered and fixed in fine shape; every improvement; convenient to boulevard trains; $40. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—2212 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY red brick, swell-front, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 180 feet deep; dining-room on first floor. N. SAWYER, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 2627 CALUMET-AV., 2-story and basement, all first-class improvements. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-third-st., 2-story frame house, 10 rooms. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—48, 50, AND 52 PECK-COURT.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN SIXteenth and Eighteenth-sts., to private family, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; light on all sides; neighborhood first-class; can be partly furnished. C. B. SAWYER, 127 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—3521 ELLIS-AV., ELEGANT 2-story brick residence, completely furnished, 10 rooms; terms reasonable. SIMPSON DUNLOP, 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—3129 INDIANA-AV., A 2-STORY and basement brick in first-class order, $65. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3219 VERNON-AV., ELEGANT 2-story marble-front residence, 10 rooms, all the modern improvements; unfurnished $50, furnished $65. SIMPSON DUNLOP, 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., 2237, 2 STORIES and cellar; stone-front house; comfortable and convenient house; $70. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—2219 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone-front, 9 rooms. N. SAWYER, Room 10, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, NEW, 22 FEET WIDE 10-room house, 114 Thirty-third-st.; open; go and see it. GEO. J. TITUS, 172 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$25—NICE 6-ROOM HOUSE, 127A Thirty-fifty-st.; go see it; possession at once.

TO RENT—2720 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY stone front, modern improvements; in fine order. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 97.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., 3947, FINE RED pressed-brick front house; 2 stories and cellar; all finished in fine shape; convenient to boulevard trains; $50. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE-AV., IN MOST desirable portion, a very convenient 9-room house, everything perfect, $75. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE 2119 CALUMET-av. for three years. Apply at 1824 Prairie-av. Mrs. JOHN A. LOGAN.

TO RENT—3241 MICHIGAN-AV., 10 ROOMS, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, hot and cold water, bath, laundry. Inquire of DE YOUNG, 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—2237 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-STORY and basement stone front, in perfect condition. Apply to S. M. MILLARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 2244 AND 2248 MICHIgan-av.; dining-room and k. main floor. F. N. MILLS, 35 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3730 LAKE-AV., EAST FRONT, new modern 10-room house overlooking the lake, finished very handsomely, and with every convenience. ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, 3004 South Park-av. For permit to see address Z 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE—We solicit the management and care of business and residence property, giving this matter every attention at the most reasonable terms. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FINE MODERN HOUSE, INdiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., 11 rooms, very convenient.
Also 10-room house, Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st.; a choice location. W. D. WALKER, 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 2015 Wabash-av.; rent low. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 145 TWENTY-FIRST-st.; 9 rooms; light on three sides; ventilated sewerage. Apply at 2100 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW, ELEGANT, MODERN 12-room houses at 3315 and 3317 Vincennes-av.; also at 3242 Lake-av. and 3248 Rhodes-av. Call at 170 Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—ON OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, near Vincennes, new-stone-front, modern house, $50. C. C. LANDT & CO., 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT AND COMplete modern stone-front, twelve-room house, 3825 Grand-boulevard; see it; rent about $1,000. WILL H. MOORE, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 3044 Lake Park-av., ten rooms; all conveniences and in good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE IN FINE order, near University, on Thirty-fourth-st.; $50. ARTHUR WOODCOCK, 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, in good repair; 3013 Indiana-av., for one or two years from 1st of May. Inquire of R. W. ROLOSON, 8 Sherman-st., Parker Building.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NEAR UNION PARK, 489 WEST Lake-st.—10-room brick dwelling, newly papered and calcimined. S. R. HURFORD, Room 4, 120 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$45, $50, $52.50, $60—2-STORY and cellar, 9 to 11 room houses, corner Laflin and Harrison-sts.; 656 Harrison-st., with barn; and 529 West Jackson-st. GEO. J. TITUS, 172 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 7 ROOMS, 207 Park-av.; new; hot and cold water, tile floors in halls, wood mantels, all improvements, to be papered to suit tenant. F. R. GROVER, Room 105, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE WITH BARN, 205 Park-av., to be put in good condition. F. R. GROVER, Room 105, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—348 OAKLEY-AV. — STONE-front house; modern improvements; in good repair; D and K on parlor floor; possession at once; $30. Inquire of Owner, 226 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—127 LOOMIS-ST., STONE-FTONT house; modern improvements; good repair; possession at once; $45. Inquire of OWNER, 226 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—901 ADAMS-ST.—NEW TWO-story, cellar, and mansard roof. Possession by April 20. JOHN V. HAIR, 118 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$25—FINE LOCATION, NEW 2-story and cellar brick house; 8 rooms; all modern improvements; 1149 Lawndale-av. Inquire at 181 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—739 WEST JACKSON-ST., 10-room brick house, with gas fixtures, furnace, and range; just been newly papered, painted, and cleaned from cellar to garret; possession at once; rent only $50. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—873 WEST MONROE-ST.—$48—2-story and basement brick, pleasant, convenient, in nice order, 10 rooms, gas-fixtures, furnace; moderate rent to prompt-paying, good tenant. J. J. WEST, 877 West Monroe-st., or 318 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—840 ADAMS-ST.—AN OCTAGON stone-front dwelling, 10 rooms, in exceptionally fine order, every convenience, furnace, gas fixtures, screens, etc.; $60. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—43 NORTH ASHLAND-AV., 9 rooms and bath, stone front, $35. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 97.

TO RENT—257 HERMITAGE-AV., 2-TORY brick, in good condition; cheap to good tenant. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 97.

TO RENT—15 PARK-AV., 3-STORY STONE front, 14 rooms, all conveniences. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 97.

TO RENT—TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE: We solicit the management and care of business and residence property, giving this matter every attention at the most reasonable terms. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., 178, 2-story house, bath, gas, etc.; rent $20 per month. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st. No. 213 South Hoyne-av., near Jackson; modern 2-story and basement, 9-room brick, nearly new, good light, best of ventilation, sewerage, and plumbing, hot water, plate-glass, etc.; in complete order; $40 per month.

TO RENT—MAY 1—NO. 76 PARK-AV.—Marble-front, 2-story and basement, 13 rooms, furnace, etc.; or for sale at a bargain. Address, GEO. C. BUTTERFIELD, Columbus, Wis.

TO RENT—NO. 102 DE KALB-ST.—ELEgant two-story stone residence, eight rooms, all modern improvements, $30. SIMPSON DUNLOP, Room 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—912 WEST HARRISON-ST.—A nice, cozy cottage, near Ogden-av. cars. Possession May 1. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

Open every evening.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:

HOUSES.

638 Adams-st., brick, 10 rooms, $55.
727 Congress-st., brick, 10 rooms, $45.
533 Monroe-st., and barn (furnished).
716 Washington-boulevard, 10 rooms, $48.
71 Warren-av., brick and barn, $50.
840 Adams-st., stone-front, 10 rooms, $60.
910 Madison-st., frame, 10 rooms, $20.
31 Pratt-place, new brick, 10 rooms, $50.
840 Washington-boulevard, corner Oakley-av., $35; barn $12.
172 Ashland-av., stone front, 10 rooms, $60.

TO RENT—618 CONGRESS-ST., CORNER Hermitage-av.—10-room brick house; furnace, bath-room, gas; barn; $40.
620 Congress-st., octagon front brick house, 10 rooms and bath, furnace, etc., $50.
234 Marshfield-av., brick house, 10 rooms, $42.50.
1048 West Monroe-st, frame house, 10 rooms, barn, $30.
593 Fulton-st., frame house, 12 rooms, barn, $35.
30 Ogden-av., stone front, 16 rooms, every convenience.
715 Van Buren-st., corner Winchester-av., cottage, 6 rooms, $30.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—
GOOD HOUSES.
445 West Taylor-st., an elegant 16-room house, fine location for boarding-house, or will rent for two tenants.
470 West Jackson-st., 10-room house and barn, near Loomis, being put in fine condition; $50.
272 West Jackson-st., one of those cozy 2-story stone-fronts; $35. And a large list of others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM STONE-FRONTS, with or without barns, 595 and 603 Monroe-st. Same, 596 Jackson-st. and 218, 220, 224, and 228 Marshfield-av., near Jackson-st.
Nine-room brick, 1216 Harrison-st.; $30.
Thirteen-room frame, 38 Spruce-st., near Harrison and Laflin; $25. CARTER H. HARRISON JR., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
443 South Leavitt-st., 2-story and basement brick, octagon front, 10 rooms, bath and water-closet; $35.
449 Oakley-av., 9-room frame house, $18.
424 Western-av., 7-room house, $20.
385 Western-av., corner of Lexington-st., a large, elegant frame residence and barn; lot, 66x112, $45.
914 and 916 Harrison-st., two 2-story, 9-room frame houses with 2-story barns; $35.
472 Idaho-st., 6-room brick cottage, $16.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—BY H. A. OSBORN, 128 LA Salle-st.:
705 West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement stone front; 12 rooms; very pleasant; frame barn; $60.
299 Walnut-st., large frame, 12 rooms.
673 Adams-st., 2-story frame, 7 rooms, $35.
494 Madison-st., the finest 5-room flats on the street. See them.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ELEGANT NEW houses and barns, northwest corner West Washington-boulevard and Clarkson-court; 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; open every day; look at them; if you are looking for a good house you can do no better. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—929 AND 943 MONROE-ST., AND 112 Oakley-av.—Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; neighborhood unsurpassed; houses have every modern convenience, are in excellent repair, and will be kept so. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE TWO AND THREE story brick houses on Pearce-st., with all modern conveniences; near business centre. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—489 WEST ADAMS-ST., AN ELEgant new building now ready; key at 487. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—423 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., 10-room house, in good repair, $40 per month; ready now. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$80 STONE FRONT FOR $65; on Adams-st.; private family only. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—230 PARK-AV.—12-ROOM STONE front house and barn, $65; now ready for a good tenant; possession at once. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts. Open every evening.

TO RENT—ON VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Ashland-av., 3-story stone front house, 12 rooms. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 659 Adams-st. Inquire of J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
NORTH SIDE.
87 Hill-st., 8 rooms, all improvements.
525 Belden-av., 10 rooms, 3-story and basement; marble front.
12 and 14 Menomonee-st., 10 rooms; all improvements.
436 North State-st., 12 rooms, 3-story and basement; marble front.
268 North State-st., 9 rooms; all first-class improvements.
543 North Clark-st., 10 rooms, 2-story and basement.
M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 579 EAST DIVISION-ST.—At $65 a month, a three-story and basement brick; eleven rooms and attic; in excellent condition; recently papered and painted. The plumbing embraces all the late sanitary improvements. Within about one block of the Lake-Shore drive. South front. The key can be had next door, No. 577. JOHN WEST, No. 577 East Division-st., or J. C. MAGILL & CO.

TO RENT—518 NORTH CLARK-ST., WITH large yard. Apply at No. 95 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 400 ONTARIO-st., gas fixtures, screens, double windows, etc.; every convenience. Apply for permit to see premises to S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—RUSH-ST., BEtween Chicago-av. and Superior-st., elegantly-furnished 10-room residence; year's lease; immediate possession. Address S 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-AV., 377 AND 379—13 rooms, elegant houses, choicest locality. These houses will be decorated to suit tenants. Three years' leases to strictly private families only. A. T. EWING, Room 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 416 NORTH STATE-ST., 3-story and basement, marble front, all improvements. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 579 EAST DIVISION-st., $60 per month; a 3-story and basement brick, 11 rooms and attic; in excellent condition; recently papered and painted; the plumbing embraces all the late sanitary improvements; within about one block of the Lake-Shore drive; south front; the key can be had next door; No. 577. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:
HOUSES.
348 Chicago-av., brick, 16 rooms; $125.
287 Oak-st., corner Clark, 12 rooms; $85.
314 Indiana-st., stone-front; $80.
354 Chicago-av., 3-story brick, $75.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE 69 PINE-ST. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—285 LA SALLE-AV., PARLORS, library, dining, toilet-rooms, kitchen, and laundry, second floor; four bedrooms, bath, and drying-rooms on third; rent cheap to a good family.

TO RENT — COMPLETELY FURNISHED house of 13 rooms; fine location for renting rooms; body-Brussels carpet, handsome chamber-sets, piano, etc. 255 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—267 ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR RUSH, stone-front house, 13 rooms and bath-room, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—277 ONTARIO-ST., CORNER OF State; excellent location; all conventences. C. H. MULLIKEN, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—476 LA SALLE-AV.—3-STORY and basement, $65. CHAS. B. KING, 207 Madison.

TO RENT—338 NORTH STATE-ST., 12-room, marble-front house; convenient and desirable; $65. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—727 NORTH WELLS-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park, 2-story brick; in nice order. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 97.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed houses on Ontario and Erie-sts. G. M. HIGH, 166 Randolph-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—264 EAST OHIO-ST., ELEGANT 2-story marble-front residence, 12 rooms; all modern improvements. SIMPSON DUNLOP, Room 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—527 LA SALLE-av.; $75 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSE 36 WALTON-PLACE, kitchen, dining-room, and parlor on first floor, 3-story and basement. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—465 LA SALLE-AV.—3-STORY and basement octagon-front house; parlor, D. R. and K. on main floor. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 214 DEARborn-av., corner Chicago-av., $75 per month. OHLERKING, Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO OF THE ELEGANT NEW houses on Lake-av., near Forty-second-st.; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; seven sleeping-rooms; first floor in hardwood; handsome modern hall; plate and pyrographic glass; first-class sewer and plumbing; 82 daily Hyde Park trains in two blocks; all Michigan Southern Board of Trade trains in two blocks; open all the week. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—4329 ELLIS-AV., A MODERN brick house and frame barn. Apply to E. A. WARFIELD, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, 3 nice dwelling houses and large grounds in order. T. C. HILL, 18 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE—We solicit the management and care of business and residence property, giving this matter every attention at the most reasonable terms. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW—ORCHARD-ST., between Sherman-place and Dewey-court, very pleasant, convenient cottages and flats, near street-cars, in good condition, at reasonable rent to small families. M. WATKINS, Room 5, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—WOODLAWN-av., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts., west front, a very desirable 2-story and stone cellar frame house; bath, gas, etc. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—3 DELIGHTful furnished rooms; are in sunny corner of the house; with beautiful grounds; price $3 each; meals near by. Inquire on premises, northeast corner Forest-av. and Dempster-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—SOUTH PARK, NEAR STATION, 5745 and 5747 Madison-av., $50. New and elegant pressed-brick houses, 9 rooms, finished cellar and mansard, plate and stained glass, wood mantels, furnace, laundry, and everything first class.
No. 5722—11-room brick, finely papered, $45.
WALTER C. NELSON, owner, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—TWO MODERN WHITE STONE-front houses in Madison Park. Also one new brown stone-front with kitchen on main floor. Five minutes walk from Madison Park Station on Illinois Central Railroad. J. H. DUNHAM, room 5, 10 State-st.

TO RENT—A RARE CHANCE TO RENT A fine suburban home at Park Ridge, 13 miles from city, fine 9-room house, in good condition; lot 400 by 200, fine lawn, shade, and large garden, with fruit, barn, and other buildings; want to rent for two or three years; if you want a fine home examine this; rent low to good party. Apply to J. J. LOCKWOOD, Room 52, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN LAKE VIEW—6-ROOM COTtage on Florence-av., No. 109, $20.
7-room house on Elaine-place, near the cars, $25.
McCONNELL BROS., Room 20, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF TEN ROOMS; all modern improvements, with a beautiful yard, between Forty-third and Forty-seventh-sts., on Lake-av., and Illinois Central trains. T. G. OTIS, 4508 Lake-av.

TO RENT—AT RIVERSIDE—TWO NEW and handsome dwellings; 9 good-size rooms in each, besides water closet and bath-room, attic, double cellar, hot and cold, hard and soft water, and numerous closets; third division; within two (2) minutes' easy walk of depot; rent $35 per month. Also a desirable house on first division; rent $30 per month. Inquire of G. M. TROWBRIDGE, 94 Washington-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—AT $40 PER MONTH OR FOR sale, the 9-room brick houses southeast corner Fifty-first-st. and Lake-av., bath, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, sewers, hardwood mantels, electric bells, etc. Madison Park station, on Illinois Central, one block away; trains morning and evening every ten minutes, fare 6¼ cents. Inquire at buildings of L. B. CURRY, 5121 Lake-av., or H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN, 2 GOOD HOUSES, 9 rooms each, large parlors, pleasant location; rent $22 and 25. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston, good houses at reasonable rates. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER FLOOR OF SIX rooms, furnished complete, with piano, etc.; large lot. Apply at 1545 Dunning-st., Lincoln-av. cars, or 234 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — 337 WABASH-AV.—A REAR flat of four large, light rooms; immediate possession; rent $22.50. PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 37.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS, 6 rooms, besides bath and large closets, hot and cold water, best of plumbing and sewerage, ashes taken care of; location about 100 feet south of intersection of Drexel and Oakwood boulevard, near cable cars, and but two blocks from Thirty-ninth-st. station on Illinois Central R. R. Plans and full information at our office. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—APRIL OR MAY 1—ELEGANT 7-room flats 3032 Michigan-boulevard; main floor; beautifully papered; all conveniences; gas-fixtures, janitor; basement heated, etc; $45 and $50; the most desirable flats on the boulevard. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FLATS—3641 COTTAGE GROVE-av., modern brick; bath, gas, etc.; $16 to $25. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, ALCOVE, AND bedroom, unfurnished; bath with hot and cold water; board near by. Address 3211 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—
In the fire-proof Pullman Building, residence suites and single rooms, finished in hardwood, steam heated, direct outside light and air in every room, unrivaled plumbing and sewer appointments, elevators day and night, service by Pullman attendants.
First-class cafe in the building connected by speaking tubes with all rooms.
TURNER & BOND, Agents, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—LAST ONE OF THOSE elegant flats in magnificent green-stone building, corner Rhodes-av. and College-place; south front over University Park; convenient to cable and I. C. R. R.; second floor; 6 rooms; every convenience; beautifully papered; basements heated; rent reduced to $40. Apply to janitor on premises or C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS—SIX rooms besides bathroom; hot and cold water, best of plumbing and sewerage; ashes taken care of; location about 100 feet south of the intersection of Drexel and Oakwood-boulevards, near cable cars, and but two blocks from Thirty-ninth-st. station on Illinois Central Railroad. Plans and full information at our office. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE MASURY Building, 192 Michigan-av., from May 1, to private families only. The management of these flats has lately passed into new hands, and they will hereafter be run in a first-class manner. Apply at our office on ground floor. WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN BUILDing, northwest corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., 6 and 7 rooms; gas, bath-room, etc. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, ELEGANT 4-room flats for families, 30 Sherman-st., south and east fronts, opposite Board of Trade.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—433 AND 437 Thirty-first-st., corner Wentworth-av., flats only $18. Key at Braun's drug-store, corner Thirty-first-st. and Wentworth-av. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—2 OF THE ELEGANT CARLEton flats, Eighteenth-st., near Michigan-boulevard; steam heat, janitor service, and elevator. W. D. WALKER, 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER WAbash-av. and Eighteenth-st., first-class 5, 6, and 7 room apartments, $30 to $55. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FINE NORTHWEST CORNER 7-room apartment, Wabash-av., $50, and will sell elegant new furniture, complete for housekeeping (cost over $2,000 October, 1885), for $1,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FLAT, 519 STATE-ST. Inquire of GOLDSMITH, STEIN & CO., 136 Market-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT ON THE South Side, with beautiful furniture complete for sale; almost new, and will be sold for two-thirds cost; a rare chance to begin housekeeping. 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—489 OGDEN-AV., LARGE FLAT of 5 rooms, all modern conveniences, $15. SIMPSON DUNLOP, 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT — 358 WABASH-AV. — 3-ROOM flat; up 1 flight; furniture for sale, $350.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
398 Ogden-av., two new and elegant 7-room flats; all modern improvements; $25 and $30.
23 and 25 Lexington-st., six new flats; all modern improvements; $20 and $25.
57 Cypress-st., second floor, 4-room flat, $12.
57 Cypress-st., first floor, 7-room flat, $16.
32 Harvard-st., second floor, 6-room flat, $13.50.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—FLATS—
520 and 522 Van Buren-st., near Laflin, new flats 7 rooms, $35 and $40.
195 Winchester-av., near Adams-st., fine flat, 6 rooms and bath-room, $35.
229 Huron-st., near Jackson, upper flat, 8 rooms and bath-room, all light rooms, $35.
556 Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., 8 rooms, $35.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—THE TWO VERY DESIRABLE brick flats, 867 Fulton-st., with mantels, bath-rooms, and all modern improvements; all in first-class repair. A. E. GUILD JR., No. 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE FLATS.
641, 643, and 645 West Harrison-st.
352 and 354 West Jackson-st.
170 and 172 West Washington-st.
38 and 40 South Halsted-st.
55 and 61 South Halsted-st.
245 to 251 Centre-av., corner Macallister-place, and others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—
COZY HOMES
in the Vendome Block, northeast corner Madison-st. and Ogden-av. It is now being papered and painted and will be better than when first built. Janitor will show the rooms.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS—FIRST AND SECOND suites in the building southwest corner of Washington-boulevard and Green-st.; 6 rooms, bath, gas, etc.; rent $35 and $40. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—62 NEBRASKA-ST. — HOUSE and barn, with 30-foot lot, for $2,000; $500 cash, balance one, two, and three years. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS 678 AND 680 WEST MADison-st.; six rooms; bath-room; hot and cold water; good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THREE FLATS, 791 OGDEN-av., 5 and 6 rooms each. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLAT, 196 WINCHESter-av., between Adams and Jackson; stone-front building, arranged for two families; upper flat 7 rooms and one-half of cellar; rent $36. Also 2 nice flats, 110 Hoyne-av., between Madison and Monroe. J. WEST, owner, 877 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON SQUARE, 984 Madison-st., very desirable suites of 5 rooms on first and second floors; halls lighted and kept clean; no children; very desirable for small quiet families. B. W. THOMAS, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st., corner of Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE WELL LIGHTED flats, fronting south, in new brick, 409 West Harrison-st., 6 rooms and 7 rooms; $25 and $30 per month; very cheap. Apply at confectionery store next door.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF 4 and 8 rooms each in new building on West Van Buren-st., just east of Halsted, to responsible tenants. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE UPPER FLAT AT 913 Monroe-st. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—2, 3, AND 4 ROOM FLATS, $8, $10, $12, $15, and $18; in new block, corner Campbell-av. and Van Buren-st.; open; go and see them.

TO RENT—TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE: We solicit the management and care of business and residence property, giving this matter every attention at the most reasonable terms. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:
FLATS.
79 Aberdeen-st., 2, 7 rooms, $15 and $35.
496 Adams-st., 8 rooms, first-class, $60.
215 Hermitage-av., 2, 7 rooms, $20 and $25.
191 Hoyne-av., 8 rooms, $28.
266 Randolph-st., 3 to 5 rooms, $10 to $15.
979 Madison-st., 3 to 6 rooms, $12 to $20.
671 Lake-st., 5 rooms, $23.
189 Hoyne-av., 7 rooms, $30.
1067 Madison-st., 6 rooms, $22.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH—ONE FLAT 525 South Western-av.
$8 per month—One flat, 453 South Western-av.
$13 per month—One flat, 1151 Grenshaw-st.
$12 per month—One flat, 1173 Grenshaw-st.
$11 per month—One flat, 1167 Fillmore-st.
$10 per month—One flat, 1182 Fillmore-st.
$8.50 per month—One flat, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$10 per month—One flat, 6 rooms, 1149 W. Taylor-st.
$10 per month—One flat, 1176 Harvard-st.
$10 per month—One flat, 1184 Harvard-st.
$10 per month—One flat, 1188 Harvard-st.
Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

TO RENT—$21 PER MONTH, 7 ROOMS IN brick house, 523 South Western-av.
$21—7 rooms, brick house, 497 South Western-av.
$15—7 rooms, brick house, 1155 Grenshaw-st.
$17—7 rooms, brick house, 1167 Grenshaw-st.
$17—7 rooms, brick house, 1171 Grenshaw-st.
$15—Brick cottage, 1156 Harvard-st.
$15—Brick cottage, 1170 Harvard-st.
$17—Brick cottage, 1096 West Polk-st.
Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE "NEWport" apartment building, corner of Pine and Ontario-sts.
Corner flat in the "Albany" apartment building, corner of Clark and Indiana-sts.; these flats contain all modern improvements, including steam heat, hot and cold water, mirror, hardwood mantels and sideboards, gas-fixtures, and are elegantly decorated throughout. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—154 LA SALLE-AV., CORNER Erie-st., good flats.
209 and 211 East Erie-st., several good flats. Open evenings.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—IN THE IRVING AND BELLEville, 602 and 608 Division-st., near the Lake-Shore drive; a few first-class eight-room apartments, with steam heat, etc. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SIX FLATS, WITHIN 200 FEET of Lincoln Park; 7 and 8 rooms each, with bath-rooms and closets; store-room and laundry in cellar, large part of garret. Two flats only in one house. Prices range $33, $35, $37.50, and $40 each per month. KUSSELL BROTHERS, wholesale grocers, 134 and 137 South Water-st.

TO RENT—NICE 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, all modern improvements, ten minutes' walk to Court-House. Apply at 205 Erie-st., in basement.

TO RENT—THE ONTARIO, CORNER ONTArio and North State-sts. Flat of 10 rooms; steam heat, janitors, range, screens, gas-fixtures, double windows, etc. Every convenience. Apply for permit to see premises to S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFUL FLATS AT 417 La Salle-av., corner of Division; hardwood floors, steam-heating, elegant mantels, fine view of the lake; also flats at 482, 484, and 518 North Clark-st. Permits for inspection given by A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TO GOOD TENANTS—HANDsome flats in quiet neighborhood; 5 to 8 rooms. Also 7-room houses, all new and containing every convenience; persons having buggy or carriage horses can have them boarded in first-class barn within one block at reasonable prices. 515 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 181 DEARBORN-av.; eight light rooms; all modern improvements; $65 per month. Call in the afternoon. Apply to owner, A. THOMPSON, 6 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID 9-ROOM CORNER flat, handsomely decorated, southern exposure, hardwood floors, passenger elevator, and all modern improvements, in the NEW RAVENNA, No. 65 La Salle-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS—
NORTH SIDE.
212 Cass-st., 9 and 7 rooms, first and second floors; fine neighborhood.
208 and 210 Cass-st., 6 and 7 rooms; new building.
339 Rush-st., first floor, 7 rooms.
200 Ontario-st., 8 rooms, first floor and basement.
M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW BUILDING, 274 to 282 North Clark-st.; 7, 8, and 9 rooms, with baths. H. T. BIRCH, 722, 112 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLAT NO. 65 NORTH STATE-ST., 6 rooms and bath-room, hot and cold water. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—179 NORTH CLARK-ST., UPPER flat, 6 rooms and bath-room. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT AT 91 NORTH Clark-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—374 LA SALLE-AV., NEAR Elm, 2 choice 8-room apartments; light rooms, steam heat, hardwood finish; free janitor service; first-class in every respect; very low. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS ON NORTH-av., near Dearborn, fronting Lincoln Park and view of lake. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS—5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS—in building 432 to 438 North Clark-st. BIRCH, Room 722, 112 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—7 AND 9 ROOM FLATS IN THE Saint Benedict, Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; heated by steam; janitor service, etc.; all modern improvements; location unsurpassed. T. J. KIMBALL, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN NEW BLOCK CORNER OF Pine and Ohio-sts., to be ready May 1, five rooms, from $18 to $35; bath, hot and cold water; first-class tenants without small children will find these very desirable. Also, ready for occupancy, four and five room flats near Illinois and Cass-sts., and Pine and Illinois-sts., at $12 to $30. Inquire at HOYT'S real estate office, corner Pine and Illinois-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, 345 AND 347 Elm-st., near Dearborn-av., 6, 7, and 8 rooms with baths. BIRCH, 722, 112 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—GARFIELD-AV. AND ORCHARD-st., 5 flats, new, all first and second floors, convenient and light; rent $20 to $25. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—CHOICE SEVEN-ROOM FLAT corner, 150 La Salle-av., first floor. Six-room flat, 188 Erie-st.; modern. D. J. GALLERY, 14 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—333 OHIO-ST., FIRST AND SECond floor flats; 7 rooms; steam heat; south front. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE: We solicit the management and care of business and residence property, giving this matter every attention at the most reasonable terms. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FLATS—
Good tenants desiring flats from 5 to 7 rooms—good location—at low prices, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our lists at our offices, No. 169 Washington-st. and 69 South Clinton-st. E. W. ZANDER & CO.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, 1520 Belmont-av., near Halsted-st., Lake View, $25. ADOLPH HEILE, Owner, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOMS IN THE PULLman Building; fire-proof; hard-wood finish; elevators day and night; excellent service; best of light; complete appointments for health and comfort; elegant surroundings and select occupants; quiet, modern, stylish, and notably convenient to business and amusements. The Cafe Albion has speaking connections with each room. TURNER & BOND, Agents, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—194 CLARK-ST., ROOM 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room; no other roomers. 394 South Clark-st., second floor, door to left.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED and well furnished front room for gentleman. 217 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHed; easy walking distance; no May-moving. 18 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single; terms reasonable. 16 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITES and single, bay window and alcove; private family; La Salle-av.; would board gentleman and wife. References. Address S 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—55 PINE-ST., MODERATE TERMS, elegantly furnished front room, all conveniences.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; steam-heat, bath, elevator, etc. The Albany, Clark and Indiana-sts. Apartment G.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM nicely furnished; terms reasonable. 98 Huron-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room; moderate rent. 68 North Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS AND BATH, EVERY convenience, in the new building, corner Lake and Ada-sts., for $25 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS FOR THREE adults on the West Side in private family. References exchanged. O D 48, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW—5 ROOMS, CLOSets, and pantry, on upper floor, in house on Hall-st., near Diversey-av., one block west of Clark-st. Ring lower bell.

TO RENT—5616 MADISON-AV., ... South Park Station, basement and ... very fine pleasant rooms, large ground, ... ily. Inquire at the house, or address H M ..., Tribune office.

TO RENT — A NICELY-FURNISHED ALcove to one or two gentlemen, in ... Address Z 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT ... Washington-st.; also second-story ... 110 Franklin-st., 40x70 feet. WM. C. ... Building.

TO RENT—STORES ...

TO RENT— IMPORTANT TO ... BETTER LA... Eleven new, commodi... basement buildings are ... east corner of State and ... floors of which will be r... water elevators; 20x50; w... Terms and leases favor... Call at once for further ... PIERC...

TO RENT— 101 South Halsted-st., ... 346 West Madison-st., ... New stores, Hoffman's ... den-av. and Polk-st.; ... 454 Ogden-av., new buil... 896 West Madison-st., ... 154 Milwaukee-av., goo... Open evenings. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, W...

TO RENT—BY SN... Washington-st.: Store, 1815 State-st.; ... Store, 120 Eighteenth-st... Store and lofts, 20 Mark... Store, with market fixt... Store, 983 Madison-st.: ...

TO RENT—STORES ... Parties desiring to ... it to their advantage to c... located stores. 169 Was... 69 South...

TO RENT—THE TW... flats on Halsted-st., ... J. V. C...

TO RENT—239 FI... basement, 22x80 feet ... Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT — DRUG... The splendid new s... the intersection of Ro... low. WRIGHT & TU... Room 49.

TO RENT—STORE ... 50 Dearborn-st. Store and basement No... Store No. 49 Dearbor... second floor, size 48x1... Apply to

TO RENT—ELEGA... Van Buren-st. Elegant store 159 East ... Inquire 133 Dearborn-...

TO RENT—$17 PER... rooms in rear, 505 So... $20—Brick store 437 Sou...

TO RENT—489 OGD... cious store with flat ... and basement below, ele... $35. SIMPSON DUNLO... Building.

TO RENT—FINE ... corner State and Mic... boots and shoes or ge... also wholesale storero... 80x100; water elevator.

TO RENT—NEW ... West Van Buren-st., ... dry, cellar. F. A. HENSH...

TO RENT—STORE ... 296 State-st. O. ... Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—408 SOU... 20x80, connected wi... front block.

TO RENT—STORES ... and offices, 296-316 De... elevators. Room 16 Tri...

TO RENT—ARCHE... terfield-st., near Stat... F. A. HENSHAW, 161 ...

TO RENT—FINE ... Van Buren-st., east ... tenants; size, 26x82 feet...

TO RENT—429 W... new store; good o... 95 West Harrison-st. ...

TO RENT—STORE... State-st.; rent $25... Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE S... State-st.

TO RENT—63 WES... and basement. F. A... st., Room 4.

TO RENT—STORE... quire of GOLDSMI... st.

TO RENT—CORNE... extra rooms, base... Archer-av. CHARLES ...

TO RENT—STORE... flat over, suitable f... ern-av., up-stairs, not in...

TO RENT—STORES... st.

TO RENT—STORES... av., each 25x150 feet, ... water elevator. Will con... store, or rent separate... Building.

TO RENT—WEST ... stores, 331 and 335 W... Madison-st. GRIFFIN ... Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORE... West Madison-st., ... for a large clothing ... separate. GRIFFIN & ... Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORE ... flat of 8 rooms, No. 36... JA...

TO RENT—PART O... 94 State-st. Also a... for sale. The A. & W. ...

TO RENT—16 FOU... son-st. If you wa... building, 25x85, plate-gla... basement, call at the bre...

TO RENT—STORES... av., near Thirty-ni... basements, 20x60; exc... meat-market, dry goo... moderate. Inquire of ...

TO RENT—STORE ... South Franklin-st.; ... 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NIC... ment, No. 409 We... block between Aberdee... for grocery, meat marke... Apply at confectionery ...

TO RENT—TO OWN... We solicit the mana... and residence property, ... tention at the most reas... SNOW & DIC...

TO RENT—FINE ... Van Buren-st., east ... tenants; size, 26x82 feet...

TO RENT—MAY 1 ... South Clark-st., ne... fine stand for busin... HAMBLETON & CO., 9...

TO RENT—STORE ... st. JOHN B. SHE...

TO RENT—OFFIC... ington-st., complet... large first-floor front o... remodeled, inside and ... vaults, steam heat; ent... Fifth-av. Rents low to good ten...

TO RENT—LA SA... proof, elevator, cen... commodious; excellen... suites in Nixon Buildin... had May 1 if parties wi... for them. Also a fe... rates. Insurance comp... sional men are invited ... PRUSSING, 19 Borden ...

TO RENT— Elegant offices in th... adapted for the use o... and suitable for gener... fire proof, well lighted... and janitor service. TURNER & BOND...

TO RENT—AT 170 ... Washington-st., of... Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—3 DESI... with vaults, first ... city. Rooms 14, 16, and ...

TO RENT—OFFIC... 5.

TO RENT—THE ... office at 77 South... other offices in same bu...

TO RENT—OFFIC... in the Sears Build... ton-st.; every convenie... 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT — OF... floor. One store, fi... basement 80x100, separ...

TO RENT—AT $12... offices on first floor... st. L. B. OTIS, Room 1...

TO RENT—DESI... with janitor service... RAZE, LUDLOW & DA...

TO RENT—LOFT... 170 feet; water ele... 179 Jackson-st., loft 2... 223 Fifth-av., two loft... Also lofts with power... F. A. HENSH...

TO RENT—LOFTS ... 151 and 153 West W... 129 and 131 West Was... 38 and 40 South Canal-... GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, ...

TO RENT—THIRD... of building 38 and 40... good light. WM. C. D...

TO RENT—LOFT... THOS. E...

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—
IMPORTANT TO COMMISSION HOUSES.
MORE ROOM,
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.
Eleven new, commodious three-story and cement-basement buildings are being erected on the north-east corner of State and South Water-sts., the main floors of which will be ready May 1, balance May 15; water elevators; 20x50; with extended basements. Terms and leases favorable. Call at once for further particulars.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
STORES.
101 South Halsted-st., corner Monroe.
346 West Madison-st., head of May-st.
New stores, Hoffman's Block, northeast corner Ogden-av. and Polk-st.; flats over.
454 Ogden-av., new building; flats over.
896 West Madison-st., a fine store and barn.
354 Milwaukee-av., good store, and others.
Open evenings.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:
Store, 1816 State-st.; $60.
Store, 120 Eighteenth-st.; $40.
Store and lofts, 20 Market-st.
Store, with market fixtures, 1067 Madison-st.; $25.
Store, 863 Madison-st.; $45.

TO RENT—STORES—
Parties desiring to engage in business will find it to their advantage to call and see our list of well-located stores.
E. W. ZANDER & Co.,
109 Washington-st. and
69 South Clinton-st., cor. Madison.

TO RENT—THE TWO NEW STORES AND flats on Halsted-st., near Eighteenth.
J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—239 FIFTH-AV., STORE AND basement, 22x80 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—DRUGGISTS, ATTENTION!—The splendid new store, No. 400 Ogden-av., at the intersection of Robey and Flournoy-sts.; rent low. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 50 Dearborn-st.
Store and basement No. 261 Wabash-av.
Store No. 49 Dearborn-st., size 24x100 feet. Also second floor, size 48x100.
Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, 157 EAST Van Buren-st.
Elegant store 159 East Van Buren-st.
Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—$17 PER MONTH—STORE AND rooms in rear, 505 South Western-av.
$20—Brick store 437 South Western-av.

TO RENT—489 OGDEN-AV.—LARGE, SPAcious store with flat of five large rooms in rear and basement below, elegant brown-stone building. SIMPSON DUNLOP, 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—FINE RETAIL STORES, 20X50, corner State and Michigan-sts.; good location for boots and shoes or gentlemen's furnishing goods; also wholesale storeroom, 25x100, with second floor, $100; water elevator. Apply at 226 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORES, 520 AND 522 West Van Buren-st., near Laflin, 25x60 feet, light, dry cellar. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 26 State-st. O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—408 SOUTH CLARK-ST., STORE 20x60, connected with 40 rooms above; marble-front block.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—STORES, BASEMENTS, LOFTS, and offices, 296-316 Dearborn-st.; heat, power, and elevators. Room 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ARCHER-AV., CORNER BUTterfield-st., near State, good stand for druggist. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES ON WEST Van Buren-st., east of Halsted, to responsible tenants; size, 26x82 feet. Apply to
ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—429 WESTERN-AV. A FINE new store; good opening for dry goods.
16 West Harrison-st. Store and basement.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—STORES 3526, 3552, AND 3556 State-st.; rent $25. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND FLATS 386 State-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—63 WEST MADISON-ST., STORE and basement. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—STORE, 519 STATE-ST. INquire of GOLDSMITH, STEIN & CO., 156 Market-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, 24X70—WITH extra rooms, basement, barn, and flats; 3001 Archer-av. CHARLES BOYD, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIVE-ROOM flat over, suitable for bakery. Owner, 309 Western-av., up-stairs, not in store.

TO RENT—STORES—33 AND 27 MARKET-st.

TO RENT—STORES 31 AND 33 MICHIGAN-av., each 25x150 feet, 4-story and basement, with water elevator. Will connect for party wanting large store, or rent separate. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST.—2 FINE stores, 331 and 335 West Madison-st., and 896 West Madison-st. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORES, 105, 107, AND 109 West Madison-st., corner Desplaines; a fine location for a large clothing store; will rent together or separate. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND SECOND-FLOOR flat of 8 rooms, No. 361 West Madison-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PART OF OUR STORE AT NO. 16 State-st. Also an elegant upright showcase for sale. The A. & W. Mfg. Co.

TO RENT—16 FOURTH-AV., NEAR JACKson-st. If you want a 2-story and basement building 25x85, plate-glass front, perfect light to the basement, call at the premises from 10 to 1 p. m.

TO RENT—STORES—ON COTTAGE GROVE-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., desirable stores and basements, 20x60; excellent location for bakery, meat-market, dry goods, confectionery, etc.; terms moderate. Inquire of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 40 South Franklin-st.; rent $85. ROSE & BARRY, 55 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICE STORE AND BASEment, No. 409 West Harrison-st., in new brick block between Aberdeen and Centre-av.; good place for grocery, meat market or hardware; rent only $35. Apply at confectionery store next door.

TO RENT—TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE: We solicit the management and care of business and residence property, giving this matter every attention at the most reasonable terms.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES ON WEST Van Buren-st., east of Halsted, to responsible tenants; size, 26x82 feet. Apply to
ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—SPLENDID STORE, 273 South Clark-st., near Board of Trade, 20x100; a fine stand for business; very low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—STORE—143 WEST JACKSON-st. JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 327 South Halsted-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES, 168 AND 170 WASHington-st., completed about May 1, including one large first-floor front office; building renovated and remodeled, inside and outside; elevator, gas, water, vaults, steam heat; entrances on Washington-st. and Fifth-av.
Rents low to good tenants.
OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LA SALLE-ST. OFFICES—FIRE-proof, elevator, central location, light, airy, and commodious; excellent corner offices and whole suites in Nixon Building, corner Monroe-st., can be had May 1 if parties will apply at once and arrange for them. Also a few single offices at moderate rates. Insurance companies, architects, and professional men are invited to examine. Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, 95 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—
Elegant offices in the Pullman Building, especially adapted for the use of corporations and lawyers, and suitable for general business occupancy, strictly fire proof, well lighted, and with best of elevator and janitor service.
TURNER & BOND, Agents, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT 170 MADISON-ST. AND 155 Washington-st., offices and lofts. Call at 170 Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—3 DESIRABLE OFFICE ROOMS, with vaults, first floor; rent the lowest in the city. Rooms 14, 16, and 18, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE—194 CLARK-ST., ROOM 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—THE LARGE FIRST-FLOOR office at 77 South Clark-st.; large vault. Also other offices in same building. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, in the Sears Building, Nos. 99 and 101 Washington-st.; every convenience. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE 24X40, ON FIRST floor. One store, first floor, 20x100, office front; basement 80x100, separate or together. Apply to
SHERMAN HALL & CO., 122 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—AT $12 AND $15—DESIRABLE offices on first floor of new building 195 La Salle-st. L. B. OTIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE ROOM, with janitor service and use of vault. Inquire of HAZE, LUDLOW & DAVIS, 154 Lake-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFT, 236 RANDOLPH-ST., 30X 170 feet; water elevator.
173 Jackson-st., loft 22x80 feet; good light.
239 Fifth-av., two lofts 22x80 feet.
Also lofts with power.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH POWER.
151 and 153 West Washington-st.
149 and 151 West Washington-st.
38 and 40 South Canal-st., stores and lofts.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building 38 and 40 La Salle-st., each 40x70 feet; good light. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—LOFT—33 MARKET-ST.
THOS. BRENAN, 16 County Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LISTS OF PROPERTY FOR rent mailed free on application. Send for it before renting. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF 206 STATE-st., with good light and freight elevator.
O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LISTS OF PROPERTY FOR rent mailed free on application. Send for it before renting. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES, FLATS, stores, and lofts, West Side. Call for list. Notice—Our office will be kept open every evening till 8 p. m. this month for the accommodation of persons employed through the day. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—RINK, CORNER MICHIGAN-av. and Congress-sts., 90x205, suitable for manufacturing, livery stable, or drill room. W. D. WALKER, 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SECOND AND third floors of 117 and 119 Lake-st., with power, steam heat, and elevator. J. D. WALLACE, Room 10, 35 Clark-st.

TO RENT—263 AND 265 WABASH-AV.—Entire building, 55x160 to wide alley; five stories and basement; light shaft; elevators; will rent separate floors.
J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—3 SMALL docks, 73 feet, 125 feet, and 200 feet. Apply in the forenoon to O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—38, 40, 42, AND 44 SOUTH CAnal-st., 5-story brick, 42x150, running back to the railroad track. No. 1 location for heavy business. Building will be put in first-class order at once. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER—FIRST floor, 2,000 square feet; second floor, 3,500 square feet; fourth floor, 12,500 square feet. Fine light and reasonable rent for a term of years. Apply on the premises. The J. W. Reedy Elevator Manfg. Co., 83 to 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—WITH GOOD POWER FOR ANY wood-working business in factory rear of 107-115 Throop-st., one room of about 2,500 square feet on ground floor, and piling room. E. T. PAUL, 164 La Salle-st., Room 34.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURER or printing, 317 and 319 Dearborn-st., between Van Buren and Harrison, 50 feet to Third-av., five floors; is being refitted and put in first-class condition: will be rented at a reasonable rate for a term of years. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 3-STORY AND BASEment stone-front buildings, with lot 40x125, on Madison-st., near Robey; rents for $2,160; price $20,500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—SEA SHORE—BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., the finest residence on the bay, consisting of large house, elegantly and completely furnished this year; stable, lodge, boat and bath houses, and ninety acres of land almost surrounded by water and covered with fine groves. HORACE S. CROWELL, 27 State-st., Boston, Mass.

TO RENT—THE LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED basement, 237 North Clark-st., corner Chicago-av.; good location. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST FITTED-UP machine-shops in the city. Address Z 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT, HIGH BASEment room (a corner) at 130 Washington-st. Also some very desirable offices on first and second floors, single and en suite, with vaults, plate glass windows, steam heat, etc., in building 126 Washington-st., opposite Court-House.
H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—PRINTING OFFICE — WITH power, elevator, etc.; also offices corner of Lake and La Salle-sts. BOYD, Room 12.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM APARTMENT south of Chicago-av., only $32.50, now ready; also West Madison-st., flats $12. D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—FIRST FLOOR, 100x100 feet; second floor, 50x100 feet; splendid light and good power; best location in the city for manufacturing. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—SECond and fourth floors of northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts., 40x140; light on three sides, steam heat, power, and elevator; also office room on first floor, 12x25. Apply on premises. HAY & PRENTICE CO., 36 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—RYE BEACH, N. H.—2 PLEASant cottages; one furnished; also house lots for sale. E. B. PHILBRICK.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of the Dickey Building, now occupied by the Public Library. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and freight elevator—Third floor, 53x83, with light on three sides, and third floor, 53x70, with light on two sides; not for woodworking. BROWN BROS. Mfg. Co., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors of our new building northeast corner Lake and Franklin-sts. Seventy-two hundred square feet each floor. Freight and passenger elevators. Will not be rented for any manufacturing purposes. JAMES B. CLOW & SON, 212 Lake-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE OR two smaller unfurnished rooms. Rent cheap. Address S 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SIX UNFURNISHED rooms (bath) within walking distance Wells-st. bridge or in country on C. & N. W. R. R., near Catholic church; man and wife; permanent; state price. Address S 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house, South Side—south of Sixteenth-st. Apply corner of Jackson and La Salle-sts.
CHARLES COUNSELMAN.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHed house with grounds for the summer. Address Z 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWer, from 8,000 to 10,000 square feet. Address, giving location and price, W 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OR FLAT, about 8 rooms, North or South Side, choice location, reasonable rent. State price. Couple with infant. Z 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping south of Lake-st., within half mile of Union Park. Only three adults. State full particulars. Can give best references. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms, with modern conveniences; will lease for a term of years if suitable; on North Side, or on line of some convenient railroad; small garden; rent must be reasonable. Address H M 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARried couple, 3 or 4 rooms for light housekeeping, south of Twenty-fifth-st., east of State; state price. Z 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE OF 7 rooms, furnished, for young man and wife, on improved street bounded by Congress-st., Park-av., Loomis-st., and Western-av. S 49, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 WEST MADISON-ST., has now on hand a large assortment of the best makes of pianos and organs, new and second-hand, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $225 and upward, on terms to suit customers. Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere; pianos for rent, part of rentals allowed if purchased; tuning, repairing, and moving of pianos done by experienced men at lowest rates. Warerooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, STATE AND Adams-sts.:
Chickering, Hallet & Davis,
Emerson, and Kimball pianos.
Bargains in second-hand pianos at
$35, $45, $75, $125, $150, $175, $200.
New pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-st.

MASON & HAMLIN
UPRIGHT PIANOS
are the only ones and contain all the latest and most important improvements.
MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

PIANO TUNING, $2; PIANOS RADICALLY repaired and at moderate expense made equal to new. NICHOLSON, shop 128 Jefferson, near Kinzie.

STECKS PIANOS IN ELEGANT ROSEwood, mahogany, and walnut cases, sold only by HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A $14.50 CASE OF fast selling, money-making goods free to active men and women seeking permanent business. Our method of introducing these goods is so effectual that success is assured from the start, and men and women are delighted with the result. A lady who cleared $18 on one street, writes: "I am highly pleased with your plan; it saves talk and pays better than any agency I ever engaged in." A young man writes: "Your plan brings the money quickest of any I ever tried." Another writes: "I took thirty-five orders in the afternoon and eighteen after tea." A variety of circulars, show cards, blank orders, business cards, and posters, with name of each agent printed free of charge and forwarded with goods the same day the order is received. Those on the lookout for something sure to please should send for papers. Address Merrill Manufacturing Company, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR Goldmann's famous Universal Bitters, a highly medicinal stimulant, not subject to license. Sells like hot cakes, especially in Prohibition (temperance) States; big money in it for live people. GOLDMANN, 444 Clark-st.

SPORTING GOODS.

FOR SALE—12-GA. PARKER SHOTGUN, ALmost new, with loading tools, $35. 32-cal. Frank Wesson rifle, new, and 400 cartridges, $27.50. Llewellin setter bitch, 20 months old, partly broken, $35. WABASH, 802 South Halsted-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD RUNNING HARDWARE STORE for sale cheap; have to sell as soon as possible on account of sickness. Apply at 593 Milwaukee-av.

DRUG STORE—DAILY SALES $20 TO $30. Price $1,500 cash. Address Z 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY stands west of Halsted-st.; complete stock, elegant fixtures, two horses and wagons; large order trade. Owner leaving the city. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE FRESH STOCK DRY goods, carpets, and boots and shoes; value $16,000; in Northern Illinois; will take half value in good Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or Dakota lands or Chicago property. Best Chicago reference as to stock, location, etc. Address
B L, care G. W. Patrick & Co., 34 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME—SMALL PAYment down—brick building, 50 feet front, 2-story and basement; fine location for commission house, feed mill, dye house or steam laundry; (more are needed here.) Send stamp to W. R. SCRIBNER, Grand Rapids, Mich.; the best town in America.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A WELL ASsorted stock of hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., in a desirable locality in Northern Illinois; population about 2,000; a good opportunity. Call or address WM. BLAIR & CO., 172 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY ON THE NORTH Side; first-class trade. Northwest corner of Hurlbut and Wisconsin-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING cigar stores in town; stock and fixtures about $2,000 (no bonus), at 448 South State-st.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT AT A SACrifice, on South Side. Call at 125 South Clark-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST DRY goods stores in city, paying from $3,000 to $8,000 profit; an extraordinary chance; stock about $15,000; would take partner. Inquire J. B. PATTERSON, John V. Farwell.

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED FURNIture store. Call at 15 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MEAT-MARket for a good saloon. Address Z 31, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MADISON-ST. grocery store; about $2,500. Address W 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN at once—Furniture of a 14-room house, well filled with good paying boarders; satisfactory reasons given for wanting to sell. Call at or address 274 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—RAIL COAL-YARD, office and other buildings; also stock, etc.; good location. Address W 38, Tribune office.

MONEY TO BE MADE BY PRACTICAL coal men—Citizens of Washington, Tazewell County, Ill., have found a third vein of coal of superior quality, 3 feet 8 inches thick, 456 feet from surface; roof is from the coal upward, say for 54 feet, as follows: Black slate 11 feet, dark slate 17 feet, light-gray slate 26 feet, and underlying coal is fire clay 4 feet, etc. Have lease of coal right over large territory at small royalty; city has 2,500 inhabitants; rich surrounding country; three railroads, and only one coal shaft within 20 miles; citizens are anxious for a coal shaft and developed mine and will aid a practical man or men with ability to furnish one-third or more of capital required with balance of means. Call on or address
A. G. DANFORTH,
J. H. ANTHONY, or
I. ZINSER,
Washington, Ill.

PARTY HAVING $5,000 OR $10,000 CASH can find first-class chance to join other capitalists in established manufacturing business, with services at a good salary, by addressing H M 11, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE FOR FIRST-CLASS DRUG-store in city; good location and trade; death the cause. Z 50, Tribune office.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO MANUFACTurers desiring to locate; best water-power in the country; short distance from Chicago; natural advantages unequaled; buildings and power furnished upon the most liberal terms. For full particulars address S. B. HAWKS, Secy. Marseilles Water-Power Co., Marseilles, Illinois.

TO RENT—ST. JAMES HOUSE—40 ROOMS, connected, with splendid storeroom, suitable for restaurant; 408 Clark-st. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO DRUGGISTS—I AM ABOUT TO IMprove the northeast corner Thirty-first-st. and South Park-av., and will rent to desirable tenant for term of years. THOMAS BRAUN, 351 South Clark-st.

TO A BUSINESS-MAN HAVING $2,000 I will make an offer he will not decline. Z 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOTEL—75 ROOMS, ON NORTHwest corner Chicago-av. and Market-st.; three floors. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 169 Washington-st.

$200 HANDLES A PROFITABLE GRAIN-option business out of Chicago; profits $2,000 to $5,000 a year. S 68, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY ONE HAVING USE FOR TOP AND open delivery, milk or single truck wagons, can find a bargain at 5435 Lake-av., Hyde Park; no reasonable offer refused.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND CART, 4-SEATED canopy top phaeton, harness, etc., etc., all first-class and in good order; the horse is in every way a first-class lady's driving horse, sound, gentle, afraid of nothing, and a good roadster; will give a week's trial; will sell for cash or on time, or exchange for full value in any desirable property. Z 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, black, 16 hands, kind, sound, and stylish, and good single and double drivers; raised by present owner and brought to city for his family use last May; sold on account of owner leaving city May 1. Can be seen at Matt Misher's stable, Sixteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF GENTLEMAN'S driving horses also several good single drivers. Lincoln Park Stables, cor Robey and Milwaukee-avs.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, GENTLE 6-YEAR-old horse and a good buggy in first-class condition; any lady can drive horse; reason for sale owner is going to Europe. Apply at 76 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SIDE-SADDLE at a bargain, $6.50; have no more use for it. Call at Room 20, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND COACHES, rockaways, and buggies; all in good order and at great bargains; also several of our own make of fine top-buggies at reduced prices. HILL & KILLAM, 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS EXPRESS wagon, three-spring; also good horse and harness. 766 and 768 North Robey corner North-av.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-hand delivery wagons, with or without tops, trucks, express, furniture, milk, and peddlers' wagons; carts, carriages, buggies, and harness of every description. The largest assortment of vehicles in the city and the cheapest. Good sound horses fit for all use always on hand: can furnish whole rig if desired; will sell on monthly payments and exchange. Horses and wagons for hire; money advanced. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GENTLE HORSE SUITABLE for ladies and children to ride and drive, weight about 900. 111 Adams-st.

WANTED—A WELL-BRED MARE FOR A lady; saddle and buggy use; Kentucky preferred; must be a fine handsome animal; state age, color, price, and if educated to usual gaits. Address KENTUCKY, Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD, GENTLE SADDLE pony for child. 111 Adams-st.

$40 AND UPWARD—FIVE STOUT, SERViceable work horses and mares; also two mares in foal; also span of young sound, blocky-built Canadian horses, weight 2,600, price per pair $200; also span of good-sized, young, sound, free-working mules, weight 2,200, price $125, including double harness; also span of Norman mares, little tender-footed, weight 2,500; will suit farming; price $90; also handsome, fast, young, sound, trotting and road horse, weighs 1,050 pounds, can trot in 2:35; will sell him at less than one-third his value; also 4 trucks, 4 delivery wagons, single and double harness. Brewster buggy, collectors' wagon, etc.

Apply to foreman at Cabinet Mfg. Co.'s Stables, rear of residence, 3128 Wabash-av.
P. S.—Stable, store, and factory to let and fixtures for sale.

INSTRUCTION.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE—
A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
BRYN MAWR, PA. Offers courses for graduate and undergraduate students in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old German—History, Political Science, Chemistry, Biology, and Botany. Instruction given in Philosophy and Physics. Well-equipped laboratories. Gymnasium with Dr. Sargent's apparatus. Applications for the fellowships given next year in Greek, English, Mathematics, History, and Biology should be made at an early date. For Program, address as above.

GERMANY—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN wishing to attend the Conservatorium of Music in Leipzig, Germany (term begins May 1), can find first-class board in a respectable small family there. Highest references. For further particulars address W 4, Tribune office.

GERMAN TAUGHT RAPIDLY AND THORoughly by natural method. Call or address CARL, 503 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION FREE — TYPEWRITERS rented; $4 to $8 a month. SEEDS, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 40.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. Phrase-writing taught throughout the course. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

THE EUROPEAN SCHOOL OF TRAINING for massage and Swedish movements will remain as heretofore at Rooms 38 and 39 Dore Block, northwest corner of State and Madison-sts. Take elevator.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FRAME HOUSES TO BE removed, 3035 and 3037 South Park-av. THOMAS BRAUN, 351 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE—Wanted—One Marcy's oil light Sciopticon. JOHN HAMMER, Keokuk, Iowa.

FOR SALE—BUILDING 35X70, TO BE REmoved, southeast corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. W. R. CONDICT, Room 18, 130 Dearborn-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4333 ST. LAWRENCE-AV.—2-story and basement brick house, 26-foot lot; $4,500. Will sell for part cash, balance time, or will make liberal discount for all cash.

25-foot lot on Halsted-st., just north of Garfield-boulevard; $700.
Apply to H. M. BOICE,
At office of Cutler, White & Boice,
West end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—A PLEASANT little home in northwestern part of city limits; 5-cent fare, steam or horse cars; all in fine order; nice out-building. Address L 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN, TWO-STORY brick, new; modern improvements; fine neighborhood; $3,300; easy payments. GARLICK, 118 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE—We solicit the management and care of business and residence property, giving this matter every attention at the most reasonable terms. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OUR LARGE LIST OF CHIcago real estate mailed free on application.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OUR APRIL LIST OF CITY property mailed post-paid on application.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
RENT RECEIPTS A POOR INVESTMENT.
Before contracting for another package of them
GO AND SEE OUR
TWO-STORY HOUSES — MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ON SACRAMENTO-AV., NEAR MADISON-ST.
East front. Very Desirable.
Prices, $4,000 to $4,500.
These elegant 2-story brick houses will be completed and
READY TO BE OCCUPIED IN APRIL.
They have 7 to 9 rooms; stone basement; furnace complete; gas pipes in every room; mantels and grates; bath-room and water-closet on second floor; hot-water tank; laundry; well arranged, large, and cheerful rooms; are honestly and substantially built, and will be well finished.
TWO ALREADY SOLD. NINE LEFT.
Terms—Small cash payments—$35 to $40 monthly, and LONG TIME.
Plans can now be seen at our office. Come in any day, and we will take you to see the houses.
Branch office on the property open every day at all hours.
S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO.,
S. E. CORNER DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH-STS.
Over 4,000 houses and lots sold in 6 years.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED, 50X138, ON Monroe-st., north front, 125 feet west of Leavitt, $110 per foot. 48x150 on Monroe, north front, 135 feet east of Western-av. $110 per foot. 72x158, southeast corner Monroe-st. and Oakley-av., $140 per foot. 50x125, northeast corner Monroe-st. and Oakley-av., $150 per foot. 22x125 to 175x125 on Madison-st., south front, about 300 feet east of California-av., $85 per foot. 22, 45, or 112 feet on Washington-boulevard, north front, about 300 feet east of California-av., $85 per foot. 24 feet on Washington-boulevard, between railroad and California-av., north front, $75 per foot. 10 lots on Lake-st., between railroad and California-av., $70 per foot.
Improved—949 and 965 West Madison-st., $7,000 each. 990 and 994 Lake-st., 20 feet frontage, $9,000.
H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT residence, with mansard roof, on Washington-boulevard, between Elizabeth and Ada-sts.; 10 rooms and large attic; furnace and gas-fixtures; house 3 rooms deep and in perfect repair; well rented for a term of years; stone sidewalk, uniform lamps, street sprinkling free, and all assessments paid up perpetually; a good investment, paying 8¼ per cent net; price $9,000; terms $1,000 cash, balance in monthly payments of $125 if desired; we have also another house on the same street, for which possession can be given May 1, and for sale on the same terms. We have just sold the two adjoining houses at the same price.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A large frame and brick residence, containing about 22 rooms, all furnished and in clean and good order, with adjoining brick office building, situated on West Madison-st.; rents for over $1,200 net; lease runs 7 years from May 1; perfectly clean; a splendid situation for a saloon and boarding-house; will be sold for cash at a great sacrifice, or will be exchanged for other smaller property, together with two lots, 25x125 feet, on Lexington-st. Full particulars may be learned from the owner, Room 43, 156 Washington-st. Will pay commission to any one that will sell it.

FOR SALE—183 FEET FRONTAGE—ON Madison-st., at the corner of Oakley-av. This is the most desirable unimproved corner on Madison-st. To a purchaser who will properly improve I stand ready to furnish responsible tenants for the entire frontage on five year leases. The investment will easily pay 15 per cent net. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS RESIdence, 487 Washington-boulevard, house 44 feet front, 3 stories and basement; newly decorated and in perfect order; has hot and cold water, bath room, furnace, and gas-fixtures; all special assessments paid up perpetually; house very cheerful and plenty of sunshine; will rent for $1,200 per annum; price, $12,500; will sell with small cash payment; possession at once. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE FRONT RESIdence in best part of Ashland-av.; 10 large rooms; heated by steam; diningroom on first floor; is nearly new and was built for a home; lot 25x150; price, $15,500; terms to suit. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., CORNER HONORE, 50 feet and two 2-story frame houses; offer wanted. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR INVESTMENT—A WELL-located two-story stone-front residence on Elizabeth-st., between Madison and Washington; 9 rooms, paved street, gas, sewer, and water; always rents readily; is now rented to May 1, 1887, to good tenant; paying about 10 per cent besides taxes and insurance. Price $6,500; terms, $1,000 cash, balance on time. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—54X150 SOUTHEAST CORNER Taylor and Idaho-sts.; only $3,000. 45x89 southeast corner Laflin and Plum-sts., $2,500. 75x125 northwest corner Taylor and Western-av., $4,500. 36x124 on Twelfth-st., between Robey and Hoyne, $2,500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT 2-STORY STONE-front residence on Throop-st., between Madison and Washington; 9 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and gas fixtures; has concrete side-walks and the street is newly paved; very convenient to business and good markets; possession can be given May 1, or can be rented at $720 per annum; price, $6,500; terms, $1,000 cash, balance $75 monthly. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., SOUTHWEST CORner Lincoln, large, fine brick house, 2-story and cellar; lot 40x130; $12,000. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., THOROUGHly first-class new stone-front residence, elegant and complete to the minutest detail; handsomely papered and frescoed; screens, chandeliers, etc.; heated by indirect steam radiation; perfect ventilation; price $15,500. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 317 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, 2-story and basement stone-front, 12 rooms; an elegant home with modern conveniences; brick barn; $11,000. J. A. & S. G. HAIR, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—50X200 ON MONROE-ST., 100 feet east of Halsted; only $300 per foot; no finer lots in the market; has two good fronts. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE NEAR Twenty-second and Leavitt-sts., $1,600, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV. HOUSE AND lot, south front, 30x125 feet to alley; house 11 rooms, 2-story and basement brick, water, furnace, laundry, and barn; very cheap. STRONG & BURGE, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT, 25X125, on Washington-boulevard, near Leavitt-st., $185 per foot. This offer is below the market, and is only for a few days. J. A. & S. G. HAIR, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER PARK-av. and Leavitt, an elegant brown-stone front, with barn; low price of $8,500; well worth $10,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Real Estate and Loans, corner Halsted and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—151 SOUTH SANGAMON, 3-story brick, 14 rooms and lot; alley on the side; $8,500; rents for $75 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Real Estate and Loans, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—230 Park-av., 12-room stone-front, with large barn; only $9,000; possession can be had, if bought at once, on or before the 15th of this month.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—54 AND 56 WASHTENAW-av., south of Fulton-st. Go and see those honestly built and conveniently planned 1½-story, sub-cellar, 8-room cottages. Owner on premises.

FOR SALE—81 AND 83 SOUTH LINCOLN, near Madison, two new 3-story brick houses, in complete order; possession May 1; an elegant home, cheap, $4,250 each. Call early before they are rented. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick on Adams-st., east of Lincoln; south front; has 10 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 21x125; price, $6,500. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HOUSES—
944 TO 954 WEST JACKSON-ST.
Substantially built; examine them.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 5206 MADISON-AV., HOUSE in thoroughly good repair; modern in all respects; steam heated. Will be sold at a bargain.
BOGUE & HOYT,
174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—299 WALNUT-ST., LARGE, FINE frame house, 12 rooms; lot 31x140; offer wanted.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER residence on the West Side, south of Madison-st. and west of Ashland-av.; house and location first-class in every way, and will be sold at a bargain and on favorable terms. Address Z 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORTHEAST corner Morgan and Jackson-sts., well improved, worth $12,000; will sell on easy payments or take part in property in Town of Lake, balance cash.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER WASHington and May, 50x100, with an elegant 2-story brick in complete order; will take other property in exchange for part pay. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—727 CONGRESS-ST., 2-STORY brick, in fine order, 4 rooms deep; every convenience; laundry, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; $6,000; see it. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-av., fine new residence; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; all conveniences; brick barn; $15,000.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—EAST-FRONT RESIDENCE ON Elizabeth-st., near Washington; has 9 rooms, hot and cold water, concrete sidewalks; also furnace and gas fixtures; paved street; very convenient to business; possession at once; price, $6,500; terms, $1,000 cash, balance monthly.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: At a bargain for this week, the large and convenient brick house, southeast corner of Jackson-st. and Campbell-av., with 75 feet of ground, $8,000; adjoining 75 feet also, if desired, very cheap.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 10-ROOM BRICK houses; only $4,500; beautifully papered; south front, on Flournoy-st., east of Hoyne, one block to Harrison-st. or Ogden-av. cars.; paved street; best bargain in this city for the money; possession at once. Look at No. 61; key at 69.
W. T. CUSHING, Room 25 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES—EAST OF DOUGlas Park, convenient to horse and steam cars; main sewers on two sides. The best large acre tract in the city for subdivision, and a sure fortune for any one able to handle it. JOSIAH L. LOMBARD, 127 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—ON SATurday, April 17, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., I shall sell at my office, Room 6, No. 97 Washington-st., Chicago, subject to the approval of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., the two following-described pieces of real estate separately, being a part of Lot seven (7), Block one (1) Dyer and Davisson's subdivision of s. e. ¼ of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, situate between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth-sts., Chicago:
First—One hundred twenty-three 64-100 (123 64-100) feet fronting east on Forest-av., commencing at a point 528 feet north of the south line of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, thence running south, and being of an equal depth of 123 43-100 feet to an 18-foot alley in the rear, for the sum of eighty-five ($85) dollars for each front foot on Forest-av.; one-half cash, the balance in equal payments on or before one and two years with semi-annual interest at rate of six per cent per annum, secured by trust deed on the premises.
Second—One hundred twenty-three 64-100 (123 64-100) feet fronting west on Prairie-av., commencing at a point 528 feet north of south line of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, thence running south on east line of Prairie-av. and being of an equal depth of 123 43-100 feet to an 18-foot alley in the rear for the sum of eighty-five ($85) dollars for each front foot on Prairie-av., one-half cash, balance in equal payments in one and two years with semi-annual interest at rate of six per cent per annum, secured by trust deed on the premises. The purchaser also to pay all special assessments levied on the premises for the years A. D. 1885 and 1886 for improvements on Prairie-av. Unless for each or either piece a higher and better bid shall then and there be made, in which case each separate piece will be sold to the highest and best bidder.
SAMUEL D. WARD,
Receiver Republic Life-Ins. Co. of Chicago.

FOR SALE—
NEW 12-ROOM HOUSES
for $3,300.
More room, more style, better work for less money than obtainable elsewhere.
Six street-car lines run within one block; five steam lines within three blocks.
Stone foundations.
Brick walls.
Handsome fronts.
Elegant porches.
Wood mantels and grates.
Monthly payments.
Near Thirty-first-st., South Side.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$50,000—LOT 22½X190 FEET to alley on Adams-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts., adjoining Kinsley's restaurant; the number is 109 East Adams-st., on back end of this lot is a large livery stable, 2-story and basement brick, goes with it; one-half block from and fronting the Grand Pacific Hotel; fronts right on Post-Office; one block from Board of Trade; it is very deep, and is certainly cheap at the money. Finest property in Chicago. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle.

FOR SALE—3703 ELLIS-AV., TWO-STORY and basement 10-room brick house in thoroughly good repair; fitted with screens, awnings, and storm-doors; lot 18⅔x115 to alley. Will be sold at a bargain.
BOGUE & HOYT,
174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—3-STORY AND basement stone front, 16 rooms, 3 rooms deep, near Twenty-second-st.; good barn; will sell at a bargain.
WM. M. BAKER, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO ANY ONE WANTING A desirable residence cheap we offer a 2-story, basement, and mansard stone-front house on Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., which will be sold at a bargain if taken at once.
BOGUE & HOYT,
174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH OF Twentieth-st., 30 or 40x178 ft. to alley. Price $600 per foot. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—30 OR 60 FEET, EAST FRONT, Grand-boulevard, near Thirty-seventh-st. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON THIRD-AV., north of Harrison-st., partly improved; pays 8 per cent on price asked. 149 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENty-eighth-st., east front, fine 2-story house, brick basement, 13 rooms, everything good as new, with either 25 or 50x163 feet to alley. STRONG & BURGE, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. BUSIness property, 66x171 feet, north of Thirty-eighth-st. Will pay well to improve. JAMES HOOD, Room 117, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FINE brown-stone house, with barn, 2249 Wabash-av.; has billiard-room, cellar, laundry, ice-room, kitchen, sub-cellar, parlor, library, sewing-room, dining-room, and seven chambers; every convenience; all nicely decorated; lot 22x192. Apply to owner E. B. MYERS, 130 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Prairie-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; east front; three-story and basement house; dining-room on parlor floor; lot 25 feet front.
BOGUE & HOYT,
174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ELEGANT NEW 22 feet wide 10-room house for May 1, 118 Thirty-third-st.; open; go see. GEO. J. TITUS, 172 La Salle.

FOR SALE—1303 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY stone-front residence, with brick barn and deep lot; $13,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE—We solicit the management and care of business and residence property, giving the matter every attention at the most reasonable terms. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., three-story and attic, 12 rooms besides bath, closets, etc., dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; lot 30x176.
BOGUE & HOYT,
174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises 3604 Michigan-av. Address OWNER, Z 39, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES—
470, 474, and 476 ELM-ST.
Open for inspection; janitor at 474.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELM-ST., NEAR LAKE-SHORE drive, elegant 10-room residence; if sold at once only $8,750; also one for $10,500. C. U. GORDON & CO., 79 Dearborn-st., Room 71.

FOR SALE—332 NORTH STATE-ST., CORner Cedar, cottage and lot, 31 feet, choice corner. Address above number.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN STONE 40-FEET front, 3-story and basement dwelling, 330 La Salle-av., with stable and carriage-house, or will lease for three years to good tenant.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—47 EAST CHICAGO-AV., NEW 3-story, basement, and attic building; brings a good income. Price $14,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—DIVISION-ST., BETWEEN State and Lake-Shore drive, 85¼ feet, choice building lots with residence; price $16,500; a bargain.
F. J. LOESCH,
Ashland Block, Clark and Randolph-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—SPLENDID LOcation, Stewart-av., near Sixty-seventh-st.; stop paying rent; buy your home; small cash payments, balance monthly or to suit; a few modern, attractive, substantial 8-room houses on brick and stone basements ready for immediate occupancy; hot and cold lake water, bath, water-closet, furnace, and gas-pipes, marble mantels, handsome verandas, 50-foot lots; $3,500 to $4,500; call soon; half the number sold. JOHN M. YOUNG, owner, 6550 Yale-st., Englewood. Plans and full particulars Room 14, 78 Monroe-st., Chicago. WM. A. PURCELL, Agent.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—
Go and look at our beautiful 6 and 9 room houses on La Salle-st., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth, Englewood; also at South Park, on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts. These houses are new, and have all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, and sewerage; lake water in the houses. After looking at them come to our office and we will make satisfactory arrangements with you as to price and terms.
O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—POSITIVELY BEST BARGAIN in Cook County for suburban home—Brick house, 10 rooms, bath, furnace, etc., all in first-class condition; new frame barn, ½-acre lot, high and well drained, on north lake shore. Will be sold at great sacrifice. Terms, conditions, and reason why made known by addressing Z 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK—A fine new 9-room house with all modern conveniences; on brick foundation; lot 50 feet front; owner must sell; price, $3,000—cheap at $4,000. L. A. GILBERT, Room 5, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE MOST DEsirable manufacturing property in the vicinity of Chicago; first-class railroad facilities; buildings of brick and stone in excellent condition; iron turbine wheels and never-failing water power; a great opportunity for investors. Address or call at Room 712, No. 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO VERY FINE large houses on adjoining lots at Riverside; hardwood finish throughout; large stables and gardens; all conveniences; this is a great opportunity for two families desiring places near each other. J. D. RAYNOLDS, Riverside, Ill.

FOR SALE—15 NEW COTTAGES CHEAP on small monthly payments; only $100 cash required; located on California-av., Maplewood; convenient to steam and street-cars. Office hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock. ALLEN, 191 La Salle-st., Room 92.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, ARCHER-AV., near limits; $15,000; 7 acres, Madison-st.; $5,000. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—I WILL BUILD COTTAGES AT Winnetka to suit purchasers, and sell on easy terms. A few choice lots at Englewood for sale at a bargain.
F. O. LYMAN, 54 Borden Block, 12.

FOR SALE—OUR HOUSE IN RIVERSIDE. HENRY BALDWIN.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CALL AND SEE PLANS FOR modern villas we are building at Windsor Park (Seventy-fifth-st.) on Illinois Central Railroad, near lake, on moderate cash payment, balance in monthly or annual payments. These suburban homes have eight, nine, and ten rooms, not including basement; built on lots 50x167 feet, all complete, near stations; brick basements, with laundry; first floor hall, parlor, dining-room, library, and kitchen finished in natural wood, oak and Georgia pine staircase, bath-room, water closets, hot and cold water, hot-air pipes for furnace, with registers all in, house pipes for gas, three hardwood mantels, with ash dumps, a vault fitted with iron doors, stained-glass windows, rooms finished in attic, all complete, on graded streets, sidewalks and water, on high ground in grove on Ford and French-avs. Prices $2,900 to $3,500.
Six houses sold to city parties connected with wholesale houses within the last three weeks now under contract and being built. Best of references required of those buying as to character and standing.
Lots for sale, 50x167, at $10 per foot and upward; will double in price within one year.
B. A. ULRICH,
Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES BUILT AT HYDE Park, South Park, and Forty-third-st.; $500 or $1,000 cash, balance monthly or annually; on 25-foot or 50-foot lots.
Elegant brick residence on Cornell-av., near Fifty-third-st., with lot 70x200; $15,500.
New 2-story frame, brick foundation; five mantels; furnace, hot and cold water; 10 rooms; lot 50x75; near Fiftieth-st. Depot; $8,000.
Two-story frame house and 50x160 feet; Cornell-av., near Fifty-third-st; $5,000.
Two-story frame and 40 feet; Frederick-place; $4,000.
Fine grove; lot 60x225, east front; Cornell-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.; $4,000.
B. A. ULRICH,
Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—HANDSOME suburban home, in good order, ten large rooms; large lot, 40 feet by 168 feet; well-grown shade trees, nice lawn; handy to Illinois Central trains, schools, and churches; in a good neighborhood, and improving; good water and sewer connections. Price $4,000, on reasonable terms, or 10 per cent off for cash. If not sold by 15th inst. will be taken out of market. See OWNER, on premises, No. 5430 Monroe-av., Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—A LITTLE GEM HOME; ONE hours' ride on north shore suburb; 2½ acres, large and small fruit and shade trees; 2 stables; house in complete repair; only $1,500; terms to suit buyer. Photograph at my office.
W. G. BAKER, Room 24, 173 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HOME IN OAK PARK; 50-foot corner lot, with house and barn; parlors, dining-room and hall finished in hard wood. House contains furnace, mantel, hard and soft water, and all modern improvements. W. J. McDONALD, 167 South Water-st.; or S. DUNLOP, 620 First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 729 FORTY-second-st., third house east of Grand-boulevard; new barn, and everything in good shape; call and see the property at any time. Address owner, Z 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER ELLIS-AV. AND FORtieth-st., very desirable brick residence, all modern improvements; first-class neighborhood; near I. C. R. R. and boulevard trains. Immediate possession. JAMES HOOD, Room 117, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers.
IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE—TWO VERY desirable residences on First Division. Terms to suit purchasers. Price, $3,500, and $7,500, each. Inquire of G. M. TROWBRIDGE, Room 28, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT FERNWOOD—HOUSES NOW ready and lots 50 feet; good school, churches, town-hall; 26 daily trains; monthly payments. Call at 10:30 a. m. or 1:30 o'clock p. m. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—HYDE Park resident property; some bargains on our list. WILDER & PARKER, Fifty-third-st., near Hyde Park Depot.

FOR SALE — OR RENT — HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at Hinsdale; terms to suit everybody.
O. J. STOUGH, 151 La Salle-st., owner.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—2 NEW AND MODern brick houses, 4 rooms on first floor, furnace, and gas-fixtures; near Forty-third Street Station, and two blocks from Michigan Southern trains. $5,500.
WM. M. BAKER, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., CORNER FORty-ninth-st., 144x150 feet. STRONG & BURGE, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOME AT A BARgain, north lake shore, convenient to depot on C. & N. W. R.; large grounds, orchard, garden, good barn, chicken-yard, etc. Apply to owner, GEO. McKINNEY, 162 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—NEAR DEMPSTER-ST. DEPOT, Evanston, 10-room house, cheap; or rent from May 1. HENRY WHIPPLE, 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN PROPERTY—WE have for sale the choicest lots at Woodlawn, and the only ones lying near the depot. Prices range from $27 to $35 per foot.
38 trains each way daily and low rates of fare.
Money furnished to build, or will build to suit purchasers and accept pay for house and lot on easy terms.
BOGUE & HOYT,
174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK—A VERY DEsirable house on easy terms; a bargain. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN H. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence on a prominent corner near I. C. R. R., Oakland station, and Lake Shore-boulevard train landing at Van Buren-st. Depot; a bargain for a short time. JAMES HOOD, 117 Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—ACRES, SOUTH PARK, CORher Fifth-ninth-st. STRONG & BURGE, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOME—A STRICTly first-class place, eight acres finely shaded ground; large fine house, barn, and carriage-house; 30 miles from city in nice town; will be sold at a bargain. Address H O 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE—THE premises on east side of Hyde Park-av., opposite Forty-ninth-st.; is a good frame house and barn, with a lot, 90x112; the house is in good order and supplied with all modern conveniences; must be sold promptly or will be withdrawn from sale.
BOGUE & HOYT,
174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifth-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN Drexel-boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., south front; a bargain. STRONG & BURGE, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—CHOICE LOTS of various sizes on the best streets on easy terms; bargains for cash. C. E. CRAFTS, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL homes at Highland Park; some bargains on our list. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT HYANNIS, MASS.—CENtrally located, on Main-st., a fine 2-story dwelling-house, recently remodeled, containing 18 large, airy rooms; wood mantels, fireplaces, water on two floors; a healthful home, summer or winter; new stable, with modern conveniences; outbuildings and fences also new, and everything in perfect order about the premises; within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, and depot; during the summer four trains to and from Boston daily; boating, fishing, bathing, and drives unsurpassed; 55,000 feet of land. Address JOSHUA BAKER, 79 Commercial-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 120 ACRES, 1¼ miles from Lake Forest, on C. & N. W. R. R., 28 miles from Chicago; has rolling land, meadow, and plenty of timber; small house, barn, and orchard; will make excellent country home for city family; price $70 per acre; very easy terms. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE — NEBRASKA LANDS—85,000 acres of land in Lincoln County, on long time and low interest. Apply to
HUGH RALSTON, Rock Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—THE BEST 80 ACRES, WITHIN 16 miles of Chicago, for farm; ½ mile from station on C., B. & Q. Call for particulars.
W. G. BAKER, Room 24, 173 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE FRUIT AND POULTRY farm, Waukegan, near limits; good buildings; $2,000. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD BRICK OR STONE front house and lot. House must not join another; want air and light. Want it on Adams, Monroe, or Jackson, near Ashland-av. Price not to exceed $15,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED — FOR INVESTMENT, $50,000; store on West Madison, Halsted, Dearborn, or State-st., or well-rented residence property in city. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS—SINGLE OR in blocks, West Side, having a large demand by parties who want houses.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPerty for an elegant suburban home with large, finely shaded grounds; price $15,000; will put in a like amount in cash. Address H O 39, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—10 PER CENT BUSINESS property for goods or suburban property. CHARLES BOYD, 154 Lake-st.

PAPERING AND PAINTING WANTED IN exchange for a piano. H. BRANCH, 208 State-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAgo residence property, one brick and two frame dwellings, with ample grounds (worth $8,000), in a live county seat in Northern Indiana. The brick is a desirable residence, and all are well situated. Address "Exchange," Gault House, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN OF MERCANTILE EXperience, possessing capital, desires a partnership in solid business. Z 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 IN an established manufacturing business; staple and permanent article. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago.
Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES! ADVANCES!
LOWEST RATES.
Any honest parties wanting $25 to $500 can borrow the same on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, or any good collateral, at very lowest rates, the property to remain in the owner's possession. Positively honest and liberal treatment guaranteed. Payments whenever desired, each payment reducing interest; no commission charged, and all loans strictly confidential.
Commercial paper discounted and good mortgages bought.
All kinds of goods stored and money advanced thereon. Deposits received and interest paid.
If you want to borrow, it will pay you to call. Fifteen years in business in Chicago and thousands of people with whom I have dealt are my references.
E. R. WALKER, Banker, Rooms 43 and 44, 125 Clark-st.

ATTENTION! ! ATTENTION! !
$100,000 to loan in amounts from $10 upwards on furniture, fixtures, pianos, merchandise, horses, carriages, etc., on short notice and without removal from owners' possession; also on diamonds, watches, and jewelry, notes, warehouse receipts, and all other collateral securities.
All the time given on loans that is required, and parties may pay back in installments if desired, reducing both principal and interest.
Being one of the largest and oldest companies in existence we are able to give our customers the lowest of terms and most honorable treatment.
BABCOCK & BALDWIN LOAN CO.,
Room 602 Opera-House Building, 112 Clark-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 113 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st.
Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL bonds of the Western States and Territories bought and sold by WM. O. COLE, 140 Washington-st., Room 5 Chamber of Commerce.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old; no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Real estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
WITHOUT COMMISSION
at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WEST SIDE REAL estate; funds in hand, no delay; building loans made. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHIcago real estate at 5½ per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPerty in Chicago at current rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY J. S. NORTON, 119 Clark-st., Room 322; 5 and 6 per cent; choice real-estate security.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY REAL EState, at 6 per cent; money ready, no delay. CHAS. K. MILLER, Room 3, 184 Dearborn-st.; or MILES ALNEY, Room 6, 77 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La Salle-st., Room 2.

WANTED—$3,500 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 6 per cent; no commissions; security gilt-edge. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

6 AND 7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGES ON improved city property in sums of $500 to $5,000 for sale by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 to $5,000 or more on improved real estate and for building. Large sums at 5 per cent.
SAM'L GEHR & SON, 114 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner of Fourth-av.—Low rates given on storage for furniture, merchandise, buggies, etc.; advances made. Telephone No. 801.
CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 350 and 352 Wabash-av.—New and improved facilities for storage of household goods; compartments.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL ENGINE and boiler about 15-horse power; now running, and first-class; will be sold cheap, as party wants to move. Address W 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE ENGINE (without boiler), about 1½ or 2 horse power. What have you to exchange for it? Address Z 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOUR 5 AND 6 HORSE POWER boilers cheap; also pipe, fittings, radiators, etc. SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 193 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ROTARY STEAM engine in first-class condition, about 3-horse power, cheap for cash, at 212 East Washington-st.
WM. HAYTHORNE.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

PURE BRED CATTLE.

FOR SALE—A NICE HALF-JERSEY COW with young calf at a moderate price. JAMES WADSWORTH, 156 Washington-st., Room 12.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A FINE SET OF NEW BAR fixtures, including counter, mirrors, sideboard, and working board; will set up for purchaser. Carsley & East Manufacturing Co., 2256 South La Salle-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—LADY'S ELEGANT DIAMOND pin; eight stones; four carat; will sell for half price. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains patents, caveats, etc., in United States and foreign countries; local attorneys throughout United States; patent book free. Offices—184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

BARGAINS—10 MOSTLY-NEW BILLIARD and pool tables, 3 tables to match, also 2 parlor billiard-tables. TUCKHORN & CO., 35 Fifth-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

BEAUTIFUL ST. BERNARD PUPPIES—Dogs, $15; bitches, $10. Box 17, Lyons, Ill.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, VAPOR, ocean-brine, lobster, plain, and medicated baths. Rooms 14 & 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st., 9 to 9.

GOOD HOME, AND STRICTLY PRIVATE, for ladies during confinement; reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

JACK-SCREWS, CATCH-BASIN COVERS, sewer-vents, etc., in stock; castings to order. BROWN BROS. MF'G. CO., Clinton & Jackson-sts.

LADIES—COARSE, UNSIGHTLY HAIRS on the face removed, and the roots instantly killed by the electric needle process. Positively the only permanent remedy for this life-long blemish. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 211 La Salle-av.

MME. BUTLER'S GENUINE TURKISH bath, male and female attendants; dry rubbings and massage. 327 South State-st., basement.

TO DEALERS IN WAUKESHA MINERAL Water—Galvanized Iron cans, with patent nickel-plated faucets and screws, boxed and painted; a first-class article at reasonable figures.
GEO. L. WILSON, 2406 Cottage Grove-av. Chicago. Special discount on large orders.

TRANSCONTINENTAL AERIAL NAVIGAtion Company of Chicago—The meeting of subscribers for the organization of the company will take place at the Grand Pacific Hotel club-room (A) at 2:30 p. m. today, April 10. The Commissioners.

TYPEWRITERS AND CALIGRAPHS TO rent; new and second-hand machines for sale; old machines bought. REID & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A DRAWING TABLE WITH drawers. Address Z 82, Tribune office.

IN AND ABOUT OLD MEXICO.

A VISIT TO THE STORIED LAND OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

Early Morning Bells a Nuisance—Chapultepec—Snow-Clad Mountains—Guadeloupe, the Patron Saint—A Splendid Cathedral—At the Tomb of Santa Ana—The People of Mexico and Their Modes of Life.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 13, 1886.—[Special Correspondence.]—The ten days since we arrived—March 4—have been very actively employed in and about the city and suburbs visiting the most important places of interest. Our home is the large hotel Iturbide, famed for the residence of the Emperor of that name, as also for that of Maximilian. It is on the European plan, as all others are, rooms $1 to $1.50 per day, beds with one hard mattress lying on harder pine boards; but in a little while the well-regulated human system adapts itself to it and, with the hard work of sight-seeking, sleep becomes sweet and refreshing. But the striking of the midnight hours on the great church bells and their vigorous ringing at 5 o'clock are apt to disturb the morning dreams of light sleeping sinners. Meals at the restaurants per carte are reasonable in price and passably good.

Naturally our first visit was to Chapultepec, a place always to be memorable in Mexican and American history. It is a rock of several acres rising up perhaps 200 feet almost perpendicularly out of the plain of Mexico. To the right of the road as it winds up at the foot of the precipice there is a grove of cyprus trees, the oldest and certainly the most splendid specimens on the continent. They were old and venerable when Cortez conquered the city 365 years ago, and they have been mercifully spared for the admiration of every succeeding age. Great fortifications cover nearly the entire top of the rock, now used as a military school. The northern part of it towards the city is now being fitted up at great expense for the residence of President Diaz.

From the top on all sides the views are really bewitching. The plain of Mexico is spread out on all sides, the city some two or three miles distant being a most prominent object. Its great cathedral and the spires of its scores of churches are gilded by the evening sun with the loveliest hues. The mountains completely surround it in the distance, while to the southeast Popocatepetl, "the mountain that smokes," and Iztaccihuatl, the "White Woman," covered far down from their summits with perpetual snow can be studied by the hour with rapt attention and delight. The former is 17,735 feet high, while the "White Woman," thirty-five miles to the north, is 15,708. Popocatepetl is the highest mountain in America. The Aztecs have this legend in regard to them: The "White Woman" was the wife of the great Chief Popocatepetl, and became decidedly too familiar with Orizaba, the monarch of the Vera Cruz range, himself 17,388 feet above the sea, and hence the chief killed her, and, as the top of the mountain has some resemblance to the human form, he buried her in a thick mantle of perpetual snow, a proper punishment for the Mormon masculine sinners of our own times. The story of the storming of Chapultepec by our brave boys in the Mexican War and of its stubborn defense by the military and students then "holding the fort" need not be repeated here. That story can be told in all its particulars by one of our own citizens—Gen. Simpson—who was there and bore an active and important part in its capture under Gen. Scott.

The patron saint of Mexico is my Lady of Guadeloupe. It is said that the Indians stubbornly resisted all efforts for their conversion by the Spaniards till at length some great chief had a vision of a beautiful virgin, the mother of the Savior, and as she impressed herself in a picture upon his blanket she became ever after the patron saint of the Mexicans. She was enshrined at Guadeloupe, some three or four miles north of the city, and no Mexican church is complete without her picture. The fashionable suburb of the city is Tacubaya, a mile or two to the left and beyond Chapultepec. Here the ground gradually rises, affording opportunity for small lakes in the ample grounds of the rich, where there is a wealth of trees, shrubbery, and flowers that one can scarcely find equaled elsewhere upon the continent. Such are the magnificent grounds of the Escandon estate, where all of beauty and splendor that taste and money can produce seem to have been gathered and displayed with the most lavish munificence. The mansion and all its appointments and adornings are in perfect keeping with the grounds that surround them. It is very large, with a great assembly-hall in the centre, elegant pillars supporting a gallery from which guests can look down on the crowds below. From this corridor the guests' chambers are arranged all around—the furniture of which and the pictures with statuets and other art treasures bewildering in their number and beauty. But the scores of pictures in the grand salon, open up to the glass roof, the statuary, the inlaid furniture and pianos, the clocks, book-cases in the library, the dining-room, and even the ample kitchen, all seem arranged with the most exquisit taste and without any regard to the hundreds of thousands of dollars lavished on this princely home. The man who had the money and the consummate ability to build and collect all this magnificence has passed away, and, like the families of rich men generally, most of his children are abroad living in Paris or elsewhere, none of them being likely to take the place in society and business occupied by their father. Scarcely any mansion yet reared and furnished by any of the rich men in our country can equal the beauty and grandeur of the Escandon home and its surroundings. The garden of the Meier family, also at Tacubaya, is perhaps nearly equal in extent and beauty to that of the Escandon people, but the mansion and its appointments do not match the Escandon house.

Another important suburb, in this case nearly north of the city, is Guadeloupe. Horse cars run to this place, as they do to Chapultepec and Tacubaya. Here the treaty of peace was signed between the United States and Mexico. At the foot of the hill, to the right of the cathedral, is a large mineral spring, with iron and magnesia in considerable quantities. On the top of the rocky bluff, nearly 100 feet high, is a church, and in the rear a sacred and most elaborate cemetery, the tombs of which are of the most ornate and costly character. Here Santa Aña is buried, and many others whose names figure largely in Mexican history. But directly at the foot of the hill is a very large cathedral, certainly the richest in the State. Here is the shrine and, it is believed, the original picture of My Lady of Guadeloupe. Of all the churches this is the one on which the taste and the wealth of the State have been lavished in the greatest profusion. Literally tons of silver have been used in the heavy railings in front of and on each side of the altar and that extend thence far down through the centre of the church to the great shrine, elaborately adorned, that rises nearly to the roof. This silver is supposed to have a larger percentage of gold mixed with it, for when smelted from the ores no attempt was made to separate the more valuable metal. It is said a large premium has been offered for the privilege of extracting the gold, the parties binding themselves to replace the railings and balustrade precisely as they are, but the offer has been decidedly rejected. This church is really the Mecca of the Mexican Catholics, for they come hundreds of miles from all parts of the State to pay their devotions there. It is a place that all tourists should visit, for days if possible, that they may become thoroughly imbued with its spirit and beauty. It should be added that from the church upon the hill a splendid view can be had of the Valley of Mexico and its surroundings. Here our party had a view of the sun's eclipse and had the pleasure of meeting Julius Wadsworth and his party of New York. Mr. W. is the President of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway.

The people of Mexico by some are said to number 10,000,000, by others 8,000,000. Of these probably seven-eighths are of Aztec and the others of Spanish and other foreign origin. The Spanish are still the controlling race. They are mainly intelligent and wealthy, and manage to hold the reins of Government. The franchise is restricted to a comparatively small number of the ruling classes, and hence the émeutes and revolutions which have been a frequent occurrence in Mexican history. The descendants of the Indians are a quiet, peace-loving people, and do nearly all the manual labor of the country. The climate is so genial that they do not need many dry goods and apparently their mode of life has not changed much since the days of the Montezumas. Sandals, with a single blouse and trousers, satisfy the men; and a calico slip and perhaps a blanket about the loins, with bare feet, constitute the dress of the women. They are all fond of gay colors, and, when at a distance and not too closely scanned, look picturesque—perhaps some would say beautiful. They have adobe huts for their homes, but these are mainly valuable in storms, for they live mostly out of doors. A visit to the Indian market, where thousands assemble daily, and to the fair at Amecameca, where there were tens of thousands of people, mainly in the street, chattering and elbowing their way, gave ample opportunity to observe their dress and habits. Indian handiwork and fruits, cakes, vegetables, etc., were cried for sale on all sides. Their cooking utensils are a few stones arranged to set a pot on and to put a small fire under it, or an ironpot-like arrangement in which they can put a few sticks or charcoal and on top a pot with beans, a small bit of meat, and red peppers, which are boiled together, and then the inevitable tortilas made of meal mixed into a dough which is worked between the hands by the women till it is very thin, and then baked over the fire. Bits are torn from the tortilas and squeezed in the shape of a spoon, which answers for dipping up the soup and beans. That is eaten with the beans, saves the expense of a spoon, and the necessity of washing it. Of course this shows how simple and primitive is the life of the Mexican Indian. Any spot in city or country out of the way of hacks and the walks of others answers for his sleeping berth, and, taken together, it will be seen that "he wants but little here below," and is content with that little. He knows not and he seems to care not for luxuries and even most of the necessities of his Spanish rulers, for though he comes and goes at his own sweet will he is yet the willing doer of the bidding of the leading classes. That the railway and the modern civilization now pressing into Mexico can elevate the Indian can scarcely be doubted, but how rapidly time alone can determine. W. B.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Yes.

CHICAGO, April 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state whether a contract made on Sunday is legal in Illinois. G. H. A.

No; Because We Have Once Printed the Poem Already.

CHICAGO, April 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you print the poem entitled "Ostler Joe" in Saturday's TRIBUNE?

Yes.

WINNETKA, Ill., April 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can a publisher send his papers free of charge through the post-office in the county in which the papers are published? M. K. MEYER.

Yes.

STERLING, Ill., April 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me whether the passage through the Chicago River and lake from the Madison street bridge to the crib is kept open so that tugs pass daily through the winter to the crib. DAILY READER.

Both Were Wrong.

CHICAGO, April 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—One party claims to have been born April 18, 1836, Sunday, and another claims he was born Sunday morning, April 26, 1836. Please state which one is right and oblige a reader of your paper for twenty-six years. DAVIS.

[April 18 was Monday and April 26 was Tuesday.]

Oliver Goldsmith.

CHICAGO, April 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly state in your valuable paper who was the author of the following words: "He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day."

I have asked many wise men, and their usual answer has been, "I ought to know, but can't think just now." I am anxious to know. READER.

Half-Breeds.

CHICAGO, April 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When did the party known in politics as Half-Breeds originate and on what issue? J. E.

[A name applied to the New York Republicans who were opposed to the nomination of Grant in 1880, and at a later date to the reëlection of Conkling to the Senate after his resignation.]

Disposing of Reading Matter.

CHICAGO, April 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly tell me how I can get a bundle of good reading matter to the "Far Away Signal Stations," or of some institution in the city that would like to have it? M. F. S.

[Drop a postal to the Y. M. C. A. or St. Luke's Hospital so far as Chicago institutions are concerned. As for signal stations, ask at the Chicago office, La Salle and Madison streets.

Time by Telephone.

CHICAGO, April 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Please state through your columns whether or not I can get the correct time of day through the telephone. If so, does it apply to the North Side, and how? NORTH-SIDER.

[You can get it direct if you happen to be on a line connected with the office at State and Randolph streets, and induction will frequently make it audible on other lines in various parts of the city.]

Sabbath of the Seventh-Day Adventists.

CHICAGO, April 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In last Saturday's issue of your paper one of your correspondents speaks of the Seventh-Day Adventists, saying, among other things, that their *Sunday* begins Friday evening at dusk and ends Saturday at dusk, which statement I beg the privilege of correcting through your columns. *Sunday* is reckoned as the *first* day of the week, Saturday as the Seventh, and, as the labor of creation was completed and God rested the seventh day, blessing and sanctifying it as a day of rest (Gen., ii., 2-3; Ex., xx., 8-10), the Seventh-Day Adventists claim Saturday to be the Sabbath or day of rest; therefore their *Sunday* begins and ends at precisely the same time as does that of other denominations or sects, their *Sabbath* beginning Friday at sunset and ending Saturday at the same hour. Sunday and Sabbath are not synonymous terms. SARAH ESTHER.

Government Debt.

DARLINGTON, Wis., April 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the public debt statement published in your issue yesterday there is one item that I do not quite understand. It is called "certificates held as cash," $80,048,502. Eighty million "certificates" held by the Government—what certificates? Also, I do not see any mention of the vast hoard of silver which we see stated so often that the Government has bought and is requiring new vaults to be built to contain. Will you have the kindness to throw some light on the subject? D. C. FRANCIS.

[The "certificates held as cash" were received in the course of business for customs dues and internal revenue and belong to the Government. As for the silver in the Treasury vaults, it is not easy to say what view the Administration takes of it in its bookkeeping, but it is probably not accounted for among the assets because it is not regarded as available for the reduction of the debt.]

"The Old Ticket."

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having had occasion to visit different portions of the State during the last few days, I concluded to ascertain the sentiments of leading Republicans on the Presidential question. Although we are still separated by two years from another National Convention, I was surprised to find the people ready and anxious to give their views on this all-important subject. The dull times, the Garland scandal, the absurdity of Black's statements, the failure of Sparks, the appointment of Oberly to the Civil-Service Commission, and the shams generally of the "reform" Administration undoubtedly caused the people to be prepared to give their views thus early.

The first man to whom I broached this subject, a prominent lawyer in Springfield, said: "I am in favor of the old ticket. It will be the winning card at the next election. The Burchard R. R. R.'s have been met, and have now lost all their force. There will be no repetition of it in two years. Yes, I am uncompromisingly in favor of the old ticket."

"Blaine is my man," said another prominent Republican. "We have had enough of this 'reform' Administration. The people are dissatisfied. They know that Blaine's Administration would be just the reverse of the present, and they are going to elect him."

"Blaine made one of the most remarkable campaigns ever known in the history of this country," said a leading member of the Bloomington bar, "and it is only a surprise to me that he was not defeated by a larger majority, considering all the odds against him. If he could get such a large vote with so many obstacles in his way, he can be elected in two years without trouble, when the situation will be entirely changed. I am for Blaine and Logan."

"We are all for Blaine in this county," said a young man who has a high standing in Champaign and is in a position to voice the sentiments of the people.

This was the general drift of the answers I obtained. It is true that some expressed their preference for Logan, others for Sherman, and not a few for Evarts. But from the bottom of their hearts I verily believe that all the voters to whom I spoke would be glad to see the Plumed Knight renominated. "Black Jack" is the general favorit for Vice-President. Therefore, give us the old ticket and let us "whoop 'em up." ANDREW O. RUPP.

GAMBLING IN RUSSIA.

THE EXTENT OF THE NATIONAL PASSION FOR TAKING CHANCES.

A Mania Which Prevails Especially Among the Military Officers and Is Esteemed Quite the Proper Thing Among the Russian Aristocracy—A Terrible and Romantic Story of the Falling of the Queen of Spades.

Pall Mall Gazette: The order of Prince William forbidding the officers under his command from attending the Union Club, where gambling is extensively carried on, and following upon the order of Chancellor Bismarck in 1876 closing all public gambling places in Germany, has led to many a discussion as to the extent to which gaming is carried on in other parts of the world. The Chinese gamble for everything, and the Italians and Spaniards are not far behind them. A short time ago some gentlemen were enjoying a glass of hot punch, when the conversation turned to gambling in Russia. An old diplomat, who had resided a number of years at St. Petersburg, being one of the company, averred that the mania which possessed the military officers, as well as the whole Russian aristocracy, during his stay in the country was something terrible. An officer, he said, who did not gamble received no credit for it, and the public man who did not now and then run the risk of being ruined was considered to be a stingy fellow, who was lightly esteemed by his acquaintances. Heartrending tales are told in Russia of the sacrifices men have made to avoid the society stigma of parsimoniousness, so that no surprise was expressed when it was reported that such and such an officer had gone to the Caucasus to meet certain death, or had blown out his brains, or that such a Prince had stolen the family diamonds, or such a civil officer had embezzled public funds.

"I know of one instance of less vulgar ending," continued the speaker, "but truthfully showing the straits to which a liberal player in Russia was reduced.

"At a grand ball on one occasion to which I had been invited a lady was pointed out to me as the Princess Augustinoff (a name I shall use here, as her real name is too well known in Russia to introduce into a newspaper article). She was a charming woman in spite of her age, still pleasing through her well-stored mind and faultless manners. 'Look at her straight and elegant figure,' exclaimed my companion, 'she walks like a Queen. Her complexion is as fresh and her eyes as lustrous as a young girl's, while her white hair surrounds her face like a silver diadem. She is going to dance, and none will surpass her in grace of movement or enjoyment of the occasion.' Now let me tell you her history. Her maiden name was Mary ——. She was married for her beauty, although this was not her only attraction, her family being wealthy and important. She had been selected as maid of honor to the Czarina, who was greatly attached to her. Her marriage at 18 was therefore the natural consequence of possessing much beauty and wealth and holding a high position. Peterhoff (also not his real name), her husband, was a fine officer, having reached the grade of Major-General at an age when most officers are serving as Captains and Lieutenants. The Czar highly esteemed the tall, studious, and serious officer, whom he knew to possess most sterling qualities. But he did not play! He was often rallied about it, and the Czar himself had one day expressed wonder thereat, saying: 'Well, General, it seems you never amuse yourself with cards?' Peterhoff, shaking his head, replied he had no taste for gaming. 'Not for preference?' inquired the Czar. 'Come, General, let us have a game of preference.' This was an invitation not to be refused, but so great an aversion had the officer to gambling that he did not know the rules of the game. 'Not know the rules for preference!' exclaimed the Czar, coughing. 'You must learn them, my dear General. A little play drives off ennui. There's Augustinoff, who has reached the apex of perfection in preference. He must instruct you.'

"Accordingly the young officer, in spite of himself, was handed over to be initiated into the horrors of the gambling table. Augustinoff was the best player at court; prudent, skillful, and opaque—a man to be avoided at cards. He did not, however, always win, but losses seemed to have no depressing effect upon him, nor gains to awaken feelings of satisfaction. Being one of the largest landowners in Russia, administering his estate with rare ability, he spent his revenues generously and without regret. His peasantry were said to be the happiest in Russia. Stories were related of his kindness, after a bravely-contested game, in permitting his adversary to win back his fortune without losing his amour propre.

"The Czar, therefore, could not have selected a better teacher for his favorit General than Augustinoff. He undertook with real zeal the instruction of Peterhoff, but he could never infuse into his mind his own coolness and prudence. Peterhoff was hot-headed and played with a dash which oftentimes made his games famous for the amount of his winnings and losses. It would have been better for him had he lost constantly, as his successes made him overconfident. Gambling in a short time became a mania with him, and had it been necessary he would have paid men to play with him. On the occasion of which I am about to describe he was found late in the evening at the gaming-table, where he had passed most of the day. He had won from his adversaries without interruption. Piled up before him were almost 100,000 rubles, not to speak of the 200 promises to pay from brother officers. In a burst of exultation he exclaimed: 'I will stake my day's earnings upon the chance of a single game.'

"'How much?' inquired Augustinoff, who had just entered the room.

"'Three hundred thousand rubles in round numbers'

"'I accept your offer,' exclaimed the imperturbable Augustinoff.

"Although accustomed to see high playing," said my informant, "this surpassed everything I had before witnessed. The stakes were enormous. The players reputed the best in Russia. The game for some time was equally well conducted. After an hour or two Gen. Peterhoff was noticed to move toward Augustinoff 100,000 rubles. A little later he turned to a friend and said: 'Vovolith, please pay to Augustinoff the 50,000 rubles I won from you this afternoon.' and not long after: 'Passeroff, the 60,000 from you, also.' Hardly had the night reached the hour of 3 when the bewildered General had lost every ruble of his day's earnings.

"'Now for retaking the citadel!' he exclaimed.

"'What's the sum?' inquired Augustinoff, calmly.

"'Three hundred thousand rubles.'

"'But——'

"'Is it too much? It's not enough. It's only your gains of the evening; you ought to add something to it.'

"'Certainly; I'll make it 400,000 rubles against your 300,000 rubles.'

"Augustinoff lost.

"'I will not stop at that,' he said; 'here are 500,000 rubles more.'

"This time he won, and in the following games also.

"'I am not dismayed,' said Peterhoff, with trembling hands and a voice he vainly attempted to control.

"'As you please,' answered Augustinoff indifferently; 'are we to play for 50,000 rubles?'

"'That's the sum,' added the officer, with an air of desperation.

"'You will lose, for I am in the right humor. Some wine here to warm up the General and keep him merry,' called out Augustinoff to an attendant.

"Peterhoff needed wine, for he was in a faltering mood.

"The game continued; the gains of Augustinoff continued, and before the dawn of day—and the nights are long in Russia—the aide-de-camp of the Czar had parted with his vast landed property in the Central Provinces, his possessions at Moscow, and his castle at Ukraine. But where is the player who thinks of what he has lost so long as he has something to lose? Peterhoff could not stake the diamonds of his wife, but the diamonds of his decorations, and a ring, the costly gift of the Czar, still remained to him; but for a moment only.

"Rising from the table, he filled and emptied his glass several times, walked up and down the room, passing his fingers nervously through his hair, finally returning again to his seat. Opposit still sat Augustinoff, who appeared to be amusing himself with cutting and shuffling the cards. Bending over to him, Peterhoff said in a low whisper: 'It is not day yet, Augustinoff; do not rise.'

"'You cannot play any longer. You have nothing to lose, General.'

"Stung by this reply, Peterhoff asked curtly: 'What do you know about it?'

"'And is there yet left some hidden treasure, General?'

"With livid lips and contracted brow, he gasped: 'And you are ready to take it, Augustinoff? You love my wife.'

"'Who told you that?'

"'Nobody; but I am not blind; I've nothing left with which to please her. I will play with you for her against my losses.'

"Augustinoff, for the first time in the long hours, now became interested. It was his turn to grow pale and his voice to tremble. After a moment's hesitation, he replied:

"'I accept your proposition, General. I only make these two conditions: First, the stakes on my side are not large enough. I add to it 500,000 rubles. Second, that you take the consequences of the divorce upon yourself. The Princess' reputation is spotless and must remain so.'

"'The conditions please me; they are complimentary to both my dear wife and myself.' The cards were again taken up. But both seemed loath to begin the game—Augustinoff, possibly, at the thought that the Princess might not fulfill the conditions of the victory; Peterhoff at the thought of his wrecked career and future despair. The play began. Profound silence reigned, save the dry clicking of the cards as they fell one upon the other. At the cut the antagonists paused, like wrestlers overcome with fatigue and impending defeat. The trick balanced at the first deal. A bold play was now ventured on by Peterhoff, which should have brought him victory; it brought him defeat, however. He rose in his chair. The sun was rising in the east. His frenzy had passed away. He was covered with profuse perspiration. 'You will keep your word?' asked Augustinoff. 'I shall keep my word,' answered Peterhoff, sternly, but the torture the man was undergoing was painful to witness. He did keep his word. The agreement was carried out to the letter. It must be remembered that the position of a divorced husband in Russia is rather embarrassing. It is not only a matter of heavy fines, but sometimes results in the taking away of a man's liberty. With the Czar's aide-de-camp, however, neither sentence was received; but he obtained permission to join the army in active service. He departed for the front and never returned more. And the Princess? She paid the gambler's debt and became the wife of Augustinoff, who had won her fairly with the queen of spades."

CANADA'S MISTAKE.

Enforcing the Treaty of 1818 at Her Own Loss and Suffering.

BOSTON, Mass., April 6.—Mr. O. B. Whitten, of the large fishing firm of Lewis, Chase & Whitten, of Portland, Me., was seen by your correspondent today and questioned concerning the fish situation. "I think," said he, "there can be no question but the Canadians are injuring themselves and not us. The people of the Canadian seaport towns live by selling bait, etc., to the Americans. Now that source of income has been cut off by their own Government and they can hardly express their indignation and disgust.

"Let me give you an example of how it works in our business. We had a vessel ready for sea and had engaged a number of men from Liverpool, N. S., to go in her. We couldn't call for them, and so sent for them, and they came here, but didn't bring their things, except the clothes they wore. We had hard work to explain to them why Capt. Orne couldn't call at Liverpool. We fitted them out, but they were mad enough. They said that system wouldn't last a year. Now, it won't pay the Canadians to make the mistake of supposing that they are harming us, for they are not—We don't want commercial intercourse with them. We have given orders to our Captains to keep out of their ports. We can get along without fresh bait. We shall go back to the old system of taking salt bait with us, and thus save the time that had been spent in going to port for bait and then back to the Banks. We can keep out of their harbors altogether and not ask the slightest favor of them."

"Do you anticipate any trouble?" asked the correspondent.

"No, there won't be any occasion for it. The Captains have their instructions and won't go into their harbors. It is possible that a test case may be made to settle the point whether they can prevent our buying bait, and it is also possible that the meaning of the three-mile limit will be more clearly defined, so that we shall know whether it means three miles from the shore or three miles from headland to headland. One thing has been settled by the action taken by the Canadians—that it is of more benefit for their people to have access to our ports than it is for us to have access to what they call their fishing grounds. As for the mackerel catch, we have better fishing on our own coast. To sum it all up, we are content with the present arrangement. We don't want to open the American market to them. When the Canadian fishermen find that they cannot ship with us they will come here and become citizens of the United States. That is what they say themselves. The young men of the Canadian fishing towns will be forced to come here."

"Then you are satisfied with the outlook?"

"Perfectly so."

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 6.—On the topic of Canadian suffering through the policy adopted by the Dominion Government, especially in reference to the sale and purchase of bait, your correspondent asked Capt. Babson:

"But will not the rigid enforcement of this provision of the treaty work hardships to the inhabitants of the towns fronting on the fishing territory?"

"Hardship? Yes," he replied; "it will bring ruin and starvation to them. Every act complained of or resisted by the Dominion Government is a direct benefit to its own people. Whole towns on the coast of Newfoundland depend upon the trade with the American fishermen for their subsistence. Already numerously-signed petitions have been sent up by these people, praying that the existing privileges be not interfered with. Why, when the squid runs into the bays and inlets the whole population—men, women, and children—turn out with their nets and traps to catch them. They sell them to the fishermen in large quantities, and this is practically their only source of revenue. They will starve under the treaty of 1818 if its provisions are enforced."

HIGH LICENSE.

Good Effect of the New Law at Quincy, Ill.

The *Advance* of this city publishes the following letter from the Hon. W. H. Collins, a prominent citizen of Quincy, Ill.:

My attention has been called to your editorial on the subject of high license in your issue of the 18th ult. In your effort to meet the facts which Dr. Lyman Abbott had cited with reference to this city you introduce the testimony of the pastor of one of our Methodist churches of Quincy, Ill., as follows:

Experience proves to me that high license is a great fraud. So far from its being of any advantage to us here, it seems to be the opposit. There is much more liquor sold here now than when this plan was adopted. It lessened but little the number of saloons, but seemed to augment the sales. The moral effect is to make the sales of liquor more respectable with some, and not prevent any who now want it from purchasing.

DAVID GAY,
Pastor Vernon Street M. E. Church.

As you seem to regard personal opinion as legitimate evidence, it would be fair to allow me to offer mine, and let the two go side by side, to have such weight as our respective names may carry.

My experience and observation is that a law not supported by public sentiment is a "fraud." Any law in a republican government which public sentiment will not enforce is demoralizing. A prohibitory law in a city like this would not be sustained by public opinion, and would be a dead letter and mean free liquor. Under our present High-License law the revenue has increased $35,000. The number of saloons has been reduced from 146 to 99. The arrests for drunkenness have diminished 33 per cent. There is less liquor drank here than before the High-License law was adopted. I think I can truthfully add that the law is regarded by the best friends of temperance as the best law we have ever had. As to the "moral effect" of the law, it has convinced the saloon element that there is a cool-headed and wise determination to restrict the liquor traffic and crowd it just as far into a corner as public sentiment will sustain.

It is pertinent to add that in the last General Assembly the Liquor-Dealers' Association and the brewers made a persistent and vigorous effort to repeal the law, for the reason that they find it a practical law, sufficiently in line with the development of public opinion to be sustained, and that it reduces the sale of their manufactures. WILLIAM H. COLLINS.

NO CHINESE FOR MEXICO.

Great Anti-Chinese Demonstration at Guaymas Which Made the "Johns" Flee.

GUAYMAS, Mex., April 6.—The steamer Altata brings news of a great anti-Chinese demonstration, ending in a riot, which occurred at Mazatlan March 28. When the steamer Romero Rubio was entering the port of Mazatlan she was erroneously reported to be the steamer Sardonyx, which it was known had on board 600 Chinese. An immense mob gathered on the wharf, and, after the mistake had been explained, paraded through the streets crying "Down with the Chinese!" The police were unable to disperse the crowd, which made an attack upon a Chinese house, breaking doors, windows, and furniture. No blood was shed. The Chinamen fled from the town. Troops have been sent for in anticipation of more trouble when the Sardonyx arrives.

"I have found Athlophoros to be all that is claimed for it," is the straightforward testimony of Dr. H. W. Joy, 359 State street, corner Harrison street, Chicago, Ill., to the virtues of this great remedy in all cases of rheumatism and neuralgia.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF EVERYDAY BILLS OF FARE.

What to Eat for Breakfast, Dinner, and Luncheon—Odds and Ends of Information and Useful Hints in the Matter of Home Decoration by Christine Terhune Herrick.

By Marion Harland.

(Copyrighted, 1886, by Bacheller & Co.)

BREAKFAST.

Brewis.
Cornmeal Dodgers.
Deviled Beef in Batter.
Cold Bread.
Browned Potatoes.
Fruit. Tea. Coffee.

Brewis—One even cup of dried bread crumbs, a pint of milk, a quarter teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter. Save crusts and broken slices from day to day. When you go to bed, the night before you wish to make brewis, spread these bits in a dripping pan and set in the cooking oven to dry. Take them out in the morning and crush with the rolling-pin into rather coarse crumbs. Heat the milk, salt it, and when it boils stir in the crumbs gradually until you have granulated mush. It should not get stiff. Now, put in the butter, stir and beat until hot and serve in an open dish. Eat with sugar and cream.

Cornmeal Dodgers—One quart of Indian meal, one quart of boiling milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a yeast cake dissolved in warm water, one tablespoonful of lard and the same of butter; one even teaspoonful of salt. Scald the meal with the milk, stir in the sugar and shortening, and when it is almost cold beat in the yeast. Let it rise all night. Beat up again one hour before breakfast, and set it for a second rising. Heat a dripping pan, grease well and drop the stiff batter on it by the spoonful. Let these be an inch or two apart, that they may not run into one another, and shut up in a quick oven to bake. They should be rough on top and higher in the middle than at the sides. If the batter runs, add a very little flour. It must be stiff enough to stand in a heap. Eat very hot.

Deviled Beef in Batter—Cut slices of underdone roast beef and lay them for an hour in a mixture of half a cup of vinegar, half a teaspoonful each of salt and made mustard. Turn them over and over several times to absorb the dressing. Lay on a clean cloth, press with another to take up the liquid and dip in a batter made in the proportion of one egg, half a cup of milk, and two tablespoonfuls of prepared flour, with a little salt. Fry in dripping or lard, drain off the grease and serve.

Browned Potatoes—Boil in their skins, dry off and peel, set in a baking-pan in the oven, and as they heat butter three times at intervals of five minutes to glaze them.

LUNCHEON.

Scalloped Cod, Halibut, or Salmon.
Hashed Potatoes, Browned.
Cold Bread. Butter. Pickles.
Crackers and Cheese.
Lady Cake.
Tea.

Scalloped Cod, Halibut, or Salmon—Two pounds of cold boiled fish, two cups of milk, one even cup of crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of prepared flour, and two of butter, pepper, salt, and a tablespoonful of fine minced parsley, two eggs. Pick the fish fine with a fork, heat the salted milk in a saucepan, rub the flour and butter together, stir into the milk, with pepper and parsley, and pour this on the beaten eggs. Strew the bottom of a baking dish with crumbs, put in a layer of sauce, then one of fish, another of sauce, and so on until the ingredients are used up. Cover with the rest of the crumbs and bake, covered, until it bubbles all over, then brown.

Hashed Potatoes, Browned—Pare and cut potatoes into dice; lay these in cold water half an hour; stew tender but not soft in hot salted water; turn this off and cover the potatoes with a cup of hot milk in which you have melted a tablespoonful of butter cut up in a teaspoonful of prepared flour. Turn all into a greased pudding or pie dish and brown lightly in a quick oven.

Lady Cake—One and a half cups of powdered sugar, half a cup of butter, two tablespoonfuls of milk, whites of five eggs, two even cups of sifted prepared flour, one teaspoonful of bitter almond flavoring. Rub butter and sugar to a cream, add the milk and flavoring, then whites and flour alternately. Bake in jelly cake tins, and when they are cold divide by layers of whipped cream, sifting sugar on top.

DINNER.

Catfish Soup.
Larded Liver.
Canned Corn Pudding.
Stewed Tomatoes.
Russian Cream. Light Cake.
Fruit. Coffee.

Catfish Soup—Three pounds of fish when they have been cleaned, skinned, and beheaded, two cups of milk, heated with a tiny bit of soda, two tablespoonfuls of prepared flour rubbed up with three of butter, two beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of minced parsley, three cups of cold water, pepper and salt. Cover the fish with cold water, and stew gently until the flesh slips easily from the bones; take from the fire, pick out and throw away the bones; chop the fish, strain the liquor in which it was boiled, and return all to the fire; as it boils, stir in floured butter, seasoning, and parsley; boil two minutes; pour the scalding milk from another vessel over the eggs, turn into the tureen, add the fish soup, and serve. Line the tureen with Boston crackers, split and soaked in boiling milk, before pouring the soup upon them.

Larded Liver—Wash a fresh calf's liver and soak it for an hour in cold water slightly salt. Wipe dry, and with a sharp knife make perpendicular incisions clear through the liver about an inch apart. Into these thrust strips of fat salt pork long enough to project on both sides. Into the bottom of a pot or saucepan put a tablespoonful of minced onion, some chopped parsley or other sweet herbs, pepper, and a half cupful of strained tomato juice. On this lay the liver, sprinkle as much onion on top as there is below, cover very tightly, and set at one side of the range where it will not reach the boiling point under an hour. Gradually increase the heat, but never let it be strong, for two hours more, when uncover the pot for the first time to test with a fork if it be tender. It should be so tender that the fork enters as easily as into the crumby heart of a well-baked loaf. Take out the liver and keep hot while you strain the gravy, thicken with a great spoonful of browned flour wet in cold water, and when it boils add a glass of sherry. Pour over the liver. Carve the latter horizontally. It is as good cold as hot.

Canned-Corn Pudding—Mince the corn fine. Beat up three eggs, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, the same of melted butter, an even teaspoonful of salt and a cupful of milk, lastly the corn. Beat hard and bake covered in a greased pudding-dish half an hour. Then uncover to brown delicately.

Stewed Tomatoes—Cook twenty minutes before seasoning with a tablespoonful of butter, an even teaspoonful of sugar, less than half as much salt, a dash of pepper, and the merest suspicion of minced onion. Stew five minutes longer, add a teaspoonful of fine crumbs, boil up and serve.

Russian Cream—Half a package of gelatine soaked four hours in water enough to cover it; one quart of milk, four eggs, two cups of sugar, a generous glass of sherry, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Scald the milk, take from the fire, and stir into it the yelks of the eggs beaten light with the sugar; also the gelatine. Stir all the time while mixing and return to the fire, boil five minutes, still stirring, remove to the table, add the whites beaten to a froth, the flavoring, and wine, strain through a sieve, and pour into molds wet with cold water. Set in a cold place to form. It is well to make it the day before it is to be eaten if you have an early dinner; in the early morning if you dine in the evening. It is delicious. Eat with cake.

ODDS AND ENDS.

By Christine Terhune Herrick.

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Ingenuity bids fair to outdo itself in the number and variety of work-bags that are constantly being manufactured. The long ones of silk, satin, or plush, in the shape of the old-fashioned purse, with a ring in the middle and ornamented at the ends with fringe or knotted balls, have been before the public for some time, but they are always pretty and useful. Made rather large, of not too delicate material and color, they serve admirably as party-bags in which to carry slippers, fan, and gloves. Among new styles intended for sewing materials, one of the daintiest and most convenient consists of three small satin bags of different colors, all run on the same drawstrings. One little bag may be of dark blue, another of brilliant orange, and the third of deep cardinal red, while they can be used respectively as receptacles for black, white, and mixed buttons and silks. Another bag, of rather larger size, is made of bright silk, and bears on the outside in outline stitch the words "Shoe materials." Its contents are shoe buttons, shoe thread, large needles, wax, etc., all the essentials for fastening on shoe buttons. This task is such an oft-recurring one and so disagreeable to most people that it is a boon to have its performance lightened by any means. A still more generous bag for carrying large pieces of embroidery, crocheting, or other fancy work is of pongee, with a deep band of scarlet satin at the top and ribbon drawstrings of the same color. On one side in straggling rustic letters is the motto, "To everything a season"; on the other, "A time to read and a time to sew." A spool bag is an indispensable adjunct to every work-basket, and may be made of any odds and ends of material one happens to have. The thread and silk that are in constant use it is better to keep loose in the basket or in one of the open cases fashioned for the purpose, but there are always a number of spools of colors or qualities seldom employed, and these will be out of the way and yet at hand in a little bag. This should be furnished with a stout basket. A similar pouch for buttons is also to be recommended. Cretonne, turkey red, and silesia are pretty and wear admirably.

The wonderful bag of the mother in the "Swiss Family Robinson" is in danger of being rivaled, if not eclipsed, by a new device labeled, "A Basket of Usefulness." One sees these receptacles in quaint shapes, profusely adorned with artificial flowers, for sale at fancy stores, but a much simpler and more commonsense article may be manufactured at home. A peach basket in good condition, or, better still, a large cheap splint basket without a top but furnished with a stout handle, may be lined with Turkey red, and the outside painted, gilded, or covered as inclination may dictate. Pockets of different sizes must then be fastened around the inside, a cord elastic being run in the hem of each, if desired, to prevent any danger of an overflow of their contents. Into these may be tucked bits of trimming of one kind and another, odds and ends of ribbon, rolls of tape, sticks of braid, cards of hooks and eyes, etc., while the middle compartment is reserved for bundles of dress goods or patterns. A cover of Turkey red that draws up in the middle by a string long enough to admit of its folding completely back when the basket is in use should protect the treasures it contains from dust. Any decoration in the way of embroidery or knots of ribbon can be added at pleasure.

Although kerosene lamps have not yet entirely superseded gas, they seem to be in a fair way to do so for all purposes of needlework, writing, or reading. For reading, especially, there comes a lamp formed somewhat on the plan of a locomotive headlight, provided with a powerful reflector that throws the light directly upon the book or paper. It is attached to a stem that permits it to be raised or lowered at will

Paper lamp-shades have gone almost out of fashion for handsome parlor lamps, and their place is taken by tinted glass globes and by a multitude of concoctions of lace, satin, and tinsel. Most of these latter are exceedingly pretty, but some of them are too elaborate for the time and purse of the average housewife. One that adds to beauty the recommendation of being easily and cheaply made is of neatly joined pieces of satin ribbon in any line that will throw a pleasant light. The ribbon is cut into equal lengths and the edges sewed together by overcasting. The upper edge is bound with a narrower ribbon of the same color, while the lower ends are pointed, and each point finished alternately with a tiny coin or crescent. A deep lace ruffle falls below and completes the shade.

Sofa-scarfs are no less ornamental or useful than chair backs and may be made on the same plan, although on a larger scale. A very handsome scarf is of a strip of pongee in the natural shade and nearly the length of the back of the sofa. One end is adorned with oranges embroidered in Kensington stitch; the other end shows cardinal flowers. A great bow of ribbons—yellow, scarlet, or light blue—gathers the scarf in the middle and the ends are spread over the sofa back. A pretty cover that will admit of being easily washed is excellent for the head of a lounge, especially if the couch is in constant service. Only by observing how frequently such a protection needs to be sent to the laundry does one realize the wear and toil that are saved the goods with which the piece of furniture is upholstered.

Never throw away the bottoms of Japanese lacquered trays when the rims warp and drop off, as they have an unpleasant fashion of doing in our furnace-heated homes. The flat bottom, whether black or gayly colored, round, oval, or oblong, will work in with admirable effect for purposes of household decoration. Placed at the back of a cabinet or set of shelves, the unfinished edges concealed by a piece of drapery or some other clever device, they make capital backgrounds for bits of china or bric-à-brac, and give an Oriental touch quite out of proportion to their originally humble office.

In upholstering old furniture at home it is an excellent plan to rip off the wornout cover and employ it as a pattern by which to cut the new one. A good fit is thus insured without the nuisance of measuring and planning, with the possibility of committing a blunder that may cause the labor to be wasted.

A practical idea and one easily carried out is that of making Canton flannel bath blankets for babies. Many mothers have neither the time nor the skill to devote to the fabrication of the knitted blankets, and to them the easily fashioned substitutes of Canton flannel will be of great service. The material is very cheap, only 12 to 15 cents a yard, and it comes very wide. The blankets should be cut a yard square, and either finished with a crocheted border bound with a narrow ribbon or with the raw edge turned over and caught down by a feather stitching of bright worsted.

For a corner washstand a pretty splasher is made of a linen scarf long enough to shield both sides from scattered drops. There should be two designs worked on it, one at each end.

In fitting up a pantry small brass hooks are not only more ornamental but also more convenient than nails for hanging cake cutters, funnels, tincups, spoons, and all the numberless little articles that generally crowd the shelves. The increase in the cost will be so slight as to be hardly noticeable.

THE SCANDINAVIANS LIKE IT.

"Amerika's" Friendly Tribute to "The Tribune's" Enterprise in the Matter of Scandinavian News.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE deserves thanks for the attention it pays the Scandinavians, and we Norwegians especially have reason to show this large and influential paper our full appreciation of the good-will it manifests towards us emigrants and towards our old fatherland.

In its issue for Saturday, March 27, THE TRIBUNE has a new article on Scandinavian affairs. It is written by our distinguished friend Aubertine Woodward (whose nom de plume, "Auber-Forestier," signifies the same), and contains various bits of information from the Scandinavian Kingdoms. She corrects in it the idea that Norway is subject to Sweden, and relates that Minister Sverdrup, supported by the Storthing, is endeavoring to smoke out the last fox-hole in which Sweden's claim to supremacy has sought refuge—namely: the management of foreign affairs. Formerly the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs alone settled such matters before the King; but Sweden having recently decided that two members of the Swedish Cabinet shall be present, Sverdrup and the Norwegians demand that three Norse statesmen shall also be present and have a vote whenever a diplomatic question comes up for adjustment. The Swedes are reluctant to yield the sister realm full justice and boast of old customs from Carl Johan's time and on Sweden's superiority of numbers; but the Norwegians maintain a firm bearing and will not enter into any compromise or make any concessions harmful to Norway's equality. There can no longer be any doubt that sooner or later they will triumph.

. . .

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE mentions also our unpretending sheet, and says that *Amerika* is much pleased with its article of March 21 about the Scandinavians, but does not conceal the fact that we complained because prominence was given to the Swedish newspapers and because Norway was represented as a sort of province of Sweden. For these errors THE TRIBUNE has now given us full satisfaction, and we feel grateful both to our powerful colleague and to the kindly-disposed authoress, who, with such thorough knowledge of the subject, writes of our affairs.—*Amerika* (Chicago).

DAMAGE TO RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Several towns, among them Atchison and Parsons, have notified the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company that they will pay the damage to railroad property that has occurred in their limits without suit. The company has brought over 1,200 actions against persons who have injured and destroyed its property, and thus far every conviction has been without the jury leaving their seats.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

THE LATEST HAPPENINGS IN THE SCANDINAVIAN KINGDOMS.

Contested Seats in Norway's Storthing—The Blue Ribbon in Politics—Death of a Noted Swedish Philologist—Give the Sisters a Chance—King Oscar's Poems Set to Music—A Play Six Hours Long—Ibsen's "Per Gynt."

A large portion of the first month's session of the Norwegian Storthing was devoted to considering the eligibility of several newly-elected members. After it was decided that the impeached Cabinet Ministers, Helliesen and Holmboe, were not lawfully entitled to their seats, action was taken regarding certain contested elections, the results being that seven of the thirty members that the Conservative party, or so-called Right Wing, had succeeded in bringing forward were sent home. Very naturally the organs of the Right are furious. They pronounce the movement one of general slaughter and see in it the direct evidence of infamous persecution.

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It is an interesting fact that there are at present occupying seats in the Norwegian Parliament eighteen members of temperance societies, of whom seventeen belong to the Left Wing, or Liberal party of politics. Seven of these gentlemen belong to the Norwegian Total Abstinence Society, seven wear the Blue Ribbon, and the rest are Good Templars. It has been proposed by them that a common badge should be adopted and worn by all temperance workers, and that every effort should be made to induce the different organizations to unite in some harmonious plan in the warfare waged against the dire foe, intoxicating drink. During March the Total Abstinence Union had an addition of twelve societies, of which eleven numbered 319 members.

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Johan Peter Weise, a highly esteemed philologist officiating for the last ten years as Professor of Latin at the University of Christiania, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home March 7. He was born in 1832, the year that gave birth to Björnstjerne Björnson, entered on a student's career in 1850, the year when the new political opposition was developing, and, although he never took any prominent position in public life, his sympathies and influence were given to the struggle for progress and enlightenment. The best powers of his life were consecrated to the sacred calling of a teacher, and few teachers were more beloved than he during the twenty-five years of his labors in different schools. Pupils in the lower classes longed for the day when they could be under his direction, and when he left a school or a class no teacher could ever be found to fill his place to the satisfaction of those who remained. He was said to be especially delightful in his classes in history and the mother tongue, to which at one time he devoted his energies. Whatever branch he taught, however, his chief aim was to broaden the spiritual and intellectual horizon of his pupils and fructify all their inner powers. He was the author of several valuable school-books, among them a Latin grammar, a Latin reader for beginners, a reader for the higher classes, composed of selections from Roman antiquities, and an ancient geography. But of far more importance than the literary products he has bequeathed to the world must be considered his personal influence and the aspirations aroused by him in the minds and souls of those who can never forget him. His sudden death, in the prime of a useful life, has caused profound grief in the large circle in which he moved.

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A recent issue of *Nyt Tidsskrift*, Christiania, contains an admirable contribution to the question of woman's work from the pen of H. E. Berner, a true friend of freedom. Mr. Berner shows how man with his steam and machinery invaded what had from time immemorial been considered woman's sacred domain, taking from her the exclusive right of spinning, weaving, knitting, cooking, needle and dairy work, and how unjust it therefore is in him to accuse her of aggressiveness when she is driven by his own acts to seek other fields of labor. He showed how by a slow process it has at length been discerned that the calling of a teacher, being akin to that of a mother, is peculiarly adapted to woman, and how, in spite of all opposition, the number of female teachers in the common schools has increased until it now exceeds that of male teachers. That women are paid less than men in most departments of enterprise he considers partly due to the fact that women often offer to work for lower wages than men for the sake of obtaining desirable positions, partly due to the inferior opportunities for special training offered women, which so frequently compels them to do inferior work. It is his opinion, however, that such will not always be the case. The spirit of the age demands education for woman, schools of all kinds are being thrown open to her, and with every school there is some new field of labor to conquer. Civilization more and more presses brute force into the background, and in the management of machinery, which requires watchfulness, discretion, agility, patience, and fidelity, woman is capable of equaling, even excelling, man. In the great knitting and weaving establishments women already earn as high wages as men, and in some instances higher, and the future is full of promise. The population of Norway numbers 4 per cent more women than men, and the thinking men of the country seem to have been thoroughly roused to the fact that it is for the public weal to give their sisters a chance.

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A Vienna music-publishing house purposes to issue in the near future a vocal album whose text shall consist exclusively of the poems of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, the original Swedish words to be accompanied by a German translation. The firm is endeavoring to have the poems set to music by celebrated German and Scandinavian composers. The well-known Norwegian composer, Ole Olsen, has already written music for "Ett Ogonblick" ("A Moment").

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One of the latest theatrical sensations in Sweden is the production of Henrik Ibsen's historical drama "Kongsemnerne" ("The Pretenders") in Swedish on the boards of the Nya Teatern, Stockholm. Six hours are required for the performance, yet the critic of *Aftonbladet*, in describing the first presentation, declares that the audience showed no signs of weariness. This drama depicts in glowing colors the male ideal of the present day, and has exercised a powerful influence on the generation of Scandinavians now in manhood. It was in this work that the poet Ibsen first developed his full powers.

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Ibsen's "Per Gynt" was performed for the thirty-second and last time for the season in Copenhagen March 10. Henrik Klausen, who made so deep an impression in his wonderful impersonation of the hero of the play, will pass some time in a professional tour through the provincial towns. Preparations are now being made for the production in the Copenhagen Royal Theatre of Ibsen's great satirical and philosophical drama "Kjaerlighedens Komedie" ("Love's Comedy").

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A recent issue of *Politiken* contains a thrilling description of the sufferings among the laboring classes of Copenhagen who have been thrown out of employment in such alarming numbers through the many bankruptcies of the day and the general condition of public affairs. Even those workmen who were so fortunate as to be employed by the Government on the gigantic structures being erected in the suburbs have been thrown out of work by severe snow-storms and the savage inclemency of the weather. Instances are cited of unfortunate beings who have starved or frozen to death, and, while dwelling on the scenes of misery depicted, the thought comes uppermost that the citizens condemned to common prison fare for criticisms on the King or on Minister Estrup are less to be pitied than many who are at large. Both *Politiken* and *Morgenbladet* report prisons crowded to overflowing. AUBERTINE WOODWARD.
["Auber Forestier."]

THE INDIAN QUESTION IN CANADA.

The Dominion Government spent [illegible] last year for food and supplies for Indians, and the Toronto *Globe*, estimating that not one dollar in a hundred every reached the Indians, adopts the suggestion so often made on this side of the border, that it would be cheaper, if not better, to board the Indians in first-class hotels. But to the $600,000 for supplies must be added last year the $10,000,000 spent in suppressing the rebellion under the half-breed Riel—showing that it costs considerably more to kill an Indian than it does to keep him

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S ESSAY ON THE CHOICE OF BOOKS.

Eugene Schuyler on American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce—Howells' Latest Novel, "Indian Summer"—Alaska and the Inland Passage—Historical Odds and Ends—Cataloging Books—Small Prints.

Mr. Frederic Harrison has been preaching so fervently from his Positive pulpit the philosophy of Auguste Comte that his literary style has taken in consequence a sermonic quality of tone. In his present essay on "The Choice of Books" (the substance of which appeared some seven years ago) he criticises, reproves, and berates in one breath, until his reader feels alternately like a lazy pupil and a recalcitrant sinner. It is gratifying to find in this work, however, much better counsel as to a course of reading than the contributors to the *Pall Mall Gazette* recently offered to an anxious world. A brief treatise on the highest productions of the human mind, and the lessons they have to offer, must naturally be more suggestive than a bare list of 100 names, beginning with Confucius and ending with Huxley. It is proper to say that Mr. Harrison deals only with the imaginative department of literature, leaving history and philosophy for some future occasion.

In the first chapter, on "How to Read," the author disagrees with Lord Sherbrooke, whose views on the subject were thus expressed: "Form a habit of reading; do not mind what you read; the reading of better books will come when you have a habit of reading the inferior." Mr. Harrison replies to this by saying that a habit of reading idly debilitates and corrupts the mind for all wholesome reading. And yet the great mass of mankind will always follow Lord Sherbrooke's natural method. They will begin with what they find congenial, even if it be inferior; and their taste will gradually lead them to higher levels. A schoolboy, for instance, will know his Byron before his Wordsworth, and no amount of persuasion will make him throw aside "Childe Harold" to take up "The Excursion." One must grow out of the swaddling-clothes of literature. Charles Lamb comes in for a drubbing because, forsooth, he "revived a relish for old theatrical garbage." One is just Philistine enough, nevertheless, to confess here that one would prefer at any time to wander through the green fields with Lamb than to perspire in the intellectual gymnasium which Mr. Frederic Harrison recommends to mental invalids. Why describe as garbage the work of the minor dramatists? English literature could not well spare the rude splendor of Marlowe, Webster, and the Elizabethans; nor would it be willing to lose the brilliancy of Congreve, Wycherley, and the other lights of the Restoration. Books are valuable for what they teach us of men. It is from the old plays that one learns the fashions, foibles, and habits of thought of different periods of history. The reign of the Second Charles is reflected in the wittiest comedies of the language, and the earlier plays make Shakspeare and his friends as familiar figures to the mental eye as if they had lived but yesterday. Charles Lamb has done more than any other writer to give people a sympathetic insight into English drama; and, if it be not impertinent to say it, rather than lose one of his pages one would spare all of Mr. Harrison's criticisms.

The general reader is a person who excites Mr. Harrison's apprehension. "Your general reader," he says, "like the grave-digger in 'Hamlet,' is hail-fellow with all the mighty dead; he pats the skull of the jester, batters the cheek of lord, lady, or courtier, and uses 'imperious Cæsar' to teach boys the Latin declensions." He thinks that this noble equality of writers and readers has a perilous side to it, in that it is apt to make us indiscriminate in the books we read. He is fearful that the mighty men of the past will be neglected or treated with contempt. And he pointedly observes:

> Who now reads the ancient writers? Who systematically reads the great writers, be they ancient or modern, whom the consent of ages has marked out as classics—typical, immortal, peculiar teachers of our race? Alas! the "Paradise Lost" is lost again to us beneath an inundation of graceful academic verse, sugary stanzas of ladylike prettiness, and ceaseless explanations in more or less readable prose of what John Milton meant or did not mean, or what he saw or did not see, who married his greataunt, and why Adam or Satan is like that or unlike the other. We read a perfect library about the "Paradise Lost," but the "Paradise Lost" itself we do not read.

He lays it down as a maxim that the reading of great books is a faculty to be acquired, not a natural gift—at least not to those who are spoiled by our current education and habits of life. He would have it that judicious reading should leave no great type of thought, no dominant phase of human nature, wholly a blank. The intellectual system of most of us in these days, he adds, needs "to purge and to live cleanly." "Only by a course of treatment shall we bring our minds to feel at peace with the grand, pure works of the world. Something we ought to know of the masterpieces of antiquity and of the other nations of Europe. To understand a great national poet, such as Dante, Calderon, Corneille, or Goethe, is to know other types of human civilization in ways which a library of histories does not sufficiently teach. The great masterpieces of the world are thus, quite apart from the charm and solace they give us, the master instruments of a solid education."

Turning from meditation on letters in general, Mr. Harrison devotes an instructive chapter to the poets of the Old World. Homer, of course, receives his due. Æschylus, the creator of tragic art, is spoken of at length. "In majesty and mass of pathos the 'Agememnon' remains still without a rival in tragedy. The universality and inexhaustible versatility of our own Shakspeare are unique in all literature. But the very richness of his qualities detracts from the symmetry and directness of the dramatic impression." What will most interest the reader, however, in this lucid exposition of the great classics of antiquity is Mr. Harrison's recommendation of translations, in many of which, as he acknowledges, this age has been so rich. Except to a few favored scholars, translations, it need not be said, are indispensable; and in choosing them it is well to take the advice of one who is fully capable of making selections:

> In the very front rank come, for verse, Morshead's Trilogy of Æschylus, and his "Œdipus the King" of Sophocles, Mr. Philip Worsley's "Odyssey," Lord Derby's "Iliad," Frere's Aristophanes, the Greek Lyrics of Milman, and Fitzgerald's Calderon. These are all readable as poems in themselves; but they hardly come up to the typical examples of translations—translations of a poet by a poet—such as Shelley's Fragments and Coleridge's "Wallenstein." . . . For prose we can hardly have anything better than the Homer by Mr. Andrew Lang, Prof. Butcher, E. Myers, and Walter Leaf; Mr. Lang's Theocritus; Mr. Myers' Pindar; Mr. Conington's prose Virgil; Munro's Lucretius; the "Inferno," by John Carlyle; Dante, by Lamennais; the "Cid," by Damas Hinard. Each of these, in its own way, gives us almost as much as translation ever can give.

The national lays of the Old World justly receive attention, as they are "the source from which Virgil and Livy, Boccaccio and Chaucer, Shakspeare and Calderon drew their inspiration—the source of almost all that is most living and true in subsequent art."

The chapter on poets of the modern world is a summary of critical judgments that are generally known and accepted. It is well said of Dante, for instance, that he is to the Latin races what Shakspeare is to the Teutonic. The author thinks that there should be a place in any systematic course of reading for the epics of Ariosto and Tasso and the lyrics of Petrarch, although "we, whose imagination has been trained by darker and fiercer types, do not easily fall in with the poetic sources of the Southern passion for sentiment and color." French poetry is liberally and luminously treated. Mr. Harrison says slyly of Shakspeare, in this connection, that "Glorious Will has not a little to answer for in that, most unwittingly, he has stopped up the ears of his countrymen to some of the most perfect moods of the lyre, which chanced to be those he never struck."

In the matter of English masterpieces Mr. Harrison has nothing new to say; but he speaks an appreciative word of Tennyson which is worth quoting:

> It is certain that he, alone of the Victorians, has definitly entered the immortal group of our English poets, and stands beside Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Keats. Nay, we must go further than this. Tennyson has a gift of melody in meditative lyric more subtle and exquisit than any poet but Shakspeare and Shelley. He has, moreover, a curiosa felicitas of phrase, a finished grace, sustained over the whole of "In Memoriam," which is peculiarly rare in English poetry—one which reminds us of the unerring certainty of touch in Horace, Racine, Heine, and Leopardi. But this delightful quality is a somewhat late product of any literature, and is seldom found with equal power of imagination.

The last notable passage in the essay is an appeal that Scott be freshly read. "The inexhaustible painter," he is called, "of eight full centuries and every type of man":

> As in Homer himself, we see in this prose Iliad of modern history the battle of the old and the new, the heroic defense of ancient strongholds, the long impending and inevitable doom of mediæval life. Strong men and proud women struggle against the destiny of modern society, unconsciously working out its ways, undauntedly defying its power. How just is our island Homer! Neither Greek nor Trojan sways him; Achilles is a hero; Hector is his favorit. He loves the councils of chiefs and the palace of Priam; but the swineherd, the charioteer, the slave-girl, the hound, the beggar, and the herdsman all glow alike in the harmonious coloring of his peopled epic.

It will be seen that Mr. Harrison's work, albeit that it lacks literary finish itself, and is particularly wanting in symmetry of form, is rich in thought, and is deep and true to critical insight. Its publication at this time will, it is hoped, lead many wanderers in the wilderness of letters to springs that are forever fresh. Nothing, however, that the writer says about the frivolity of devouring the ephemera of the day will prevent men and women from taking an active interest in those passing events that touch at some point or other their own lives. Impatient as Mr. Harrison is with the attention that is given to new books, magazine articles, etc., he should remember that, if all people shared his views, they would miss the pleasure and the profit of reading the present very interesting book. (The Choice of Books; and Other Literary Pieces. By Frederic Harrison. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.)

American Diplomacy.

Eugene Schuyler, who was in the United States diplomatic service for seventeen years, beginning as Consul at Moscow and ending as Minister Resident and Consul-General to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, has revised and recast two series of lectures delivered by him at Johns Hopkins and Cornell Universities on the consular and diplomatic service of this country, and on what American diplomacy has done to further the interests of commerce and navigation. The subjects now discussed are: "The Department of State"; "Our Consular System"; "Diplomatic Officials"; "The Piratical Barbary Powers"; "The Right of Search and the Slave Trade"; "Free Navigation of Rivers and Seas"; "Neutral Rights"; "The Fisheries"; and "Commercial Treaties."

He is warm in his praises of the State Department itself and the economy and ability with which its affairs are managed, but he is not able to speak with equal warmth of our diplomatic or consular service. The latter, in particular, labors under serious defects. The Consuls are underpaid, and they are not selected for their fitness, but simply on political grounds. Owing to constant disagreement between the department and the House of Representatives the recommendations of the former have generally come to naught, and what the latter has done has been in the way of mischievous economy. The need of a systematic reorganization of the service is strongly insisted on, and doubtless with justice. If this country is to be represented abroad, it should be by competent and well-paid men. It was the opinion of Lord Palmerston, who knew what he was talking about, that the giving of dinners was an essential part of diplomacy. No American Minister, however, gets enough—unless he draws on his private means—to allow him to perform those social duties which, after all, form the most valuable part of his functions. Otherwise he cannot get on terms of intimacy with men of prominence and influence, cannot learn anything, and cannot accomplish anything. To be intimately acquainted with the Minister of Foreign Affairs implies often the ability to settle in a brief personal conference a question which might otherwise require a protracted and perhaps ineffectual correspondence.

The subject of the dress which should be worn by our diplomatists on state occasions is also touched upon. The Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Ghent wore blue coats slightly embroidered with gold, white breeches, white silk stockings, gold knee and shoe buckles, a sword, and a cocked hat with a black cockade. This was toned down under Gen. Jackson to a black coat with a gold star on each side of the collar, black or white kneebreeches, a three-cornered hat with a black cockade and gold eagle, and a steel-mounted sword with a white scabbard. Then came Secretary Marcy's order that Ministers should appear in "the plain costume of an American citizen"; and later the resolution of Congress, that they must not wear "any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress." As a consequence, if they appear at all on state occasions, it is in evening dress, which is that of waiters and attendants. It was to avoid all such annoyances that the present Minister at Teheran desired to become a Brigadier-General of Illinois Militia. The author suggests a resort to the blue coat and brass buttons of Daniel Webster as the best that can be done under present circumstances.

It is suggested, looking at the subject from a commercial standpoint, that the most important mission is that to England; next comes that to Spain, by reason of Cuba and Porto Rico; then Mexico; then the Sandwich Islands; then the countries of Eastern Asia, with which there is a steadily increasing trade; and then Germany, which is of special importance to the large migration therefrom, and the many questions which are constantly arising. As for France and other European countries, they should be looked on as of minor importance.

One of the most warmly debated points between this country and Great Britain was in relation to the mackerel and cod fisheries off the coast of the maritime provinces of Canada. From the day of the first treaty of peace down to the present time it has been the theme of unending argument. Even now it is left unadjusted, no provision having been made for an extension of the reciprocity treaty, and Congress has thus far failed to take any action on the recommendations made by the President in his message. But, as Mr. Schuyler points out after his review of what has been said and done on this subject, including the unhappy Halifax Commission, the state of affairs has radically altered since 1871, owing to a change in the method of catching mackerel among the American fishermen. Formerly they went to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, scattered around their vessels quantities of an oily, mushy bait, and then caught the fish with a hook. Now they go far out to sea and catch them in great numbers in immense nets. So the fishermen are opposed to a renewal of the treaty, which admitted Canadian fish free of duty, because the competition hurts their profits; and the large dealers in salted and cured fish, on the other hand, want to keep on handling the fish brought from the other side of the line. And in addition to this, owing to the greater ease with which fresh fish can be taken far inland by means of refrigerator cars, etc., the salted article is no longer the important article of household consumption it once was.

Mr. Schuyler claims for the United States the credit of having been the first to insist on the now admitted principle of international law that the people who live on the upper waters of a river have a right to navigate it to the sea through the dominions of another Power. It carried its point in the case of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence. It was earnest in the advocacy of neutral rights, and as long as it had a commercial marine was foremost in making treaties which helped the interests of trade and commerce. (American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce. By Eugene Schuyler. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Howells' "Indian Summer."

Stories more vivid and interesting than "Indian Summer" Mr. Howells has written, but none more symmetrical or artistic. The middle-aged hero is introduced standing on the Ponte Vecchio in Florence, a city which he visited in his youth. During the years which have intervened since then he has published a paper in Indiana. The anticipations with which he has returned suffer a chill. "But," remarks the author, "he was not so singular in his attitude toward the place as he supposed; for any tourist who comes to Florence with the old-fashioned expectation of impressions will probably suffer a disappointment unless he arrives very young and for the first time. It is a city superficially so well known that it affects one somewhat like a collection of views of itself: they are from the most striking points, of course; but one has examined them before and is disposed to be critical of them. Certain emotions, certain sensations, failed to repeat themselves to Colville at sight of the familiar monuments, which seemed to wear a hardy and indifferent air, as if being stared at so many years by so many thousands of travelers had extinguished in them that sensibility which one likes to fancy in objects of interest everywhere."

His meditation recalls to the reader the poem Mr. Howells published several years ago, in which, lingering on the Rialto, he writes:

> And, if you ask me, I hardly know
> Whether I'd be the dead or the clown,
> The clod above, or the clay below,
> Or this listless dust by fortune blown
> To alien lands. For, however it is,
> So little we keep with us in life
> At best we win only victories,
> Not peace, not peace, my friend, in the strife!
> For, without perhaps longing to
> Know again the losses of disillusion,
> For the sake of the hope have the old deceit.

Mr. Theodore Colville finds rather flavorless the mulberries he has traveled so far to taste. His reverie is interrupted by the appearance of a lady and a little girl. Mrs. Bowen is an American widow now resident in Florence. She was an intimate friend of his divinity when in this same city years ago he unsuccessfully prosecuted his wooing. The meeting is pleasant for both. She invites him to her house. He goes. There he meets a young lady who has come abroad under the chaperonage of Mrs. Bowen. "The time had been," declares Mr. Howells, "when the fact that Miss Graham came from Buffalo would have gone far to class her with the animal from which her native city had taken its name; but it makes no difference, unless it was a difference in her favor." The girl, having heard from her friend of his early disappointment, conceives for him a most romantic fancy. She is agitated by a tumult of generous and illogical impulses, which she mistakes for love. She allows Colville to become aware of the regard in which she holds him. An engagement—loveless but chivalrous on his part, impassioned and willfully blind on hers—is the result. Mrs. Bowen's attitude toward the two, though, abstractly considered, flawless, is yet so changed as to temporarily alienate them from her. At length the fear comes to Imogene that Colville does not really love her—that she has practically offered herself to him; and with the consciousness comes the knowledge that she has mistaken her own heart. At her request the engagement is broken. Later Colville proposes to Mrs. Bowen, whom he has loved all along. While admitting her affection, she refuses to marry him, because of the peculiarly humiliating position to which her love for him has lowered her in her own regard. Her little daughter's heartbroken protest at the prospect of his departure causes her mother to relent and reverse her decision.

Imogene's recognition of Colville's surrender of his claim is inharmonious. Impressionable and at times affectedly natural as she undoubtedly is, the unnecessarily impulsive words, "I will *pray* to you!" break jarringly in on the smooth narration. "Still harping on his age!" murmurs the irreverent reader who finds the hero's reiterated allusions a trifle tiresome. A curious and modernizing touch is given where the author makes his characters converse concerning Mr. Howells' novels. The dry humor of the book is delicious. Particularly enjoyable is the critical innocence of the old ex-pastor of a New England church, who fits so snugly and contentedly into Italian life and customs. Here is the description of the Americans' encounter with him at the veglione:

> He pushed up his little visor of silk, and discovered the mild, benignant features of Mr. Waters. "Bless my soul!" cried Colville. Mrs. Bowen was apparently too much shocked to say anything. "You didn't expect to meet me here?" asked the old man, as if otherwise it should be the most natural thing in the world. After that they could only unite in suppressing their astonishment. "It's extremely interesting," he went on, "extremely! I've been here ever since the exercises began, and I have not only been very greatly amused, but greatly instructed. It seems to me the key to a great many anomalies in the history of this wonderful people." If Mr. Waters took this philosophical tone about the Carnival, it was not possible for Colville to take any other. "And have you been able to divine, from what you have seen here," he asked gravely, "the grounds of Savonarola's objection to the Carnival?" "Not at all," said the old man promptly. "I have seen nothing but the most harmless gayety throughout the evening." Colville hung his head. He remembered reading once, in a passage from Swedenborg, that the most celestial angels had scarcely any power of perceiving evil.
>
> "Why aren't you young people dancing?" asked Mr. Waters, in a cheerful, general way, of Mrs. Bowen's party. Colville was glad to break the silence. "Mrs. Bowen doesn't approve of dancing at vegliones." "No? Why not?" inquired the old man, with invincible simplicity. Mrs. Bowen smiled her pretty, small smile below her mask. "The company is apt to be rather mixed," she said, quietly. "Yes," pursued Mr. Waters; "but you could dance with one another. The company seems very well behaved." "O, quite so," Mrs. Bowen assented. "Shortly after I came," said Mr. Waters, "one of the masks asked me to dance. I was really sorry that my age and traditions forbade my doing so. I tried to explain, but I am afraid I didn't make myself quite clear." "Probably it passed for a joke with her," said Colville, in order to say something. "Ah! very likely; but I shall always feel that my impressions of the Carnival would have been more definit if I could have danced."

Later Colville discusses with the ex-minister the impressions of the latter regarding the veglione:

> "I suppose some of my former parishioners might have been scandalized at my presence at a Carnival ball had they known the fact merely in the abstract, but in my letters home I shall try to set it before them in an instructive light. I should say that the worst thing about such a scene of revelry would be that it took us too much out of our inner quiet. But I suppose the same remark might apply to almost any form of social entertainment." "Yes." "But human nature is so constituted that some means of expansion must be provided or a violent explosion takes place. The only question is, what means are most innocent. I have been looking about," added the old man quietly, "at the theatres lately." "Have you?" asked Colville, opening his eyes in suppressed surprise. "Yes, with a view to determining the degree of harmless amusement that may be derived from them. It's rather a difficult question. I should be inclined to say, however, that I don't think the ballet can ever be instrumental for good." Colville could not deny himself the pleasure of saying, "Well, not the highest, I suppose."

Speaking of an incidental character, conspicuous for gracefulness, Mr. Howells says: "One realizes in looking at such old ladies that there are women who could manage their own skeletons winningly." The title given the story is daintily appropriate. The city to which Mr. Howells leads his reader is not the reveling, brilliant Florence of Ouida. It is rather the Florence of Hawthorne—quaint and dreamful. In perusing the pages of "Indian Summer" one passes again through the dusky streets which Miriam wearily walked, which Kenyon anxiously trod, which the grim Capuchin stealthily traversed, where Hilda's light foot fell and Donatello gamboled. The story reminds one of a plant, with little yellow blossoms, which grows in Old-World gardens—so unobtrusive it is, and yet, like musk, so rich in suggestion, so subtle-scented. (Ticknor & Co.)

Verses.

The verses of A. Mary F. Robinson have become known through the columns of the *Athenæum* and through several small volumes. Some additional lines have now been issued in dainty book form under the title of "An Italian Garden." The pages, liberally besprinkled with quotations from the Tuscan poets, show the hand of the dilettante rather than that of the artist. Miss Robinson has much sympathy with what is sweetest in Italian verse, while in technique she is refined; but her work possesses neither warmth nor color, and its coldness and indefiniteness make one wonder why taste should ever attempt to do the work of talent. Probably the following lines come nearer to the spirit of poetry than anything she has written:

SONG.

> O, like a rose that waves its scented boughs
> About the window where a sufferer dies,
> So I behold your smile, your placid brows,
> Beyond my sorrow, and see your starry eyes.
>
> O rose, I cannot breathe your delicate breath,
> You cannot light the horror of the tomb;
> And yet how sweet, even as I sink in death,
> To watch your blossoms through the darkening gloom.

There is a tribute to Dante Gabriel Rossetti which is exquisit in its delicacy, but which misses that quality of deep tenderness that gave to the poems of Rossetti an immortality in English literature. Yet such lines as these are very grateful to all whose thought has been quickened by the author of "The Blessed Damosel" and "Jenny":

> Yea, thou art dead, nor hast thou any care
> That the first hawthorn swells in bud tonight,
> Nor yet for our despair;
> Nor for the songs that once were thy delight,
> Whose singing wings shall never cease to beat
> In music strange and sweet,
> And make a Southern April in our air.

(Boston: Roberts Bros.)

Mr. W. H. Furness has published a little volume called "Translations from the German, and Hymns." "The Song of the Bell," by Schiller, is rendered into English that is more faithful than elegant. A happier piece of work in all respects is his version of Chamisso's delicately simple poem, "Woman's Love and Life." Several of the most widely-known ballads of Uhland and Heine are essayed with more or less success. The fault of Mr. Furness is, that, while he enjoys a most intimate acquaintance with the literature which he would fain interpret, his instincts often lead him astray in the choice of English words. After all, only poets should translate poets. An expression that conveys an exact shade of meaning is seized by him, even though it be so prosaic as to dispel all the illusion of the verse. His rendering of Heine's "Lorelei" the reader may wish to compare with other versions of the same ballad:

> I do not know what it foretelleth,
> I am so sad at heart;
> My mind on a legend dwelleth
> That comes and will not depart.
>
> The air is cool in the twilight,
> And the Rhine flows smoothly on;
> The peaks of the mountains sparkle
> In the glow of the evening sun.
>
> High on yon rock reclineth
> A maiden strangely fair;
> Her golden apparel shineth,
> She combs her golden hair.
>
> With a golden comb she combs it,
> A song the while sings she;
> All weird and wondrous is it,
> And mighty the melody.
>
> The boatman, as it comes o'er him,
> It seizes with fierce delight;
> He heeds not the rocks before him,
> His gaze is fixed on the hight.
>
> I believe in the end that the billows
> O'er boatman and boat roll high;
> And this with her fearful singing
> Was done by the Lorelei.

(Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Brief Mention.

"Wonderland; or, Alaska and the Inland Passage" is the title of a pamphlet handsomely printed and illustrated under the direction of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The descriptions are written by Lieut. Frederick Schwatka and John Hyde. The portion entitled "From the Great Lakes to Puget Sound" is a vivid and careful description of the lakes, rivers, geysers, and mountains to be found in that remarkable region. "Alaska and the Inland Passage" outlines clearly the best routes to be taken by travelers, and not only sets forth the natural wonders of Alaska, but gives an idea of the character and customs of the native people. There are twenty-one well-executed illustrations. The pamphlet will prove very useful to any one traveling in that part of the world, and interesting to others.

"Historical Lights," by the Rev. Charles E. Little, is a dictionary containing some 6,000 quotations from standard histories and biographies. An alfabetical arrangement makes the work of reference comparatively easy. The quotations consist of incidents, examples, etc., that may be used for illustrative purposes; and they are taken from religious, social, and political life. Some 30,000 topics, it is averred, are treated of in this curious library of historical odds and ends. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

As soon as a man's collection of books amounts to over a hundred volumes he calls it a library and begins to think of cataloging it. As it grows he will probably try to subdivide it according to subjects, and lose himself in a maze of perplexity as to whether certain works should come under the head of history, or essays, or miscellaneous. Only those who have made the attempt know how difficult it is to satisfactorily catalog a collection of books according to subjects so that the catalog will be of use to any one else. There is, however, one kind of catalog which will satisfy all, and that is an accession catalog, in which all books are entered in the order in which they are purchased. No subdivision is necessary, the only criterion being the order of time. Such a catalog, or rather a blank book appropriately ruled for such a catalog, has been prepared by Woodruff, Cox & Co. of Cincinnati; and it amply fulfills its purpose. It is a square quarto, and the title of each book extends across two pages. The title is given first, then the shelf-number, author, number of volumes, size, where published and when, cost, and when bought. This comprises all that is necessary. The volume will contain nearly 2,100 titles.

An octavo of 138 pages, "Small Fruits," by William H. Hills, is issued by Cupples, Upham & Co. The work treats of the various small fruits, their propagation, cultivation, and management. The questions of drainage, manuring, fertilization, crossing, and hybridizing are also incidentally treated of. Since the question of varieties is one to be decided locally in a great measure, the long list of varieties of the several fruits named would have been better omitted. About one-third of the volume is devoted to the grape, including propagation, pruning, and training; and, aside from the long list of varieties, of interest to the general reader only as a description of characteristics, the book is valuable, especially so in respect to training and pruning.

Literary Notes.

Mr. W. D. Howells will write the life of Longfellow for the American Men-of-Letters Series.

The two beautiful volumes of "Diderot" have been added to the new edition of John Morley's works which Macmillan is bringing out.

Prof. Goldwin Smith is at work on an essay dealing with "The Political History of Canada." It will form Report No. 6 of the American Historical Association.

It is said that the first edition of Mr. Stockton's new novel, "The Late Mrs. Null," consisted of 10,000 copies. It seems that some American novels do sell even in the absence of an international copyright.

It is said that Miss Blanche Willis Howard is at work upon a dramatization of her "Guenn," which she has undertaken at Lawrence Barrett's suggestion. She is now living at her adopted home in Stuttgart.

The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia have recently published "The Popular Family Atlas of the World," containing twenty-four maps. It is a very neat and handy volume, well suited for home and office use.

Horace Walpole's lurid little romance of "The Castle of Otranto" has been brought out in the cheap National Library series. The book is a delightful absurdity of English literature which has been in a fair way to be forgotten.

George Ebers has performed a labor of love in writing the life of his friend Lorenz Alma-Tadema. The author aims not so much at art-criticism as to give a faithful and accurate picture of the great artist's life. (New York: W. S. Gottsberger.)

The *Magazine of Art* for May will contain "Primrose Day," an article on Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, by George Saintsbury, with portraits by Sir John E. Millais, R. A., Edgar J. Boehm, R. A., Daniel Maclise, and Harry Furniss.

The Rev. George Thomas Dowling, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, is the author of a new novel called "The Wreckers," which is said to be a social study after the style of "The Breadwinners." It will be noticed hereafter.

Sir Henry Taylor, the poet, died in London recently at the age of 86. His autobiography—published quite recently and reviewed in these columns at the time—reminded a forgetful world that the author of "Philip van Artevelde" was still in the land of the living.

The J. B. Lippincott Company will issue shortly "Othello," the sixth volume of the Variorum edition of Shakspeare's plays edited by Horace Howard Furness. Those acquainted with the previous volumes of the series will know what a fund of information awaits them in the play now forthcoming.

The eleventh volume in the Riverside Aldine Series will be "Democracy, and Other Addresses," by James Russell Lowell. It will comprise seven addresses, all of which except one, "Books and Reading," were delivered in England. The others are "Democracy," "Garfield," "Dean Stanley," "Fielding," "Coleridge," and "Don Quixote."

"Roscius Anglicanus," that curious record of the Thespian art and players of the times of the Restoration and the early years of Queen Anne's reign, is being reëdited by Mr. Joseph Knight. To the original records Mr. Knight will add a new discovery—the fact that women's parts ceased to be played by men at a time anterior to that which is in general assumed to have been the case.

"Helen," by Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins (Funk & Wagnalls), is a temperance tale of a somewhat extreme type. The author goes so far as to urge the exclusion of wine from the celebration of the communion. The keynote of the story is struck in the advice of the heroine to all unmarried women: "Never marry a man who drinks, even moderately, expecting your influence will reform him."

Among the books acknowledged in these columns this week are "Hetty's Strange History" and "Mercy Philbrick's Choice." They formerly appeared in the "No Name" series, but their authorship was generally guessed. They now bear the name of Helen Jackson (H. H.), which puts to rest whatever doubt may have remained on the subject. They were widely read and reviewed at the time of their first publication. (Boston: Roberts Bros.)

The London *Spectator* concludes thus its neat review of Mr. James' "Bostonians": "Though we can truly say that we have never read any work of Mr. Henry James which had in it so much that was new and original, we must also say that we have never read any tale of his that had in it so much of long-winded reiteration and long-drawn-out disquisition. Perhaps that, too, is in its way a reflection of the thin, long-drawn elaborateness of Bostonian modes of thought."

Edgar Fawcett writes of himself: "As a poet I have avoided obscurity, aimed at a rich yet robust style, shunned mannerism, affectation, and mere dilettante archaism, striven to have my poetry reflect the time in which I live, cultivated with zeal the delightful possibilities of rhythm and melody, and cordially detested the prevailing impulse to employ sound as the inferior of sense." Egotistic poetasters like this should be glad that Edgar Poe is dead. He never spared them.

Paul de St. Victor's panegyric [on Victor Hugo] seems colorless beside Mr. Swinburne's. Not for a moment does Mr. Swinburne hesitate or quail to place the object of his adoration alongside the very greatest names in the literature of the world. The author of "La Légende des Siècles" is compared (and compared to his advantage) with the author of the "Oresteia," the author of "Œdipus Tyrannus," the author of "Othello" and "Lear." If we do not and cannot always accompany Mr. Swinburne in such flights as these, this at least we can say, that eloquence so eager as his, a passion of worship so fervid as that which breathes from his every page, would have been exhilarating at any time; it is especially exhilarating now.—*Athenæum.*

What could Sidney Lanier have meant when he wrote to his friend Hayne that a wicked fairy seemed to have given Robert Browning "a constitutional twist i' the neck," whereby his wind-pipe had become a "tortuous passage," "a glotto-labyrinth," out of which "his words won't and can't come straight"? He was speaking at the moment of "The Ring and the Brook," for parts of which he expressed a tremendous admiration, although the poet's "jerkiness" sadly marred his enjoyment of the work. But there are two Brownings—two Robert Brownings, I should say—one a lyrist, the other a metaphysician. The philosopher may have a twisted windpipe, but the throat of the singer is as free of involution as that of a nightingale. No poet has written in the English language "straighter" songs than some of Browning's—"Prospice," "Evelyn Hope," the "Cavalier Songs," "You'll love me yet," "Give her but a least excuse," "The Lost Leader," "Over the sea our galleys went," "Wanting is—what?" "Neither time and the place," etc. If the singer of these songs had a confirmed "twist i' the neck," I should like to twist the necks of some of our younger song-writers in just the same way.—*The Lounger in the Critic.*

Books Received.

MRS. PEIXADA. By Sidney Luska. Cassell & Co. $1.

OLD FULKERSON'S CLERK. By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. Cassell & Co. 25 cents.

MERCY PHILBRICK'S CHOICE. By Helen Jackson (H. H.). Boston: Roberts Bros.

NO. XIII.; or, The Story of the Lost Vestal. By Emma Marshall. Cassell & Co. $1.

POPULAR FAMILY ATLAS OF THE WORLD. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE LATE MRS. NULL. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

HETTY'S STRANGE HISTORY. By Helen Jackson (H. H.). Boston: Roberts Bros.

COLONEL CHESWICK'S CAMPAIGN. By Flora L. Shaw. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.25.

LOVE'S MARTYR. By Laurence Alma-Tadema. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

SALAMMBÔ OF GUSTAVE FLAUBERT. Englished by M. French-Sheldon. London: Saxon & Co.

OUR SENSATION NOVEL. Edited by Justin Huntly McCarthy, M. P. Cassell & Co. 25 cents.

AN ITALIAN GARDEN. A Book of Songs. By A. Mary F. Robinson. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.

TULIP PLACE. A Story of New York. By Virginia W. Johnson. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.

EVAN HARRINGTON. A Novel. By George Meredith. New Edition. Boston: Roberts Bros. $2.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By George Makepeace Towle. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

FOOD MATERIALS AND THEIR ADULTERATIONS. By Ellen H. Richards. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

CATALOG OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS. Being Composed of James R. Osgood's Collection. No. 4. 10 cents.

DIDEROT AND THE ENCYCLOPÆDISTS. By John Morley. Vols. I and II. London: Macmillan & Co. $3.

THE MESSAGE THE BLUE BIRD TOLD ME TO TELL TO OTHERS. By Irene E. Jerome. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

THE MYSTERY OF ALLAN GRALE. A Novel. By Isabella Fyvie Mayo. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.

THE WRECKERS. A Social Study. By George Thomas Dowling. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING. Its Present Condition. (Pamphlet.) By N. H. Schilling, Ph. D. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

SMALL FRUITS: Their Propagation and Cultivation: Including the Grape. Illustrated. By William H. Hills. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, AND THE FURTHERANCE OF COMMERCE. By Eugene Schuyler, Ph. D., LL. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

FOOD AND FEEDING. By Sir Henry Thompson, F. R. C. S. With an Appendix. Fourth Edition. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

GOETHE'S FAUST. Translated by John Anster, LL. D. Edited by the Rev. Hugh R. Haweis, M. A. London: George Routledge & Sons. 10 cents.

ELEPHANT PIPES AND INSCRIBED TABLETS IN THE MUSEUM OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, DAVENPORT, IA. By Charles E. Putnam. (Pamphlet.) Davenport: Glass & Axtman.

LETTERS AND ADDRESSES: Contributed at a General Meeting of the Military Service Institution, Held at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, Feb. 25, 1886: In Memory of Winfield Scott Hancock. (Paper.) Published for the Military Service Institution.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.

The Story of Capt. McGrath's Removal and the Appointment of His Successor Again Revived—Mail Statistics—Other Items.

The old, old story regarding the removal of Capt. McGrath, Superintendent of Mails, was again revived at the Government Building yesterday, as was also the identity of his successor in the person of the Hon. R. A. D. Wilbanks. The latter has been mentioned for the position upon several occasions, being strongly indorsed therefor by prominent Democrats in Chicago and elsewhere throughout the State. Yesterday a man connected with the public service stated that Wilbanks had actually been appointed, was in possession of his commission, and would enter upon the discharge of his official duties on or about the 15th inst.

The work of the inquiry division of the Post-Office for the quarter ending March 31, 1886, shows the following facts and figures: Inquiries for lost mail, 1,768; official communications sent out, 20,503; letters unclaimed returned to writers, 42,359; advertised, unclaimed, and sent to dead-letter office, 31,251; not advertised, but sent to dead-letter office, 12,072; received unpaid, 29,589; received misdirected, 52,603; withdrawn from the mails, 79; valuable deads received, 231; refused matter, 1,731; misdirected postal-cards received, 15,324; postal-cards unclaimed and sent to dead-letter office, 11,651; circulars received unmailable, 43,738; second-class matter received unmailable, 34,871; third and fourth class matter received unmailable, 57,156; third and fourth class matter sent to dead-letter office, 2,293; destructive unmailable matter received, 75; articles found loose in mails, 868; newspapers received unpaid and sent to dead-letter office, 5,400; tags and wrappers found loose in mails, 142; pouches containing dead matter sent to dead-letter office, 141.

The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in Chicago and received at the Post-Office as second class matter is 411. Of these 3 are quarterly, 71 semi-monthly, 248 monthly, 67 weekly, and 22 daily. Three hundred and seventy are published in the English language, 21 in the German, 11 Scandinavian, 4 Bohemian, 3 Polish, and 2 French. The quantity mailed for the quarter ending March 31, 1886, was 1,367 tons or about 136 car-loads.

Seventy-eight cases of 5,000 cigars each were entered at the Custom-House yesterday, consigned in lots to the various dealers in that commodity in Chicago. This is the largest invoice of cigars ever received at the Custom-House, the total duties upon which amounted to $25,000.

Ex-Representative James F. Quinn and R. J. Gorman have been appointed to clerical positions in the railway mail service. Their duties include the tabulating of mail weights to be forwarded to Washington to be taken as a basis for fixing the pay of roads transporting the mails during the ensuing four years.

GARRETT'S PORTICO.

The Maryland Court of Appeals Decides that the Railroad King Need Not Remove It.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.—[Special.]—The long legal contest between Mr. Robert Garrett and Mr. Henry Jones, his neighbor, concerning the brown-stone portico to the former's new residence on Mount Vernon place has at last ended. Thousands of dollars have been spent by both parties on the case, but Mr. Garrett has come out victorious. The portico will remain. The State Court of Appeals today decided that Jones is not entitled to relief, even if the Garrett portico is some obstruction to his light or causes other inconvenience. The decision of the City Circuit Court is reversed.

[The portico referred to is one of the handsome features of the railroad king's residence. It extends several feet from the house, is of brown stone, and beautifully carved. The entrance is on the side of the portico. Mr. Jones objected to the erection of the portico because it completely shut off the view eastward from his parlor windows. When he first offered a protest, and before the war between the two men had grown bitter, Mr. Garrett offered $80,000 for the Jones residence in the hope that this would amicably adjust matters. Mr. Jones, however, being a wealthy man, declined the offer, and it was said at one time that to "get even" with Mr. Garrett he would convert his residence into a home for colored orphans.]

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY.

Infant mortality in the Bermuda Islands is something frightful. It is said that 42 per cent of the deaths occur in childhood.

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The newspapers have received Mr. Frank R. Stockton's novel,

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STOCK AND FARM.

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How to Arrange Barn Stables—Differences Between Cattle and Horses—Road-Making and Drainage—Florida and Her Florid Products—The Proper Names of Some Grains—Farm and Stock Notes and Comments.

The address of Mr. Joseph H. Reall of New York, President of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association, before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., April 3, presents the facts in relation to fraudulent butter fairly, as understood by those whose industry has been crippled by the sale of various and chemically prepared fats mixed with real butter. While there is nothing in all this that has not been already presented from time to time by THE TRIBUNE, and also by other journals of the United States, in the interest of pure butter, the facts brought together are valuable for the reason that they are carefully placed together and presented saliently to the Committee on Agriculture, whose province it is to consider matters relating thereto and present them to Congress. It is really voicing the various conventions held last winter throughout the great districts of the United States, and especially of the West, and that it naturally should have been presented by the President of the lately amalgamated societies of New York, under a National name, is patent. That Congress must do something, and that at once, to protect the people of the country against the sale of mixed fats counterfeiting butter, there is no doubt. That Congress should also pass careful laws against the adulteration of food generally is equally a plain duty, and the people should demand unitedly that the laws, so passed, be not inoperative from a failure to enact, as a part of the law, that they be honestly carried out. So far we have had no laws in respect to adulterations of food that have reached the adulteraters, and hence not the adulterated products. European nations have fairly good laws to protect their citizens against impure and adulterated food. The people of the United States have not only no redress against counterfeiters at home, but the United States has been made the dumping-ground of the villianous food products of all Europe.

It is time that a halt was called and the people protected against adulterated food, fictitious food, or any compound sold as food that does not state specifically and plainly just what the component parts are.

The frauds practiced in the preparation of commercial fertilizers East at length led to the enactment of laws in Eastern States by which the several proportions of such compounds must be stated. Official chemists were appointed in some States to verify the integrity of such goods. But in relation to the food we eat, manufacturers and mixers have gone on year after year adulterating, falsifying, and counterfeiting food products of every kind in the most shameful manner and without prosecution or hindrance. It is time to call a halt. The adulteration of butter with other fats, or the fortifying of other fats, nobody knows what, with butter, should be made a crime, unless the composition, kind, and proportions are so plainly and indelibly stamped thereon that any person who buys may do so with his eyes open. Not only this, but officers should be appointed whose plain duty it shall be to visit and inspect, not only manufactories, but the wholesale and retail places as well, that innocent consumers who cannot discriminate between the true and fraudulent articles may not be cheated. And the fraudulent making and the fraudulent vending should be made a crime with the punishment clearly defined; the punishment to be as strictly and clearly defined in the case of dereliction of duty in the case of officers appointed to carry out the law as in the case of the manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of the article.

Barn Stables.

Every year new stables, barns, and other outbuildings are going up, either to replace worn-out structures or to furnish additional space for stock. In planning, the prominent idea to be kept in mind is the definit use for which the building is intended. There is no more unsound idea in the building of a combined barn and stable than in allowing the breath and other effluvia to pass into the fodder and other food of the stock. In other words, the ventilation of the stables should not pass through the mow or the barn.

In the building and arrangement of the stable warmth is the essential integer, and, the ventilation being correct, the stable cannot be made too tight. Probably nine stables out of ten are built with the floors raised above the earth, and so the wind has full sweep beneath the floor. The effect is, the animals are constantly being chilled as to their feet and limbs, reacting on the whole body. All stables should be laid on solid walls, and the stable floor, instead of being laid upon bearings, should be let into the sills of the structure, upon bearings laid directly on the ground. The scantling, thus laid, will last as long as the floor, and as a rule fully as long as when let into the sills.

If drainage underneath is intended, this must be done before the floor is laid, and the pipes for this drainage should not be less than six inches in diameter. It is worse than useless to lay such drains unless there is considerable fall and ample means for flushing, when necessary. In fact, as a rule, stables in the country are better without drains, except along the floors. It is preferable that the liquid manure be absorbed with dry clay, or other similar material, for thus the most valuable portion of the manure is saved.

The floors of stables are usually made of thick plank. They are by no means the best. The foundation may be six inches of broken stone, thoroughly pounded and solidified. On this is a thin layer of gravel laid and pounded smooth; on this again a good cement of sharp gravel, sand, and cement is laid. When finished it should be kept moist for some time before it is used—if for three months it will be better. On such a floor comparatively little water will keep all sweet and clean.

Now if the stable is laid with a well-matched floor alone of seasoned plank thoroughly driven home, and if it is ceiled in from the rest of the barn, where only a portion of the floor is used as a stable, there will be danger of contamination of the food of the animals by any effluvia therefrom.

Bovines vs. Equines.

The differences anatomically and physiologically between the cattle tribe (Bos) and the horse family (Equus) is an interesting study. In parallel tables these can be seen at a glance. They have been condensed for THE TRIBUNE with a view of bringing the whole matter into a nutshell, so they may be understood at a glance:

Cattle—	*Horses—*
Have two toes.	Have one toe.
Horned.	Without horns.
Have no mane.	Have flowing mane.
Long hair in a tuft at end of tail.	Tail covered with long hair.
Pawing with fore-feet denotes anger.	Pawing with fore-feet denotes hunger.
Seize forage with the tongue.	Gather food with the lips.
Lips slightly movable.	Lips very movable.
Have no upper incisor teeth.	Have upper and lower incisors.
Lie down fore parts first.	Lie down hind parts first.
Rise on hind legs first.	Rise on fore-legs first.
Short mouth. No space between incisor and molar teeth.	Mouth long. Space between front and back teeth.
Four stomachs.	One stomach.
They chew the cud.	Do not chew the cud.
Intestines small — 120 feet long.	Intestines large—60 feet long.
Have gall bladder.	Have no gall bladder.
May vomit.	Do not vomit.
May breathe through the mouth.	Do not breathe through the mouth.
Mouth generally open when wearied.	Mouth never open from exhaustion.
Defense by goring.	Defense by kicking.
Bellow or moo.	Neigh or whinney.
Do not sweat.	Perspire easily.
Have dewlap.	Have no dewlap.
No warts on inside of hind legs.	Hard, oval warts inside hind legs.
Never use teeth in fighting.	Use the teeth in fighting.
Do not retract the ears.	Retract the ears when angry.
Very rough tongue.	Soft, smooth tongue.
Short, broad head.	Long, narrow head.
Wide, drooping ears.	Erect, narrow ears.
Limbs formed for strength.	Limbs formed for speed.
Live twelve or eighteen years.	Live thirty or forty years.
Do not roll in the dust.	Do roll in the dust.
Sleep with both ears alike.	Sleep with one ear forward.
Lie down to sleep.	Often sleep standing.
Eat and lie down to ruminate.	Never ruminate. Eat little and often.
Shoulders straight.	Shoulders sloping.

Stock Notes and Experience.

More than $14,000,000 worth of hides were handled in Chicago last year.

If you want to get the full capacity out of your horses without injury use moderation at the beginning of every task you impose upon them.

A handful of linseed meal fed to each cow or horse, say three times a week, will not only regulate the bowels and promote health, but also loosen the skin and prevent hide-bound.

Cream rises almost wholly when the milk is cooling, says the *Dairy Farmer*, and if the milk is warmed up to 100° the cream will nearly all rise while the milk is gradually cooling down to 50°.

The instinct of a fowl leads it to scratch, even in feeding on a heap of whole grain. This causes it to stop eating long enough to swallow. We give fowls too much at a time, and this causes them to stuff themselves so as to injure their crops if fed dampened meal. A little whole grain scattered among straw will make poultry scratch for what they get and conduce to their healthfulness.

The Guernseys are fast coming into favor as rivals of the Jerseys, being larger in size and hardier. They are said to give deeper colored milk than the Jerseys, and, though not so numerous as the latter, can compare with them, proportionately to numbers, in butter production.

Because you have but a short distance to go is no reason why you can drive faster or put on a heavier load than usual. To go two or three miles at too rapid a rate is much harder upon a horse than it would be to go five times as far if it was properly driven.

The latest development, and one which will do more than anything else to make ostrich farming one of the recognized industries of California, says the San Francisco *Call*, is that the business will be far more profitable here than in Africa. It is claimed that the feathers plucked this year are longer, much finer in texture—so to speak—than the African, and there are more grown per bird than is the case in Africa.

A Vermonter tells how he conquered a kicking cow, as follows: "I tied her short in the stable, and, lifting one of her forefeet so that the knee would be bent up close, I made a loop of a small rope that would slip easily over the knee and up on her leg when so bent, holding the foot up from the ground. After so adjusting the loop I would slip a small round stick in between the rope and the joint of her knee so that the loop would not come off. She had to stand on three legs, for if she moved down she would go."

Prof. H. E. Alvord believed that the milk itself was more susceptible to the influence of the air than to the breathing of the cow. He would draw the milk in the open air and thus have it thoroughly oxygenated. When the cows are milked in the same air in which they stand, the milk will be bad, but if milked in fresh air the trouble will be obviated.

HUSBANDRY.

Road Making and Drainage.

One of the most important subjects to occupy the minds of the rural population is that of roads. Another is drainage, in connection with roads, for without drainage no road, whatever the material, can be permanently good. In fact there are situations that must be underdrained before the road is made. Such places are, first, all hollows that are spouty, or that are underlaid with hardpan or other material impervious to water.

The other class are springy and boggy hillsides. All such situations should first be thoroughly underdrained. In fact, the writer is of opinion, from practical experience, both in underdraining farm and garden land, and from observations on roads that have been underdrained, that in all districts where the natural soil must be used both for the substratum and the surface of the road, one or more lines of four-inch tile is a valuable auxiliary where laid along the line of the road. It is no less useful where gravel, stone, or other ballast forms the superstructure. The importance of underdraining roads will be apparent to all who have ever witnessed the quick drying of the soil and its solidity, over and near underdrains on the farm.

Where to place the underdrains along the road is a question not entirely settled. The probability is that one line should be in the centre of the track. Where drains are placed near the edges of the road, these places dry first, and take the travel in muddy weather. If this plan is adopted a line of tile must be laid near each side of the road, and that portion of the ditch within eighteen inches of the top should be of small, broken stone, small gravel, or coarse sand. This will prevent the whole from becoming impervious to water through puddling. If only a single line of tile is used, it should be certainly filled with stone, or gravel, except the last eighteen inches, just over the tile. This should be sand or friable loam.

If the tiles are laid in the ditches they should be under the deepest part, or next the side farthest from the centre of the road. In this case a fair wagon-track will be found next these tiles, along the side of the road, in wet weather.

In the underdraining of roads, where the cost would be too great to tile the entire length, all low places should certainly be drained, and an ample outfall must be provided by carrying a drain along the lowest outflow until it may be brought to and carried off through some natural channel. It is altogether better, however, to drain the entire road up-hill and down, carrying the water off at every depression leading away from the road; and this, aside from the fact that thus all water passing down through the soil is quickly carried away, really much water is in a measure forced down through the soil, thus preventing it running over the surface. Hence much washing of the road, in a broken country, is avoided, and where water stands in possible ruts on worn places it is quickly drawn down to the tiles below.

A Florid State.

Florida has been having a spring show at Jacksonville in that State. Among cut flowers shown were camellias, violets, pansies, roses in endless variety only grown North under glass, azaleas, English violets, hyacinths, easter lilies, jonquils, fleur de lis, pinks, and an endless variety of other flowers. One exhibition is said to have in cultivation 1,000 varieties of roses. One exhibit of pot plants contained 1,500 specimens, including tree begonias. Of herbaceous begonias there were sixteen varieties, twelve varieties of geranium, thirty varieties of coleus, fifteen varieties of fuchsia, five varieties of cactus, two varieties of dracena, three varieties of passion vine, three varieties of salvia, five varieties of tritus cantia, with vines and grasses innumerable. Of fruits there was an endless show of oranges, including the kumquat or Japanese oranges, lemons, limes, citron, and other citrus fruits.

Among other fruits were pomegranate, Le Conte pear, apples and peaches preserved in jars, apricots, citron, quince, Japanese persimmon, Scuppernong grapes, grape fruits, pineapples, banana. In other products are found wine, honey, sugar, sirup, tea plant, white navy bean, rice, rough and clean, long-staple cotton, seed and meal, goubers, cowpeas, peanuts, splendid specimens of corn, fibres and fibrous plants, sea beans, cauliflower, cabbage, parsley, strawberries, and other spring fruits. It would seem to warrant the belief that Florida is not only a land of flowers but of tropical and temperate zone fruits and vegetables. Florida should bring a show to Chicago if her fruit-growers wish a boom. California has made a pretty large boom through the exhibition here for the last few weeks.

Names and Synonyms of Grain.

The natural inclination of man to name varieties of grain, fruit, grasses, and vegetables after the individual who may have introduced a variety into a neighborhood, and quite as often the inclination of the introducer to suppress the true name and give it his own, have led to inextricable confusion as to the true name in many instances. Mr. Charles S. Plumb of Geneva, N. Y., has been to considerable trouble in tracing the true names of some of the better varieties of corn, including flint, sweet, and dent, and also of wheat and oats. In the West flint corn is little raised, hence this is stricken from the list as here given.

Commencing with sweet corn, we have:

Black Mexican; syn., Black Sugar, Slate Sweet, Crosby's Early; syn., Extra Early Crosby, Crosby's Early Twelve-rowed. Dwarf Early; syn., Extra Early Dwarf. Egyptian; syn., Washington Market. Eight-rowed Early; syn., Early Sweet, Rochester. Genesee; syn., Early Genesee. Hickox, syn., Hickox Improved. Landreth; syn., Landreth's Sugar. Mammoth; syn., Marblehead Mammoth. Marblehead; syn., Early Marblehead, Extra Early Marblehead. Minnesota; syn., Early Minnesota, Ford's Early. Moore's Early; syn., Moore's Early Concord, Moore's Concord, Early Concord. Narragansett; syn., Early Narragansett. Orange; syn., Early Orange, Brighton Orange. Potter's Excelsior; syn., Excelsior, Early Excelsior. Stowell's Evergreen; syn., Evergreen, Triumph; syn., New Triumph.

Dent corn—Benton Yellow; syn., Yankee. Bessarabia; syn., Common, Maryland White. Chester County Gourd Seed; syn., Chester Co. Mammoth, Premium Chester Co. Mammoth. Chester Co. Mammoth; syn., Cloud's Early Mammoth Chester, Farmer's Favorit; syn., Farmer's Favorit Golden. Illinois White; syn., Whitney, White Dent. Leaming; syn., Golden, Adams'. Pride of the North; syn., Sibley's Pride of the North, Goddard's Pride of the North. Prolific of Tennessee; syn., Blount's Prolific, Improved Blount's Prolific. Sibley's Mammoth; syn., Common Tennessee. Southern Prolific; syn., Evans'. Wisconsin Yellow; syn., Sixty Day Dent.

Wheat—Golden Drop; syn., California Blue Stem, Lancaster, Red Ambler, Scott, Tasmanian, Tasmanian Red. Mediterranean Hybrid: syn., Michigan Bronze. Clawson; syn., Royal Australian. Michigan Amber; syn., Pool. Fultz; syn., Finley, Heighe's Prolific. Rice; syn., Early Rice. Silver Chaff; syn., Treadwell. Washington Glass; syn., Surprise. Zimmerman; syn., Scott.

Oats—White Australian; syn., White Belgian, Welcome, New Australian, Race Horse. Probsteir; syn., White Probsteir. White Russian; syn., White Novelty, White Zealand. Bohemian Hulless; syn., Chinese Hulless, Pringle's Excelsior, Pringle's Hybridized.

Farm Notes and Comments.

Seventy-six per cent of the raw cotton produced in this country is exported.

In Spain, when a person eats a peach or a pear as he passes along the road, he immediately plants the seeds. Fruit-trees are plenty and free to every passerby.

A farmer should be the architect of his own barn, but when he builds his house he ought to leave the arranging of the interior to his wife.

Many farmers in places where their land is swept by fierce winds find it profitable to plant apple trees in masses large enough to make a wind-break on the side of the farm most exposed. The apple tree branches low down, and, if bordered by a fence four or five feet high on the windward side, the ground will be covered with snow almost as perfectly as it was in the original forests.

In the process of drying grass into hay most of the volatile oils which give green herbage its delicate flavor and odor are lost. But some farmers have found that putting clover and other grasses in barns while rather green and mixing with them enough dry straw to absorb moisture not only preserve the flavor in the hay, but a portion is communicated to the straw, making it much better for milch cows. It is possible that farmers may yet take to sowing sweet vernal grass for the sole purpose of flavoring their winter's supplies of dry hay or straw.

Prof. Dodge says the richest agricultural districts do not necessarily produce the largest yields of corn per acre. The worn-out soil of New England, well cultivated and enriched, has yielded in the last five years an average of 30.8 bushels to the acre, while the Missouri Valley, with all its natural richness of soil for growing corn, falls below this 1 per cent, and the Ohio Valley, with almost equal natural resources, drops nearly 5 per cent behind. The Middle States are very nearly on the same footing as the New England States.—Very true, but in New England corn is raised at a vast expenditure of manure and labor. In Illinois an average of 100 bushels per acre on eighty acres has been raised.

Commission Colman thinks the experimental tea farm in South Carolina had better be abandoned. No doubt of it until American labor comes down to five to eight cents a day.

Every farmer should aim to raise all the possible products of the climate for his own use. Herein lies the independence of farm life. He grows every supply for his table, so far as his soil and climate admits, under his own eye. He is dependent on no one for the necessities of life, or even for the luxuries of his table.

TEXAN SNAKES.

Something About Their Size and Variety—A Kind That Makes Up with the Prairie Dog.

Nashville *American:* The largest rattlesnakes are in Texas, on the Lower Rio Grande, where they sometimes attain the length of twelve feet and are heavy in proportion. The smallest are the "horned" rattlesnakes of Arizona, New Mexico, and Southern California, which seldom reach a length of two feet. They have two little excrescences over the eyes, and are full of deviltment. They have rattles, but seldom use them, preferring to lie half hidden in the sand until stepped on, when they remonstrate. The sand or "desert" rattlesnake is also small, and pretends to be on neighborly terms with the prairie dog, whose burrows he occupies. I have reason to believe that when the rattlesnake inserts himself in the bosom of a prairie dog's family he does so on fraudulent grounds and is unwillingly entertained. The prairie dog carries no life insurance, and cannot afford a quarrel, and the snake is mean enough to take the advantage of him. There is a little brown and very comical owl who likewise takes up residence with the prairie dog, but he makes at least a show of earning his rent by remaining at the entrance and acting as janitor, politely bowing to everybody who passes. Neither snake, dog, nor owl seems to mind the other's presence, but are exceedingly sociable.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, April 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

McHenry st, 359 ft n of North av, e f, 25x150 ft, improved, dated April 7 (F. C. Tumler to Theodore Mieling)	$ 1,400
Van Buren st, 131¾ ft e of Market, s f, undivided ½ of 46¾x50 ft, dated April 1 (J. P. Sharp to George S. Bullock)	9,500
West Seventeenth st, 275 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 10 (Ellis Kaufman to J. Vovesny)	910
Thirty-first st, 150 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x112 ft, dated April 7 (Albert Crane to J. P. and J. Umbach)	800
Walnut st, 226 ft, e of Paulina, n f, 37⅛x105 ft, dated April 1 (James Alexander to Edward Wernick)	2,500
Margaret st, s w cor of Henry, e f, 25x103 ft, improved, dated April 7 (W. and E. Bendel to W. and M. Murphy)	2,350
Osgood st, 125 ft s of Fullerton av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 7 (J. A. Greene to Patrick Martin)	775
Milton st, s of Oak, e f, 22x90 ft, improved, dated April 8 (Andrew O. Audrin to Nils Mark)	3,800
Centre st, 62⅝ ft e of Dayton, n f, 31¼x100 ft, dated March 24 (C. P. Kellogg to Creighton Sloan)	2,800
Tompkins st, s w cor Polk, e f, 19⅝x125 ft, improved, dated March 9 (Simeon Roberts to W. L. Gillham)	2,500
Moltke st, 27¾ ft w of Rockwell, n f, 25x120 ft, dated April 7 (A. Schlaack to P. J. Ellert)	400
Thirty-first st, s w cor of Vernon av, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 16 (Edwin B. Pease to Angie Page)	1,800
Sedgwick st, 146 ft s of Eugenie, e f, 24x125 ft, dated April 2 (A. K. Orem to Mary Lang)	3,300
West Nineteenth st, n e cor of Hoyne av, s f, 48x124 ft, improved, dated April 3 (John Story to Josef Vesely)	4,100
Harvard st, s w cor of Francisco, 2¼ acres, dated April 7 (John C. Hammond to Oscar M. Fisher)	10,000
West Van Buren st, 199 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x171¼ ft, improved, dated April 7 (J. Frank Lawrence to John C. Hammond)	7,500
West Van Buren st, 176 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x171¼ ft, improved, dated April 7 (J. Frank Lawrence to Lyman D. Hammond)	7,500
Oakley av, 74½ ft n of Taylor st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated March 8 (C. H. Wheeler to F. R. Woodruff)	900
Portland av, 207 ft n of Twenty-eighth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 29 (W. S. Tabb to John F. Jerner)	1,150
Hickory st, 50 ft w of Logan, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 2 (John Prendergast to Henry Meyer)	1,300
Central Park av, 441 ft n of Harrison st, e ft, 63x125 ft, dated March 13 (T. G. Dickinson to A. B. Cody)	700
Hoyne av, 32 ft n of Bryson st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1 (J. B. Garvey to J. K. Holloway)	825
Same property as above, dated April 8 (J. K. Holloway to C. D. Gastfield)	950
Warren av, e of California, n f, 20x122 ft, improved, dated March 20 (James L. Campbell to Charles Yocum)	5,500
Michigan av, 123 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24x119 ft, dated March 30 (M. E. and M. H. Goodridge to James F. Hervey)	8,000
West Ohio st, 202½ ft w of May, s f, 25x150 ft, dated Feb. 8 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Thorborg Nelson)	1,800
Ashland av, n w cor of Hinman, e f, 25¼x125 ft, dated Oct. 2, 1885 (C. K. Steele to E. J. Harms)	1,900
Indiana av, 116¾ ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 50x188 ft, dated April 8 (estate of Fitz Henry Boyden to Nelson D. Pratt)	12,000
Ullman st, n e cor of Thirty-second, w f, 48x124 ft, dated March 29 (T. H. Dunnigan to Annie Dunnigan)	1,000
West Nineteenth place, n w cor of John st, s f, 23x84 ft, dated April 8 (William Curran to Gustav Riss)	1,250

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Oakley av, n w cor of Fullerton, e f, 48x103 ft, dated Sept. 1, 1885 (C. E. Wooley to Joseph Klein)	$ 800
Commercial st, 200 ft n of Graceland av, w f, 219x165 ft, dated April 1 (Frederick Sulzer to Wienhoeber & Buettner)	3,504

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Grand boulevard, n e cor of Forty-sixth st, 5 acres (except streets), dated March 15 (George M. Bogue to Edson Keith)	$ 62,000
Burnside st, 50 ft n of Forty-fifth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated April 6 (F. Z. Mutert to H. J. Aner)	800
Burnside st, 75 ft n of Forty-fifth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated April 8 (R. E. Heyn to same)	1,600
Madison Avenue Park, s e cor Woodlawn av, n f, 31¾x136 ft, dated April 8 (Richard Fitzgerald to Chas. M. Brooks)	2,520
Paulina st, 149 ft s of Forty-eighth, w f, 25x122 ft, dated April 8 (C. Bently Jr. to A. Rush)	350
Forty-third st, 50 ft e of Marshall, n f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 28 (Frank Meyers to F. Seifert)	800
Wentworth av, 234 ft, s of Fifty-first st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated July 28, 1883 (Dexter Gilison to A. M. Luart)	1,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Park av, 275 ft, w of Forty-second, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 9 (B. C. Cook to Mary Murray)	$ 800
Mentmore av, 50 ft e of Kimball st, n f, 92x105 ft, dated April 1 (James Alexander to Edward Weenick)	2,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Robey street and Blue Island avenue, Griffen Wheel & Foundry Company, one-story office, 18x30 feet, $500.

No. 1446 Thirty-fifth street, C. Schmidt, two-story addition, 24x36 feet, $1,800.

No. 567 West Indiana street, William Brown, three-story store and flats, 22x65 feet, $4,500.

No. 582 Monroe street, J. W. H. Schnetz, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, $800.

No. 386 Henry-street, Mrs. A. Clancy, two-story dwelling, 20x40 feet, $2,000.

No. 580 Thirteenth street, J. H. Lassan, one-story cottage, 21x40 feet, $830.

No. 3511 Emerald avenue, William O'Keefe, one-story cottage, 20x32 feet, $800.

No. 3344 Rhodes avenue, John Leslie, two-story dwelling, 24x63 feet, $10,000.

Eighteenth and Canal streets, L. C. Huck Malting Company, elevator, 35x145 feet, $30,000.

No. 1205 Monroe street, M. F. Carlton, two-story dwelling, 22x55 feet, $4,000.

Nos. 3152 and 3154 Lake Park avenue, F. G. Whiting, two two-story dwellings, 48x54 feet, $10,000.

No. 239 South Robey street, W. D. Dunning, two-story dwelling, 24x54 feet, $4,500.

That Tired Feeling

Is so general at this season that every one knows what is meant by the expression. A change of season, climate, or of life has such a depressing effect upon the body that one feels all tired out, almost completely prostrated, the appetite is lost, and there is no ambition to do anything. The whole tendency of the system is downward. In this condition Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, overcomes the tired feeling, and invigorates every function of the body. Try it.

"I suffered considerably, being for nearly a year troubled with indigestion. I am now on my fourth bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and never felt better in my life. It has made a new man of me." H. M. Hillman, Desplaines Street Police Station, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared by experienced pharmacists, in the most careful manner, from Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Cherry Bark, Pipsissewa, Mandrake, Dandelion, and other valuable vegetable remedies, and in such a way as to derive the full medicinal qualities of each.

"Having been afflicted with a complication of disorders, the result of impure blood, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the result was perfectly satisfactory." Mrs. J. Barton, New Haven, Conn.

"All I ask of any one is to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and see its quick effect. It takes less time and quantity to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of. I would not be without it in the house." Mrs. C. A. M. Hubbard, North Chili, Monroe County, N. Y.

"I never took any medicine that did me so much good in so short a time as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was very much run down, had no strength, no energy, and felt very tired all the time. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had used one bottle felt like a different person. That extreme tired feeling has gone, my appetite returned, and it toned me up generally. My brother and sister have also received great benefit from it." Clara W. Phelps, Shirley, Mass.

"My son suffered from spring debility and loss of appetite, and was restored to health as soon as he began to take our favorite medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. We recommend it to all our friends." Mrs. Thalia E. Smith, Scipioville, N. Y.

"We all like Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is so strengthening." Lizzie Balfour, Auburn, R. I.

Makes the Weak Strong

Two months ago I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as an experiment, as I had no appetite or strength, and felt tired all the time. I attributed my condition to scrofulous humor. I had tried several different kinds of medicine without receiving any benefit. But as soon as I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla my appetite was restored and my stomach felt better. I have now taken nearly three bottles, and I never was so well in my life." Mrs. Jessie F. Dolbeare, Pascoag, R. I.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me an immense amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, my head relieved of the bad feeling, and my throat relieved of the severe irritation. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used." Mary L. Peele, Salem, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

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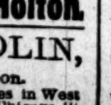
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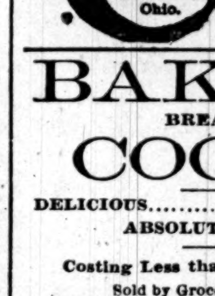
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COCOA.
DELICIOUS.................NOURISHING.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Costing Less than One Cent a Cup.
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PIOUS PEOPLE.

Many (so-called) seem to think it legitimate business to "LIE" in an advertisement (only truth pays.) Hence,
C. W. LAPHAM,
No. 329 W. Madison-st., can prove that his Gents' $3 Calf and Ladies' $3.50 Kid Shoes sell at $4.50 elsewhere. "Open Evenings."

The Michigan Central Rail Road Company.

Detroit, Mich., April 3rd, 1886.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next (being the sixth day of said month), at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

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PLATING AND ELECTRO-BRONZING.
95 Ohio St.

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NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL via Queenstown.
S.S. "America" Sails Wednesday, April 14.
S.S. "City of Rome" Sails Wednesday April 28 And every alternate Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $50 and upwards. Second class, $35.
STEERAGE AT LOWEST RATES.
For cabin plans and all further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

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"Umbria," "Etruria," "Aurania," and "Servia," 8,500 tons and from 10,000 to 14,000 horse-power, being the LARGEST, FASTEST, and MOST MAGNIFICENT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.
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Only Direct Line to France.
General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre. Pier 42 N. R., foot of Morton-st., N.Y.
CANADA, Padel.........Wednesday, April 14, 1 p m
LABRADOR, Perier d'Hauterive.Wed., April 21, 7 a m
ST. GERMAIN, Boyer.....Wednesday, April 28, 1 p m
ST. LAURENT, De Jousselin........Wed., May 5, 6 a m
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Havre—First Cabin, $120, $100, $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage from New York to Havre, $25; steerage from New York to Paris, $28, including wine, bedding, & utensils. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, New York.
MORTENSEN, JOHNSTON & CO., General Western Passenger Agents, 101 Clark-st.; W. B. WINTER, Agent, 71 Clark-st.; CHARLES HENROTIN, 92 Washington-st.; Agents for Chicago.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

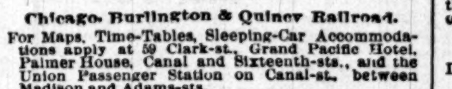
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
New York, Southampton, Bremen. The fast Express steamers of this company sail every Wednesday, landing passengers in Southampton in less than eight days from New York. These steamers are celebrated for their speed and the comfort afforded passengers. Beginning in May fast Express steamers will also leave New York on Saturdays for Cherbourg, France, landing passengers for Paris. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports.
FINANCE...Saturday, April 24 | At noon from Rob-
.........Saturday, May 15 | ert Stores, Brooklyn.
From Newport News, Va., three days later.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., General Agents, 84 Broad-st., New York.
B. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $30 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

GUION LINE
ALASKA, ARIZONA, WYOMING, WISCONSIN, AND NEVADA. Sailing Tuesdays from New York for Liverpool. Cabin rates from $60 to $100. Intermediate, $30. CRAMER & CO., General Agents, 90 La Salle-st.

EUROPE! EUROPE!!
Tourist Tickets issued for individual travelers to and in all parts of Europe, in connection with any line of steamers. Special Parties sail from New York in April, May, June, and July. Programmes by mail. THOS. COOK & SON, 106 Dearborn-st., Chicago.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	*8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St.Joseph,Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passnger	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. *b* Daily except Sunday. *c* Daily except Saturday. *d* Except Monday.
St. Paul, Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumway Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	§ 4:30 p m	§ 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
K. City, Col., N.M., Ariz.&Cal.Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	‡11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:40 p m	§10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	*11:30 p m	*11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville & Beloit	9:00 a m	§ 6:55 p m
	† 8:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m	4:00 p m
	x 8:30 a m	4:[illegible] p m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	[illegible] p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m	4:00 p m
	x 8:30 a m	4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	* 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 6:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	† 5:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m	* 6:15 a m
	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m

Reference marks. *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.
Reference marks: *a*. Daily; *b*. Daily except Sunday; *c*. Daily except Saturday; *d*. Daily except Monday.

	Leave	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m	b10:25 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	b 4:00 p m	b 5:50 p m
	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:30 p m	d 7:00 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algoma, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m	d 7:00 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:30 p m	d 7:10 a m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls	c10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m
Yankton, Chamberlain	d11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
Redfield, Aberdeen	d12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:00 a m	b 6:47 a m
	a 1:00 p m	a 3:45 p m
	b 5:15 p m	b 7:35 a m
	b 6:15 p m	b 6:45 p m
Sunday only	b 7:50 a m	b 9:21 a m
	5:30 p m	9:45 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	§ 2:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	§ 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	‖11:20 a m	‖ 2:35 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:42 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 6:50 a m	† 5:45 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	* 9:05 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m

Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:30 p m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr.	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd.	* 7:45 p m	† 6:45 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:30 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 7:55 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:01 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Speci	§12:00 m	§ 3:10 p m
Chicago Passenger		*12:55 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	† 7:50 a m	† 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 6:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	*11:50 a m
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		§ 9:30 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:45 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

The M...
Loan & Tr...
ESTAB...
Capital...
Surplus...
Circular Let...
of Travelers, and...
Commercial...
in any part of the w...
Foreign Exc...

Union Na...
Cor. Washing...
Paid-Up Ca...
Circular Letters...
Issued, payable...
FOREIG...
And first-class Inv...

$2...
6 Per Cent...
HOLMES...
Real value of prop...
Assessed value fo...
Total Debt,...
Population...

N. W. HARR...
115-117 Monr...

Illinois Trust...
Cash Cap...
Invested in...
Stockholders' liabil...
Interest paid on...
John McCaffrey.
John Crerar.
Wm. H. Mitchell.
JOHN J. MITCHELL
JOHN B. DRAKE
WM. H. MIT...
JAS. S. GI...

Baldwin, W...
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Commiss...
227 LA SALLE-ST...
Members Ne...
STOCKS, BONDS...
Private wires...

Mone...
At 5½ per cent in su...
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MONE...
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central Real Esta...
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ESTA...
CHANDLER-...
Grain & Pr...
Chicago Board of Trade...
Private...

BUS...

Clearings at the ... States yesterday an...
New York... Boston... Chicago... Philadelphia... St. Louis... Baltimore...
New York exchan... terday: Chicago, ... premium; St. Loui...
There was an ... banks yesterday, bu... common run. The... more satisfaction a... have full lines of ... them is rather tow... than toward increa... 5@5½ for call and 6... the country for cur... sold most of the da... a few transactions ... strong at unchang... bills was moderate...
Investment secu... the Chicago Stock ... cago National Ban... at 104½, $2,000 at ... 99¾, and $1,000 Wa... of Union Nationa... changed hands at a... to have been not f...
The following w... Stock Exchange, e... cates that the price...
Chi. Nat. Bank... Com. Nat. Bank... †ContinentalNt. B... Ill. Trust & Sav Ba... †Met Nat Bk... Union Nat. Bk... Chicago City 7s, 18... Chicago City 7s, 18... Chicago City 7s, 18... Chicago City 7s, 18... Chicago City 7s, 18... Chicago City 7s, 18... Chicago City 7s, 18... Chicago City 6s, 18... Chicago City 6s, 18... Chicago City 4s, 19...
The New York s... the room-traders... part in it. Most o... like to see a good ... only thing that ca... tion. An effort wa... the impression th... sharp advance, an... hold of it, but the ... than usual and the ... ernoon. There h... short interest in U... stock has been ... port was given ou... in February were ... over the total fo... last year. Much ... road lately, but it ... to call attention ... due to the break-... The defeat of the ... was generally re... argument, as it se... change in the sta... alleged scheme ... securities agains... the English Gov... mented on by th... that if anything o... a bad effect on ... capital would be ... the new bonds. ... to believe yester... be undertaken. ... week advanced ... money market, ... that the bank st... favorable showing ... a bear argument.
The Cunard St... report, states tha... profitable and th... ly reduced. The ... The amount of th... after payment of ... 012. Of this sum ... £141,506 to the ... the remaining £... fund. At the ti... Oregon on the co... is covered by o... £100,000, and the ... the insurance fu...
NEW YORK, Apr... ket for stocks was ... increasing strengt... majority only sli... withstanding a go... regard to the seve... there is apparentl... dance in higher p...

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Capital....$2,000,000.00.
Surplus....$1,000,000.00.

Circular Letters of Credit for use of Travelers, and Commercial Credits issued available in any part of the world.

Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Union National Bank,

Cor. Washington and La Salle-sts.

Paid-Up Capital, $1,700,000.

Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers

Issued, payable in any part of the world.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

And first-class Investment Securities Bought and Sold.

$23,500

6 Per Cent Court House Bonds,

HOLMES COUNTY, OHIO.

Real value of property	$13,000,000
Assessed value for taxation	$8,963,333
Total Debt	$82,500
Population	21,700

FOR SALE BY

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,

115-117 Monroe-st. (Montauk Block).

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.
SURPLUS, $250,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

DIRECTORS.

John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid,
John Crerar, John B. Drake, Geo. Straut,
Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Baldwin, Wrenn & Farnum,

Stock Brokers

AND

Commission Merchants,

27 LA SALLE-ST., GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,
Members New York Stock Exchange.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS.
Private wires to New York and Boston.

Money to Loan

At 5½ per cent in sums of $10,000 and upwards on improved residence or business property in Chicago.

WM. V. JACOBS,
118 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 5 per cent, in large sums, on improved central Real Estate.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CHANDLER-BROWN COMPANY,

Grain & Provision Commission,

Chicago Board of Trade. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.
Private Telegraph Wire.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 9.	April 2.
New York	$97,302,153	$117,438,520
Boston	13,774,308	16,135,987
Chicago	7,695,000	10,784,000
Philadelphia	7,824,779	10,764,152
St. Louis	2,318,859	2,499,021
Baltimore	1,578,129	1,987,285

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c discount; Boston, 8@12½c premium; St. Louis, 25@50c premium.

There was an active counter business at the banks yesterday, but no new borrowing out of the common run. The bankers continue to express more satisfaction at the condition of affairs. They have full lines of loans, and the tendency among them is rather toward cutting down their loans than toward increasing them. Rates are steady at 5@5½ for call and 6@7 for time. The demand from the country for currency was small. Eastern bills sold most of the day at 25c discount, but there were a few transactions at par. Foreign exchange was strong at unchanged quotations. The supply of bills was moderate.

Investment securities were dull. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were 25 shares of Chicago National Bank at 145, $3,000 Opera-House 6s at 104½, $2,000 at 105, $1,000 Iowa Division 4s at 99¾, and $1,000 Wabash 5s at 90¼. Over 400 shares of Union National Bank stock have recently changed hands at a price not reported, but believed to have been not far from 142.

The following were the closing prices bid at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Chi. Nat. Bank	143	Chicago City 4s, 1904	104¼
Com. Nat. Bank	145	Chi. City R'y. 5-20 4½s	101¾
†ContinentalNt. B'k	125	Cook County 7s, 1890	111
Ill. Trust & Sav Bank	245	Cook County 4s, 1905	104¼
†Met Nat Bk	155	N Chi C R 1st M6s 1900	116
Union Nat. Bk	142	West Park 7s, 1890	110½
Chicago City 7s, 1887	102½	Mut Un Tel Co. 6s 1912	84¾
Chicago City 7s, 1888	105¼	Postal Tel. Co. 6s 1912	6¾
Chicago City 7s, 1890	111¼	Chi B of T 10-50 5s	105
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116	Chic Op-H Co 6s, 1895	105
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119	W Pk Clb 2-10 6s, 1894	100
Chicago City 7s, 1895	121½	Chicago City Ry	322½
Chicago City 7s, 1898	125	Chi Gs Lt & Coke Co	111
Chicago City 7s, 1899	128	Con Gas F & L Co	2½
Chicago City 6s, 1895	113	W D City Ry	330
Chicago City 6s, 1897	117	†Ch Sec Elec Und Co	28½
Chicago City 6s, 1898	118	†Central Un Tel Co	42
Chicago City 4s, 1901	104		

The New York stock market was made mainly by the room-traders, and Chicago had but a very small part in it. Most of the brokers of this city would like to see a good break, as they think that is the only thing that can lead to any activity in speculation. An effort was made early in the day to create the impression that Lackawanna would have a sharp advance, and some of our operators took hold of it, but the stock proved to be less buoyant than usual and there was a decline in it in the afternoon. There has recently been a considerable short interest in Union Pacific in Chicago, but the stock has been disappointingly strong. The report was given out yesterday that the net earnings in February were $447,000, an increase of $66,000 over the total for the corresponding month of last year. Much has been said in favor of the road lately, but its friends have been at no pains to call attention to the immense loss of earnings due to the break-up of the transcontinental pool. The defeat of the bill for the free coinage of silver was generally regarded in Wall street as a bull argument, as it sets at rest the fears of any radical change in the status of the silver coinage. The alleged scheme for the issue of £150,000,000 of securities against the purchase of Irish lands by the English Government has been much commented on by the speculators. It was thought that if anything of the sort was done it would have a bad effect on American securities, as English capital would be taken out of them and be put into the new bonds. Wall street was, however, pleased to believe yesterday that no such operation would be undertaken. Very little has been said as the week advanced in regard to the dangers of the money market, it being now generally expected that the bank statement today will make a fairly favorable showing. The scare has lost its force as a bear argument.

The Cunard Steamship Company, in its annual report, states that the business for 1885 was fairly profitable and that the liabilities were substantially reduced. The profit for the year was £193,701. The amount of the credit of profit and loss account, after payment of interest and income tax, is £165,-612. Of this sum the directors have transferred £141,506 to the credit of the depreciation fund, and the remaining £2,436 to the credit of the insurance fund. At the time of the loss the value of the Oregon on the company's books was £205,049, which is covered by outside insurance to the extent of £100,000, and the balance will be charged against the insurance fund during the current year.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—The general market for stocks was dull all day but also firm, and with increasing strength in the afternoon, which left the majority only slightly changed from last night. Notwithstanding a good many unsettled questions yet in regard to the several railroad wars, the strike, etc., there is apparently an increasing feeling of confidence in higher prices for both bonds and stocks. It is believed that the New York bank reserves have touched their lowest point, and that an abundant supply of money is assured for the next six months. The increasing exports of grain also are favorable to a complete cessation of gold exports. The market was not so strong at the close, some stocks being at the lowest prices of the day.

The net declines of the day were Lackawanna ⅛, Delaware & Hudson ¾, Erie ⅛, preferred ¼, Reading ⅛, Louisville ⅛, Canada Southern ¼, St. Paul ¼, Texas Pacific ⅛, Wabash ⅛, preferred ⅜, Manhattan ⅛, Pacific Mail ¼, Richmond & Danville 1½, Richmond & West Point 1⅝, Hocking Valley ⅛, Evansville & Terre Haute ¼, Indiana, Bloomington & Western ⅛, Lake Erie & Western ¾, Southern Pacific ¾, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville ⅛, Camden Coal ⅛.

The net advances for the day were St. Paul and Duluth 3¼, Tennessee coal 2⅛, Oregon Transcontinental 1, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1, preferred 1, Missouri Pacific ⅜, Oregon Navigation ¾, Consolidated Coal 1, Canada Pacific ⅛, Green Bay ¼, New York Central ⅛, Ohio & Mississippi ⅜, Omaha ⅛, preferred ⅛, Union Pacific ⅜.

The earnings of sixty railroads in March make a favorable comparison with the same month of last year, the total showing an increase of $304,063, or 1 19-100 per cent on an increase in mileage of 2 45-100 per cent the roads which make the most favorable showing are: The Canadian Pacific an increase of $121,104; Northern Pacific an increase of $165,350; Grand Trunk an increase of $138,563; St. Paul & Omaha, increase, $58,178; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, increase, $46,701; Richmond & Danville, increase, $32,038; Ohio Southern, increase, $14,091. The poorest returns were by the Illinois Central, which reports a decrease on all lines of $171,182; Louisville & Nashville, decrease, $180,611; Chicago & Alton, decrease, $89,125; and Milwaukee & St. Paul, decrease $47,071. For the first three months of the year the sixty roads reported show about the same results as in the corresponding quarter of 1885, the difference being only $268,411, but this is in favor of 1886. Only twenty-three out of sixty roads show smaller earnings for the quarter, and of these the most important instances are the Chicago & Alton, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, and Wabash. The Oregon Railway & Navigation figures are not included in the above, the increase in the earnings of that property having been exceptionally large not only in March, but for the three months.

There was some important buying of East Tennessee incomes today, which is presumed to be for account of the parties who bring the suit against the Brice-Seney-Robinson-Thomas party, who are now in control of the property. The complaint alleges fraud in the issue and sale of these securities, and the buying today is presumed to have a connection with expected developments in the suit.

The Northern Pacific group is the early dealings and Union Pacific in the afternoon were the strongest stocks of the day and attracted considerable attention, all advancing over a point. There was some further buying of Oregon Transcontinental for a Boston pool, which, in connection with the continued increase in the Northern Pacific earnings, stimulated covering in these stocks. The short interest in Union Pacific is large, and formed the basis for the afternoon rise.

Pacific Mail and Jersey Central were less prominent than for some days, but considering the sharp rise they have had were firm. The usually active and prominent stocks like the trunk lines, the coalers, and the Grangers were positively dull at intervals, and were entirely devoid of feature. The fact that this condition of affairs prevailed shows plainly that the market is a waiting one, and that leading operators are indisposed to act freely on either side of the account at the moment.

Judge Gresham's decision in the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Chicago & Atlantic was well received today, being regarded as a very clear and able definition of the law in its bearing on railroad corporations.

Russell Sage is bullish, but is not looking for much activity for the present.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—April 9	Last—April 8
Canadian Pacific	600	66¼	65⅝	65¾	65½
Canada Southern	400	40¼	40	40	40¼
Ches. & O.	100	10	10	10	10
C., B. & Q.	1,105	134¾	134	134½	
C., C., C. & I.	500	48⅝	47¾	48⅝	
Del. & Hudson	1,565	101¾	101½	101⅝	100¾
D., L. & W.	20,635	127¼	126⅛	126⅞	127¼
Erie	6,000	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	25¾
Do pfd	1,400	61¼	60⅝	60⅞	61
E. Tenn. & Ga.	1,800	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2⅞
Hocking Valley	600	31½	31¼	31¼	31¾
I., B. & W.	162	24	24	24	
Jersey Central	12,465	54⅝	53⅜	54	54¼
Kansas & Texas	1,700	28	27⅞	28	
Lake Shore	13,660	81⅝	81¼	81¼	81¼
Louis. & Nash	6,350	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	38⅞
Manhattan Con.	500	127¼	127	127	127½
M., L. S. & W. pfd	600	74⅜	73	74	73
Minn. & St. L. pfd	100	44	44	44	
N. Y. & N. E.	300	34¼	34	34	34
N. Y., S. & W.	225	7⅜		7⅜	7⅜
N. Y. Central	2,850	102¼	101⅞	102¼	101⅞
Northern Pac.	200	25½	25⅜	25⅝	
Do pfd	6,007	57⅛	56	56⅝	56⅜
Northwestern	3,617	108	107⅜	107⅝	108⅛
Ohio & Miss	300	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝
Ont. & West	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
O. Ry. & N. Co	1,150	100	99	99⅝	98¼
O. Transcon	11,205	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜	28¼
Pacific Mail	15,315	56¼	55⅜	55⅜	55¾
Peoria, D. & E.	100	23	23	23	
Reading	15,000	25⅞	24	24½	24⅝
Rich. & Dan.	100	82½	82½	82½	84
Rock Island	109	127	127	127	
St. Paul	19,125	87⅞	87¼	87⅝	87⅛
Do pfd	200	118½	118½	118½	
St. Paul & D.	6,050	60	59⅝	59⅝	59¼
St. Paul & O.	1,500	39⅜	38⅝	38⅞	39
Do pfd	300	102	101½	102	101½
St. P., M. & M.	100	116½	116½	116½	
Texas Pacific	7,975	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
Union Pacific	69,050	49⅞	49	49⅜	49
Wabash	1,568	8⅞	9½	8⅞	9
Do pfd	512	17⅛	16⅞	17	17⅜
Western Union	1,800	66	65⅜	65⅝	65⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	120
American	105½	United States	65

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per ct bonds	100¾	St. Joe	120
United States 4½s	112¾	St. P. & S. C. firsts	127½
U. S. new 4s coup	126¼	Texas Pacific land gts	38
Pacific 6s of 1895	127	Texas Pacific (Rio G.)	57
Central Pacific firsts	121	Union Pacific firsts	116¾
Erie seconds	102½	Union Pac. land grant	109¾
Lehigh & Wilks. (of'd)	112	Union Pac. sink'g fund	118

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

15000 U S 4s reg	126¼	1000 M L S & W 1st	117½
5000 Am Dock 1 5s	96¼	3000 MidN J 1st	105¼@105⅜
11000 Col H & T 5s	87	25000 M & S L Equip 6s	99
1000 C So 1st gtd s20	105⅛	1000 M&E 1s gtd	135
1000 Cen Ia 1st—ED 6s	68	146000 NYLE&Wn2d cn	
1000 C & O cur	35½	e cp	88¾@89¼
1000 C & A s f	124	5000 N Y El 1st	125¾
2000 C St P M & O con	121½	5000 N Y N H & H 4s	112¼
1000 D S P & P 1st	116	20000 N Y Ont & W 1s	105¼
8000 D&RG W 1st	77¾	1000 N Y C Ex 5s	105¾
10000 E T 5s tr rec	76¾@77⅛	1000 N Y C con	142¼
265000 E T inc	20¾@21	2000 NYS&W 1s e c	105¾
2000 Ft W 1st m	144¼	5000 NYS&W db e cp	63¼
14000 Ft W & Dist	88¼@88⅜	5000 N Pac 2d cp	95¾
3000 GC&S F g 6s	103¾	15000 do (s 20)	95¾
1000 I B & W cn in	36	1000 N P Tm 1st	105
2000 I B & W 2d	74	3000 N P 1st cp	115¼@115½
1000 L E & W 1st	93½	6000 N J C 1st 1900	114
4000 K P 1st cn	104¼@104⅜	1000 N & W g m	108
1000 L&N 10-40 6s	90	1000 O Ry & N 5s	108
1000 L & N—NO&M 1st	103¼	5000 R W & O inc	61@61¼
1000 L & W B cn astd	113	10000 RW&O cns	94¼@94⅜
2000 M&SP 1-C P & W 5s s 20	106¾	5000 St J & G I inc	45
2000 M&SP 1st—SoM	117½	45000 TPR cp off	51@51¼
1000 M&St P 7s gld	134	1000 Va Mid inc	80

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

100000 US 4s cp	126¼@126⅜	6000 M K & T g 6s	93@93¼
2000 Ala—Class C	99½	2000 M Pac 3d	123
5000 N Car spl tax	10	4000 M & O new	112⅝
1000 Va 6s dfd	9¾	1000 Mid of N J 1st	105⅝
1000 Va 6s defd tr rct	9½	2000 M Un 6s	86½
1000 A&TH 2d pf	113½@113¾	3000 M L S & W inc	100⅛
3000 A & P inc	22¾@23	17000 N Y Ont & W 1st	105⅜
5000 B & O 1st—Pkbg	121	50000 NYLE&W n 2con ex c'p	89
5000 B C R & N 1st	110	10000 do fd cp 5s	90
2000 C C C & I g m	101	2000 NYC&SL tr	92⅞@93¼
2000 Col C & I 6s	95	11000 N P Tm 1st	105
5000 C H V & T 5s	87	18000 R W & O cns	94@94⅛
5000 C P gld bd	115¼	4000 R&A 1st tr rcts	70
5000 Can So 2d	87⅝	3000 R & D 6s	114
5000 C & O 1st SB e cp	77½	35000 R & D deb	97
20000 D & R G W 1s	78@78¼	2000 St PM&M 1 con 6s	122⅛
13000 D&H rg of '91	114	5000 S J & G I inc	63
9000 E & T H 1s	115¼@116	5000 T Cent 1st 1909	68
60000 E Tenn inc	21@21⅛	3000 Tol & O C 1st	97¾
7000 I D & S 2in tr r	33½@34	10000 T&W cn cov	95
1000 GC&SF gd 6s	103¾	10000 U Pac 1st	117
6000 K P 1st cons	105	43000 Va Mid inc	78@79
5000 L E & W 1st	93¼	30000 WStL&P—Chi D	91
2000 L&N-Pensc&Ala	88	11000 WS gtd 4s	102⅝
9000 M&St P 8s 1st	136	8 Am Ex Bank	133
25000 M & St P cns	133	30 Bk of State N Y	130½
2000 M & SP 7s gold	134	50 Manhattan Bk b3	160
35000 MK&T gn 5s	79		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

28000 A & P inc	23@23⅛	5000 M&St P cons	133
5000 Atch Col & P 1st	104¼	2000 Mo P 1st cn	112
5000 C Coal & I 6s	95	2000 Mo Pa 3d	123
12000 D & R G W 1s	78¼@78½	2000 Met Ele 1st s'd	118
20000 ETV&G 5 tr	77½@78	10000 NYLE&W n2d cn e cop	88⅜
121000 ETV&G inc	21@21⅛	2000 do fd 5s cp	90
6000 GC&SF g 6s	103¾	47000 N Y O & W 1st	105½@106
10000 GH&SAWD 1st	100¾	3000 N P 1st cp	115½@115¾
10000 G H & S A 2d	119	3000 N P Tm 1st	105
10000 Gt W 1st mg	111½	15000 No P 2d cp	95¾
14000 H&TC 1st-MLc off	104¼@104⅜	12000 Or S L 6s	101¼
11000 I B & W 1st	100⅛	1000 O So 1st	104
4000 K P 1 con	104⅜	5000 R W & O cns	94⅛
1000 L S 2d cp	123⅞	47000 T P R ex cp	50¾@50⅞
5000 M&SP1-87s(s15)	139	5000 W S gtds	102¾@103
5000 M&SP 1—H&DD	128	1000 T&W cn cnvt	95
20000 do (s 20)	128		

NEW YORK, April 9.—Money on call easy at 1½@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange dull, but steady and unchanged.

Government bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were fairly active and firm.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales	First	High	Low	Last.
Atchison	8,000	89⅝	91⅛	89⅝	91⅛
Fitchburg	20	115	120	115	120
N. Y. & N. E.	850	34	34	31½	31½
Union Pacific	454	48⅞	49⅝	48⅞	49⅝
Bell Telephone	55	162½	164	162½	164
Boston & Lowell	5	128	128	128	128
C., B. & Q.	300	134¼	134½	134¼	134½
Eastern	24	82	82	82	82
Wisconsin Central	200	18	18	18	18
Calumet	5	229	229	229	229
M., H. & O.	1,195	29¼	31½	29¼	31½
Flint, pfd	50	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Water Power	400	6 13-16	7	6 13-16	7
Atchison rights	17,200	155	167½	155	167½
Mexican Central	1,550	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

29000 Mexican 4s	38	8000 Sonora 7s	106¾
50000 Mexican 7s	40¼@41	5000 N Y & N E 2ds	109
4000 O. S. L. 6s	100¼		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—[Special.]—The market closed unsettled; Pennsylvania, 53⅝ bid, 54 asked; Lehigh Valley, 57 bid, 57¼ asked; Lehigh Navigation, 51¼ bid, 51⅜ asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 9—5 p. m.—United States bonds—4s, 128⅝; Canadian Pacific, 67; Erie, 26¼; do seconds, 91¼; St. Paul common, 90; New York Central, 104¾; Pennsylvania, 55; Reading, 13. Bar silver, 46 9-16d per ounce.

PARIS, April 9.—Three per cent rentes, 81f for the account.

HAVANA, April 9.—Spanish gold, $2.38¼@2.38⅜. Exchange firm.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Mining shares were quiet and strong. Savage sold at $1.25; Horn Silver, $3.10; Hale & Norcross, $6.50; California & Virginia, $2.05; Bodie, $1.10.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Bulwer, 60c; Belcher, $1.12½; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Bodie Consolidated, $1.12½; Chollar, $1.00; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.12½; Consolidated Pacific, 30c; Gould & Curry, 75c; Hale & Norcross, $2.62½; Holmes, $6.75; Mono, $2.37½; Potosi, 65c; Savage, $1.25; Sierre Nevada, 45c; Union Consolidated, 40c; Utah, 60c. Grand Prize assessed 40c. Homes dividended 25c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were steady yesterday, as a rule, with rather less business doing. There was little news of consequence from the Old World, and the great question in grain circles was whether the late decline in the cereals has exhausted the weakness, or the present is only what Beerbohm calls "a pause" in the downward march. The last seemed the most likely, but very few talked as if they were reasonably sure of it. People have become used to see the markets go down, till a movement in the other direction is a surprise. Sample grain was generally stronger, with easiness in rail freights.

Provisions were very quiet. It was the dullest day known in a month past in pork and lard. Armour bought a little pork, and he and the P. & P. Co. sold a good many ribs, the principal buyers of the latter being Weare and Harvey. Hogs were quoted firm, which kept product steady. Pork sold 2½c higher, to $9.45 for June and closed at $9.40 bid. Lard closed 2½c lower, at $5.95 bid, and ribs unchanged, at $5.40 bid, both for June. Cash sales were reported of 20 brls back pork at $10.00; 200 brls extra prime pork on private terms; 250 tcs lard at $5.92½; 225 tcs sweet pickled hams at 7⅝c for 22 lbs average, with 9c for 16 lbs do, seller August; 250 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 4½c; 50 boxes short clears at $5.67½, and 50 brls beef hams at $16.50.

Flour was dull and nominally unchanged. There was no apparent inquiry for export, and the local trade was very quiet. Sales were limited to 175 brls and 200 sacks, at $4.25 for Michigan winters.

In red winter wheat 3 cars sold at 85c for No. 2 free on board and 80½c for No. 3 do.

Wheat was not particularly active and uncertainly strong. Liverpool was called steady, and it was estimated that the visible supply will show a decrease of about 1,250,000 bu for this week, including 700,000 at New York and 100,000 at St. Louis. This was supplemented by reports of a large falling off in the volume of deliveries in the Northwest and an active buying of wheat for export here and at the seaboard. The Illinois report did not attract much attention. The news invited to confidence, and there was moderately active buying, but plenty on sale, each advance of ½c seeming to be the signal for letting go a fresh lot of wheat on the market. May sold ½c lower, at 77⅝c, receded to 77⅜c, and improved to 78⅛c. It then fell back to 77⅝c asked at the close, the reason being alleged to be a report that the French Government is contemplating an increased duty on importations of breadstuffs, and that the condition of the Ohio wheat crop is simply "splendid." It was also whispered around that some parties suspect the late talk about exports to have been manufactured for the purpose of arresting the decline. August sold at 81⅛@82⅛c. Regular No. 2 spring sold (35,000 bu) at 4½@4⅝c below the price for May, part of it being for rail shipment to Boston. Free-on-board lots sold at 71@74c for No. 3 and 65@67c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 46,000 bu. In the afternoon on the curb May was quoted at 77⅛c asked, being depressed by the St. Louis strike.

Corn was quiet, with few features. Our receipts were small, which made cash lots strong, and Liverpool steady. May opened ⅛c higher, at 37⅜c, and improved to 37⅞c on some buying by Schwartz-Dupee, but there was scarcely any demand after that was filled, and the market fell back to sellers at 37⅛c at the close, with June at ⅛c premium. August sold at 39⅛, and 39⅛c was afterwards bid. Cash lots in store sold at 36⅛@36⅜c for No. 2 and 36⅛@36⅜c for No. 2 yellow, the inside on both being for short receipts. To go to store in special bin sold at 34⅝@35c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board lots sold at 37c for No. 2, with 35⅛@36c for No. 3 yellow, 34½@35⅛c for No. 3, and 33⅝@34½c for No. 4. Also at 33½c for no grade. Total about 115,000 bu.

Oats were firm, June closing ⅛c better. Trading fair. May ranged at 29⅜@29⅝c, closing at 29⅛c bid. April ¼c discount, or ⅜c higher, and June ⅛c premium. July salable at 30⅛c. The sample market was ½c higher for choice lots. Offerings small and less than was required by the trade. Free on board lots sold at 29@32½c for No. 3, 32½@35c for No. 3 white, 3@30½c for No. 2, 34@35½c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales 62 cars, or about 55,000 bu. It was reported that 25,000 bu No. 2 cash sold at 25¾c and 2,000 bu, special house, at 26c.

Rye was firmer and very quiet. April was salable at 56, or ½c better, May at 60c, and June at 61½c. Offerings by sample very light. Sales were: 2 cars No. 3, on track, at 56@56½c. 6 cars No. 2 free on board, at 61@62c: 1 car No. 3 do at 56c.

Barley was steady; offerings limited and demand slow, except for good sound lots, and those found a ready sale. No. 3 in store was nominally 40c and No. 4 35c. Free on board lots sold at 43½@47c for No. 4 and 40@53c for No. 3. Total sales 25½ cars, or about 17,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady. Demand fair and sufficient to absorb all the offerings. Sales were: 18½ cars bran at $10.25@11.75; 8 cars middlings at $10.50@11.12½; 2 cars shorts at $10.50.

Timothy was steady at $1.80 for prime cash seed, fair to choice ranging at $1.75@1.84. Inquiry fair, with lighter offerings. Sales were: 26 bags at $1.70, 312 bags at $1.75, 90 bags at $1.76, 437 bags at $1.80, and 88 bags at $1.82. Clover was scarce and about 5c lower. Medium prime spot seed quotably $6.10@6.15. Poor to fair seed ranged at $5.75@6.10. Sales were: 30 bags at $5.75@6.05, 77 bags at $6.10, and 10 bags choice at $6.25. Flax advanced ⅛c, to $1.05½ for No. 1 on track. Receipts, 8 cars. Five thousand bu No. 1 in store at $1.01; 8 cars No. 1 on track at $1.05½@1.06; 1 car No. 1 switched at $1.05½. April delivery sold at $1.01 and May at $1.05¼. German millet seed sold, 240 bags, at 71c.

There was a fair volume of trading on the street markets, and prices generally were well maintained. The dry-goods market was moderately active, the orders being mostly to meet the current demand, while the wholesale clothing trade was reported quiet. The volume and condition of trade in the hardware, iron, and general metals markets showed no material change, except a slight improvement in the inquiry, which is of a hand-to-mouth character. The demand for steel rails was light. Heavy standard sections were quotably $34.00 at Eastern and $36.00 at Western mills, but it was reported that prices had advanced to $35.00@36.00 at the East, while the latter price is said to be asked at Pittsburg.

A New York dispatch of yesterday said only four boat-loads of wheat had been taken there for the day, but "we are within a shade of large business." The same is true here, unless it be as wickedly suggested by the chronic bears that all this export talk is for effect and will disappoint those who pin their faith to it. We note, however, that Broomhall, Kirby & Co. of Liverpool write their conviction that it will be necessary for the United Kingdom to import from the United States 800,000 bu per week up to the end of May, which is double the receipts from that source during the first three months of the year. They estimate that the shipments from Russia and Hungary will be very small, which agrees with other advices from the Old World. It would seem that most of the wheat which Russia had to spare from the last crop has already been sent out of the country. The above-named firm allows about one-tenth of the total requirements of the United Kingdom to come from British India.

Some folks on 'Change were asking yesterday where is the 40 per cent damage to the wheat crop of Ohio of which we heard so much a month ago?

The decline in the price of wheat, joined to a willingness on the part of rail carriers to accept lower rates, is helping to a fair forward movement of the article eastward from this city. A line of 300 cars to Newport News at 15c per 100 lbs, and 100 cars to New York at 20c, were among the items rumored yesterday, and with this was another lot of 80,000 bu bought for May shipment, probably by lake. The shipment to Newport News was said by one party to be understood to be about 500,000 bu.

A lot of 10,000 bu wheat is being carried in this city on which there was yesterday a loss of $7,300. It was bought some eighteen months ago, and has been held on persistently ever since, the holder hating to acknowledge his loss.

News from the Northwest is to the effect that the spring seeding is very late, the area to date being much smaller than usual. The reason is probably not so much disinclination to sow as to the fact that the frost remains in the ground to a late date in the season.

Next Thursday will end the term of winter storage on grain in this city. Regular deliveries after that date will have to be made on the basis of 1½c storage to be paid by the buyer, the same not being due till five days after delivery. Any storage due in excess of that sum must be deducted from the selling price, and then the whole charge is assumed by the purchaser. Deliveries made before the middle of this month, if "regular," carry with them 4c storage. Hence it is to the interest of holders of winter receipts to deliver them out within the next five business days, if they have contracted to deliver any time in April.

The following table shows the range of prices:

MESS PORK.	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
April	$ 9.30	$9.27½@ 9.32½	$ 9.27½
May	9.37½	9.35 @ 9.40	9.35
June	9.42½	9.40 @ 9.45	9.40
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
April	$ 5.90	$5.90 @ 5.92½	$ 5.90
May	5.92½	5.92½@ 5.95	5.92½
June	5.97½	.... @ 5.97½	5.97½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
April	$ 5.35	$5.32½@ 5.37½	$ 5.35
May	5.37½	5.35 @ 5.40	5.37½
June	5.40	5.40 @ 5.45	5.42½
WHEAT.			
April	73⅛	72⅝@ 73⅛	72⅝
May	77⅞	77⅜@ 78⅛	77⅝
June	79⅝	79⅛@ 80	79⅝
CORN.			
April	33	33⅛@ 33⅜	33
May	37½	37⅛@ 37⅞	37⅛
June	38	38 @ 38⅜	38
OATS.			
April	25⅜	....@ 25⅜	25⅜
May	29⅝	29⅜@ 29⅝	29⅛
June	30⅛	30¼@ 30⅜	30¼

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	April.	May.	June.
No. 2 spring	$ 82¼	$ 86⅜	$ 88⅜
No. 2 corn	40⅞	44⅝	45⅝
No. 2 oats	30⅜	34	34⅜
Pork	12.07½	12.17½	12.27½
Lard	6.90	6.97½	7.05
Short ribs	6.00	6.07½	6.17½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ended at 6 o'clock Thursday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1886.	Receipts 1885.	Shipments 1886.	Shipments 1885.
Flour, brls	11,251	26,637	9,391	36,044
Wheat, bu	13,003	33,523	28,789	29,896
Corn, bu	110,872	113,241	35,103	218,478
Oats, bu	73,629	51,080	46,625	86,964
Rye, bu	3,867	5,562	2,190	....
Barley, bu	32,739	20,560	22,188	9,872
Grass seed, lbs	89,375	201,200	245,582	399,659
Flaxseed, bu	4,116	1,676	2,035	2,266
Broom-corn, lbs	....	43,000	31,138	54,027
Cured meats, lbs	628,970	141,100	1,647,603	829,649
Canned meats, cases	....	....	250	251
Dressed beef, lbs	22,800	....	1,484,690	372,168
Beef, brls	....	....	56	116
Beef, tcs	....	....	165	75
Pork, brls	....	550	958	958
Lard, lbs	17,460	202,620	414,084	414,415
Cheese, lbs	76,695	86,410	94,545	98,280
Butter, lbs	171,922	127,817	309,710	149,715
Dressed hogs, No.	24	7	2	20
Live hogs, No	26,644	15,907	12,365	3,753
Cattle, No.	7,062	7,675	2,956	3,132
Sheep, No.	2,239	2,529	794	1,274
Hides, lbs	122,557	169,957	512,690	355,636
Wool, lbs	....	8,875	134,261	49,137
Coal, tons	6,192	5,760	1,130	1,109
Lumber, M feet	670	597	3,002	2,820
Shingles, M	182	436	208	218
Salt, brls	2,256	1,460	2,287	4,859

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	..	3	2	5
Spring wheat	2	14	3	19
Corn	43	47	36	126
Oats	7	62	..	69
Barley	..	..	..	..
Rye	..	13	7	20
Total	52	139	48	239

Total about 160,000 bu. Inspected out: 222,711 bu wheat, 24,853 bu corn, 1,014 bu oats, 9,742 bu rye, and 1,977 bu barley. The estimated receipts for today are 24 cars wheat, 164 cars corn, and 53 cars oats.

Railroad freights were quotably steady on the basis of 25c for flour, grain, and feed, and 30c for provisions to New York. Two lines are reported to have reduced their rates 2c on grain and 3c on provisions to seaboard points. Demand for cars light, shippers holding off.

Lake freights were very firm, with a good demand for vessel room at 4c for wheat and 3¾c for corn to Buffalo. Offerings very light and shippers were asking higher rates. Those to Oswego and Kingston were 6½c for wheat and 6c for corn. The following charters were reported: To Sandusky—Schooners Homer, E. B. Maxwell, and Arthur, 82,000 bu wheat at 4c.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. April 9.	Receipts, bu. April 8.	Receipts, bu. April 7.	Shipments, bu. April 9.	Shipments, bu. April 8.	Shipments, bu. April 7.
Chicago	13,000	12,000	32,500	29,000	8,000	28,000
Milwaukee	18,000	9,500	30,000	1,500	5,000	5,000
St. Louis	7,500	16,500	9,500	29,000	3,500	6,500
Toledo	6,500	9,000	6,500	13,000	14,500	14,500
Detroit	500	7,500	13,000	16,000	......	8,000
Kansas City	5,000	3,500	13,000	7,000	500	21,000
Minneap'lis	52,500	34,000	113,500	7,500	15,000	14,500
Duluth	47,000	33,000	158,000	......	3,000	4,000

The Los Angeles *Herald* thus writes of the orange market: It is estimated that two-thirds of the orange crop in the country has been shipped out. Of the remaining one-third or more are sold ahead. Large sales for forward delivery have been sold within a few days in the San Gabriel Valley and in Riverside. In two days last week in the former locality nearly fifty cars were sold to Eastern buyers. The prices paid for clean seedlings of selected size are $2.10 for March delivery and $2.40 for April. Sales are made f. o. b. cars at stations. Fancy budded fruit sells for $3.00@4.00, same terms. By the middle of May every orange will be gone from Southern California.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

March 1 to April 7—	1886.	1885.
Chicago	255,000	280,000
Kansas City	68,000	66,000
Milwaukee	35,000	31,000
Indianapolis	31,300	204
St. Louis	30,000	28,000
Cincinnati	20,500	16,000
Cedar Rapids	11,604	19,923
Cleveland	21,265	14,960

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Demand fair and prices steady at $1.25@1.35 per bu for choice hand-picked mediums and navies. Common stock 75c@$1.00.

BROOM-CORN—Firm and inquiry light. No activity is anticipated for the next two or three weeks, owing to the labor troubles. Self-working, green as to growth, 10@11c; do slightly red-tipped, 8½@9½c; do common, 8@8½c; hurl, green, 11@12c; do slightly tipped, 9@9½c; common, 8@9c; inside and covers, green, 9@10c; do slightly red-tipped, 8½@9½c; do common, 7@7½c; crooked, as to length and color, 5½@6c; common, damaged and seedy, 7@8c.

BROOMS—No change was noted in this market. The demand was fairly active and prices ruled very firm, as follows: Best parlor-carpet brooms, $4.50 per doz; ordinary to good do, $3.00@4.00; warehouse do, $4.00; railroad do, $3.75; No. 1 plain-handled do, $2.75; No. 2 do, $2.50; No. 3 do, $2.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The inquiry was only moderate, the season opening up slowly, by reason of the unsettled condition of the labor market. Lime (in bulk), 60@75c per brl; lime (in brls), 75c@$1.00; Louisville cement, $1.00@1.25; Utica, Akron, and Milwaukee cement, $1.00@1.25; English Portland cement, $3.00@3.25; Michigan stucco, $1.70@1.85; New York stucco, $1.76; land plaster, $1.00@1.25; white sand, $1.00@1.25; fire-brick, per m, $37.00@55.00; hair, in paper sacks, 20@25c per bu; fire-clay, $2.50@3.60 per brl; Lemont stone, 18@45c per foot; common brick, $8.75@9.50; Indiana pressed brick, $14.50@23.00.

BUTTER—Values in this market were still kept up, although a very weak feeling prevailed and it was expected to develop at any moment. The receipts were much larger, but they sold readily. Fancy selections were quoted at 32@33c, the finest Wisconsin, Iowa, and other creameries at 30@32c, and good makes at 26@28c. Fair to good grades, but defective in quality, were offered at 24@27c, and fine dairies brought 23@25c. Choice roll butter continued scarce at 16@18c. Packing, 5½@6c.

CHEESE—Ruled firm and in good request from outside jobbers. October full cream cheddars scarce at 10½c, and a few lots of the same make of Young America were held at 11½c. New flats, 2 in a box, sold at 11c. This is said to be the only new cheese on the market at the present time. Choice skims were selling well at 4@6c. Common skims at 2@4c.

COAL—The situation in this market was unchanged. Orders light and mostly of a retail character. Receipts moderate. Concessions were made, but no formal revision of the quotations was reported. Anthracite per net ton by car-load—Grate, $5.75; egg, $5.80; stove, $6.20; nut, $6.20. Bituminous—Erie and Briarhill, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.25; Indiana block, $2.50.

DRIED FRUITS—Steady with a fair demand, particularly for domestic varieties. The low freights to the Northwest gave an impetus to the trade in that direction, but when it was found that there was no immediate probability of their being advanced, business assumed its ordinary condition. New Valencia raisins, 10@10½c; London layer do, $2.95; L. M. do, $2.50; new Turkish prunes, 4@4¼c; new Zante currants, 6¾@7c; citron, 22c; apples, quarters, 2¾@3c; do, sliced, 1½@3¼c; do, evaporated, 4@7c; half peaches, 3¾@4c; California peaches, 8@10c; do, raisins, $1.50@1.75 per case; blackberries, 8@8¼c; raspberries, 14@16½c; pitted cherries, 11@13c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trading fairly active on local account and orders for shipment. Gum Arabic, senna leaves, and all Egyptian goods were very firm, as stocks abroad are very low and difficult to obtain. Citric acid declined 5c and opium 10c. The indications are that there will be a good spring business. Citric acid, 70@75c; tartaric acid, 50@52c; carbolic acid, 28@35c; car. ammonia, 15@17c; brom. ammonia, 58@60c; balsam of Peru, $1.75; balsam, Tolu, 45@50c; bay rum, $2.00@3.00; Tonka beans, $1.85@1.90; vanilla beans, $6.00@9.00; cubeb berries, 85@90c; borax, 10@12c; calomel, 75@80c; camphor, 28@30c; cantharides, $2.35@2.50; cassia buds, 14@15c; chloroform, 47@50c; ergot, 40@50c; glycerine, 16c; gum arabic, 75@90c; lycopodii, 50@55c; mercury, 50@55c; morphine, sulph., $2.35@2.60; opium, $3.40@3.50; quinine, P. & W., 80@85c.

EGGS—Continued very steady at 11c per doz for strictly fresh-laid stocks either in job lots or in a small way. Receipts fair, with an improved demand, the sales being quite large. Goose eggs 40@45c and duck eggs 14c per doz.

FISH—There was an increased volume of trading, but prices generally were weak. Whitefish, No. 1 trout, No. 1 and Grand Bank codfish declined 25c; family mackerel 50c, new Holland herring 5c, and Labrador do 75c. Following are the quotations: Whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $6.00; do family, $2.50; trout, No. 1, $3.25; codfish, extra George's, $4.50; do Grand Bank, new, $3.25; do boneless, 5@8c; mackerel, half brls, extra shore, $14.50; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $12.50@13.00; do No. 1 medium, $7.00@7.50; do large family, $5.00; do family, $4.00; Holland herring, new, 80c; new Labrador herring, split, $5.00; do Halifax, split, $7.00; new George's Bay split herring, $8.00; scaled herring, 25c; Norway herring, $11.00 per brl; smoked salmon, 12½c per lb; bloaters, 75c per box.

GAME—Lower, consequent on larger receipts and a falling off in the demand: Mallard ducks, $1.50@2.00 per doz; redheads, $1.75@2.00; teal, $1.25@1.50; small ducks, 75c@$1.00; jack-snipe, $1.25@1.50; sand-snipe, 30@40c; canvasbacks, $3.50@4.50; plover, $1.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were in good demand at $2.25@2.75 for Santa Ana, San Gabriel, and Los Angeles fruit; $3.25@3.50 for Riverside. Washington navels, $6.00@6.50; Santa Ana navels, $5.00@5.50. Bananas sold readily at 75c@$3.50 per bunch. Apples were dull and weak; ordinary to fair stocks were offered at 50c@$1.00 per brl in lots and $1.25@1.50 for extra fine. Choice Jersey cranberries, $5.00 per brl. Florida strawberries, 50@75c per quart.

GROCERIES—Coffees very firm, but there is no special movement in the way of demand, buyers holding off with a view to breaking the market. Sugars are active and advancing. A recent agitation of the wages question among refinery employes, with possibilities of trouble, adds an element of uncertainty to the situation sufficient to induce many dealers to order heavily, while refiners take orders subject to their being able to fill them. Rice is in brisk request and firm at the quotations: Coffees—Java, 18¾@24½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10@12½c; fair, 9¼c; good, 8¼@8½c; common 7¾c. Sugar—Cut-loaf and powdered, 6¾@7c; standard granulated, 6⅝@6.69c; standard A, 6¼c; white extra C, 5⅞c; yellow to extra C, 4⅞@5⅜c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6½c; Louisiana, 4@5⅜c.

HAY—The market was almost bare of choice grades and 50c higher for No. 1 timothy, at $11.50@12.00 on track. No. 2 was quotably $10.00@10.50 and Iowa upland prairie $9.00@10.00. Plenty of poor and damaged hay was offered at $3.00@3.50. Sales were: 2 cars No. 1 timothy on track at $12.50; 3 cars upland prairie, do, at $5.00@9.75.

HIDES—In moderate demand and steady at current prices: Green-salted bull hides, 5⅜c; heavy green-salted, fully cured, 7¼c; light do, 8¼c; green-salted calf, 11c; dry-salted hides, 11@12c; dry flint, 13@14c; deacons, 50c each.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was an increased inquiry for roofing and coke plates, but Bright plates were dull. Sales were made at the $6.00 rate, with 5 per cent off. Pig-tin was active for retail lots at former prices. Sheet copper was in better demand and values ruled firm. Ingot copper in moderate request and easier at 11⅜@11½c for Lake Superior, 10½c for Baltimore standard, and 10¼c for Arizona.

NAILS—The demand for this product is gradually increasing as the season advances, but buyers are only taking small quantities. Prices ruled lower at $2.30 f. o. b. and $2.40 from store for iron nails in car-lots and $2.45 in a small way. Steel nails 15@20c higher. Wire nails in good request and quoted at 50 and 5 and 5 per cent off.

OILS—Carbon oils were lower, as is customary at this season of the year, owing to a falling off in the demand. Linseed oils were in good request and firm at the quotations. Standard white, 110°, 8¾c; prime white, 150°, 9c; snow and water white, 150°, 10¼c; headlight, 175°, 12c; Michigan test, prime white, 10¼c; do, water white, 11¾c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 8¾c; do, water white, 10¼c; Indiana test, prime white, 9c; do, water white, 11c; Elaine, 16½c; Eocene, 14c; Oleane, 12c; Scarlet Rose, 12½c; linseed, raw, 42c; linseed, boiled, 45c; turpentine, 45c; extra lard oil, 50c; No. 1 lard oil, 40c; whale oil 65c, and U. B. sperm, $2.20.

PIG-IRON—Fairly active for small lots. Offerings moderate and market steady as follows: Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 1 and 2, $22.50; No. 2, $23.00@23.50; Nos. 4, 5, and 6, $24.00@24.50; imported Scotch, $24.00@26.00; American Scotch, $20.00@21.00; Southern car-wheel, $28.00@32.00; and Southern coke, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, $17.50@19.50.

POTATOES—A good demand advanced prices 5c and a firm feeling prevailed. Receipts, 3 cars. Choice Burbanks in car-lots, 58@60c per bu; Beauty of Hebron, 50@55c; early white rose, 48@50c; mixed varieties, 40@45c; stocks from store, 60@70c; early Ohio seedlings, 75c.

POULTRY—In continued good demand, with a moderate supply. The market ruled steady as follows: Live—Hen turkeys, 10½@11½c per lb; mixed, 7@9c; hen chickens, 9@10c; mixed, 8@9c; roosters, 5@6c; ducks, 8@10c. Dressed—Hen turkeys, 11½@14c; gobblers, 7@8c; chickens, 9@11c; roosters, 5@6c; ducks, 9@10c.

TALLOW—Weak and dull at 4⅛@4⅝c for city, 4c for No. 1 country, and 3½c for No. 2 country. Grease was quiet and steady at 4½c for country "A," 4c for "B," 3½c for yellow, and 3c for brown.

VEGETABLES—Trading fair and mostly on local account, shipping orders continuing light. Turnips $1.00 per brl; white do, $1.25; beets, $1.00; carrots, $1.00; onions, $2.00; parsnips, $1.25; cucumbers, $1.50@2.00 per doz; celery, 20@35c per doz; lettuce, 35@40c; radishes, 40@60c; pie-plant, 75c@$1.00; parsley, 15@25c; cabbage, $4.00@10.00 per 100 head; green onions, 10@20c per doz; Persian onions, $1.50@1.75 per case; other varieties, 75c@$1.25; asparagus, $1.00@1.50 for small white and $2.00@3.00 for large green; peas, $2.50 per 20-quart box.

WHISKY—Unchanged and quotably $1.14.

WOOL—Quiet but with a better inquiry than during the last few days. Consignments of the new clip are expected early next month. Price are as follows: Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 24@27c; medium tub, 30@34c; fine unwashed, 17@21c; medium unwashed, 23@25c; coarse unwashed, 22@23c; burry unwashed, 14@16c; fine washed, 28@30c; medium washed, 31@32c; coarse washed, 27@28c.

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 16@20c; medium unwashed, 20@21c; coarse unwashed, 20@21c.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 32c; extra firsts, 30c; extra dairy, 28c; extra firsts, 25c; roll, 18c; packing stock, 6½c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 10c; part skin flats, 5c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 10½c; April, 10½c; buyer, 11c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, April 5	6,187	44	22,396	2,002
Tuesday, April 6	3,530	161	10,797	1,663
Wednesday, April 7	5,579	183	19,343	3,959
Thursday, April 8	7,062	156	26,644	2,238
Friday, April 9	4,900	100	21,500	4,500
Total	27,258	644	100,670	14,362
Last week	26,936	311	96,803	14,551
Shipments—				
Monday, April 5	1,124	....	8,882	331
Tuesday, April 6	1,586	....	6,550	332
Wednesday, April 7	2,545	....	10,253	1,621
Thursday, April 8	2,956	....	12,365	794
Friday, April 9	2,600	....	11,000	1,000
Total	10,811	....	49,050	4,078
Last week	10,304	....	36,889	4,755

The country roads are improving. This fact accounts largely for the increased receipts of hogs.

Last Saturday estimates placed this week's receipts of hogs at about 90,000. Already they reach 110,000, which will probably swell the number to 115,000, against 106,833 last week and 71,252 the corresponding week last year.

The daily average receipts this week have been about 5,400 cattle, 20,200 hogs, and 2,900 sheep, showing a slight increase in receipts of all kinds of stock. The shipments for the week show an increase of about 500 cattle, 12,000 hogs, and 900 sheep. The quality of the offerings was better all around.

The Eastern shipping demand for hogs is remarkably large. Last Thursday 12,365 were forwarded East, against 3,753 the corresponding day last year. Thus far this week about half the receipts were reshipped alive.

Sheep are 50@60c higher than last week. Fancy natives sold at $6.50, and 3,373 Nebraska sheep at $6.20@6.40. Last week Nebraska stock sold at $5.60@5.90, and one year ago at $4.25@4.75.

CATTLE—Fresh arrivals were decidedly light, being 2,200 head smaller than Thursday's receipts. Dressed-meat operators received 400 head of cattle from the West which were counted in today's arrivals. The number on sale was inadequate to supply the demand, and competition between buyers caused a strong and upward movement. New York quoted prices 10c higher, and Kansas City noted a better market. Prices here were 10@20c higher, and averaged 15c higher, making an advance for the week of fully 30c. In some cases cattle sold at $5.00 which were no better than some sold a week ago at $4.50@4.75. The general market was uneven, but quite satisfactory, especially to salesmen, and, as one of them remarked, there was a regular old-fashioned feeling in the trade. All classes of buyers wanted cattle, and everything sold before noon. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other shippers bought 1,009@1,568-lb cattle at $4.25@5.70, with some 1,410@1,473-lb steers at $5.90. Some 1,282@1,398-lb cattle were bought for export at $5.25@5.62½. The dressed-beef men bought 1,402@1,644-lb slop-fed bulls at $3.50@3.75, and 865@1,380-lb steers at $4.20@5.50. A string of 1,284-lb cattle sold at $5.50, with some 967-lb yearlings at $4.70, some 1,126-lb Iowa steers at $4.95, and quite a large share of cattle at and above $5.00. Two car-loads of coarse Colorados, averaging 1,298-lbs, sold at $4.75. Native beeves of 1,251 lbs went as high as $5.20. Shippers bought very few cattle below $4.85, while most of the dressed-beef cattle sold at $4.90@5.25. The $5.90-cattle averaged 1,410@1,473 lbs. About 220 head sold at $5.75@5.85 for 1,388@1,568-lb averages. Business in the cow market was moderately active and prices were generally firm at yesterday's rates. Good to choice cows, such as sold at about $3.25@4.00, were in good demand, and sold at higher prices. Inferior to fair $2.25@3.00 stock sold not very active, but at steady rates. Veal calves sold with fair freedom at the recent decline of 50@75c per 100 lbs. Single animals sold at $5.50@5.75, with several bunches at $4.00@5.25, such as sold Tuesday at $4.50@6.00. Stockers and feeders were in fair request. Some fair feeding steers, such as sold a week ago at $3.75@4.00, sold to a butcher at $4.40. The city butchers and dressed-beef men are wanting the young cattle, and in many cases pay much more than feeders can afford to pay. The range of rates for inferior light stockers up to choice heavy feeders was $2.80@4.60. Selected 896-lb stockers sold as high as $4.15 and 1,101-lb feeders at $4.50. Revised quotations are follows:

Prime beeves	$5.90@ 6.10
Choice to fancy steers, 1,350 to 1,600 lbs	5.30@ 5.90
Fair to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.60@ 5.40
Common to good steers, 1,050 to 1,350 lbs	4.30@ 5.00
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs	4.15@ 4.80
Fair to choice cows	2.80@ 3.80
Inferior to medium cows	2.20@ 2.80
Poor to fancy bulls	2.40@ 3.50
Stockers, 550 to 850 lbs	2.70@ 3.80
Feeders, 900 to 1,250 lbs	3.70@ 4.50
Veal calves	4.00@ 7.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—Friday's market was active at about 5c advance. Since Monday values have fluctuated within 10@15c range. Fresh arrivals were estimated at 21,500, against almost 26,700 Thursday and 16,982 last Friday. The feeling at the opening of the market was rather weak, but soon afterward general strength prevailed, and, with lively competition from Eastern shippers and speculators, regular packers were obliged to pay better rates. Any time after 9 o'clock salesmen experienced little difficulty in obtaining 5c advance. Eastern shippers secured about 11,000, while Chicago packers purchased 10,072. Thus far this month receipts, compared with the same period last April, exhibit 50,000 increase, while shipments exhibit 30,000 increase. The remarkably strong Eastern demand has helped to keep prices as high as they are at present. The packing demand however, is more active than one year ago. Quality of offerings better. Poor to fancy heavy grades sold at $4.00@4.55; inferior to prime light weights at $3.75@4.40; and poor to choice mixed grades at $4.25@4.50. Very few heavy sold above $4.45, with fair packing and shipping lots at $4.20@4.35; mixed lots sold largely at $4.30@4.37½; light bacon at $4.25@4.35; and common to fair pigs at $3.75@4.15. The C. P. & P. Co. bought almost 2,000 head, averaging 260 lbs. Their entire drove cost $4.34, or 5c advance as compared with Thursday's cost prices. There was a good demand for light and heavy butcher weights at $4.30@4.50. Poor to fair culls sold at $2.50@3.30.

SHEEP—Met with an active demand at 10@20c advance. Present prices compared with one week ago show 50@60c advance. Friday's offerings included 3,373 Nebraska sheep averaging 99@143 lbs, which sold at $6.20@6.40. Fancy natives sold as high as $6.50, with scalawags as low as $2.50; some 63-lb culls sold at $3.00, with $4.00 the next lowest, and very few below $5.35.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, April 9.—BEEVES—Receipts, 66 car-loads; all sold at a further advance of 15c per 100 lbs. Extremes for steers were $4.90@6.10; fat bulls sold at $3.40@4.90; dry cows, $4.00@5.00. Dressed beef firm at 7¾@9¾c for sides.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000; decidedly firm and higher at $6.00@7.87½ for unshorn sheep and $7.00@8.25 for yearlings. Dressed mutton firm at 10@12c per lb.

HOGS—Receipts 5,550; none offered alive; nominally firmer at 4.90@5.10 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., April 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,064; shipments, 900; strong; 5@10c higher for shipping and butchers; fair to good, $4.60@5.00; common to medium, $4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.30@4.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,511; shipments, 3,527; active and firm; good to choice, $4.00@4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 586; shipments, 352; steady; good to choice, $4.25@5.00.

St. Louis, Mo., April 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600; shipments, 200; market fairly active and firm; good to choice shipping, $4.85@5.40; common to medium, $4.00@4.75; butcher steers, $3.50@4.60; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 900; opened easy, closing active and strong; butcher selected, $4.25@4.50; mixed packing, $4.00@4.20; light, $4.15@4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none; active and strong; $3.50@6.00.

East Liberty, Pa., April 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 399 head; shipments, 361 head. Market, nothing doing, all through consignments.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market active; Philadelphias, $4.80@4.90; Yorkers, $4.50@4.65; skips, $4.15@4.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market excited, at Thursday's prices.

LUMBER.

Business at the yards is reported to be in a very satisfactory condition, with a moderately active demand. The current wholesale prices are as follows:

A stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	$ 43.00
B stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	38.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	33.00
D stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	20.00
A box, 13 in. and upward	48.00
B box, 13 in. and upward	38.00
C box, 13 in. and upward	33.00
A flooring, 6 in	35.00
B flooring, 6 in	30.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 ft	22.00
A siding	20.50
B siding	19.00
Common boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.00
Common boards, 1¼ and 1½ in	13.00
Fencing, first, 12 to 20 ft	13.00
Fencing, No. 2, 12 to 20 ft	11.00
Timber, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@13.50
Timber, 2x6, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@14.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@15.00
Pickets, flat, rough	9.00@12.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	18.00
Shingles, extra A	2.60
Shingles, choice A	2.45
Shingles, standard A	2.15
Shingles, extra cedar "A"	2.35
Lath, dry	1.80

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—11:30 a. m.—Weather showery.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; demand fair; offerings moderate; winter, 7s 3d@7s 5d; spring, 7s 3d@7s 5d; club, 6s 11d@7s. Corn quiet, with a poor demand; 4s 2½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 31s 6d. Long clear, 29s 6d; short clear, 30s. Beef, 75s, improving.

TALLOW—23s 6d, dull.

CHEESE—51s, not much doing.

Receipts of wheat the last three days 97,000 centals, 60,000 centals being American. Corn 126,700 centals.

CLOSE—3:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Is in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 51s, steady; do Western, 43s 6d, steady. Lard—Is in poor demand; spot and April, 31s 6d, dull; May and June, 31s 9d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, no stock here; do spring, no stock here. Flour is in poor demand at 8s 4d, steady. Corn is in poor demand; spot, 4s 2d, steady; April, 4s 2d; May and June, 4s 2d, easy.

CLOSING—COTTON—Firm; sales, 2,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 10,600 American. Weekly cotton report—Sales of the week, 8,000 bales; American, 57,000; speculators took 9,000, exporters took 2,400; forwarded from ships' side to spinners, 16,800; actual export, 3,200; total imports, 50,000; American, 32,000; total stock, 675,000; American, 494,000; total afloat, 202,000; American, 135,000. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Steady; holders offer moderately. Receipts last three days were 97,000 centals, including 60,000 American. Corn—Quiet; demand poor; new mixed Western, 4s 2d per cental. Receipts American corn last three days, 126,700 centals. CHEESE—American fine, 51s. REFINED PETROLEUM—6d per gallon. AMERICAN REFRIGERATED BEEF—5¼d for hind quarters and 4¼d for fore quarters per lb.

A leading weekly grain circular says: "The wheat market has been quieter during the week, with an easier tendency. English wheat is scarce and slightly dearer. Cargoes are sparingly offered; prices are firm. At today's market there was a poor attendance. Business in wheat was poor at a slight decline. Flour was dull and slightly easier. The offerings of corn were large, and prices were in buyers' favor."

LONDON, April 9.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—44s per quarter.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 28s 6d per cwt.

AMERICAN REFRIGERATED BEEF—4s for hind quarters and 2s 9d for fore quarters per 8 lbs, by the carcass.

ANTWERP, April 8.—PETROLEUM—16¾f paid and 16¾f sellers.

HAVANA, April 9.—SUGAR—The market, owing to good news from abroad, is very firm; centrifugal, 92° to 96° $3.00 gold per quintal. Muscovado, fair to good refining, $2.25@2.31¼.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 9.—[Special.]—WHEAT—A revival of activity in winter wheat on export account—most pronounced near the extreme close—was the special feature of interest. The most important purchases late in the afternoon were of No. 2 red to the extent of about 160,000 bu, represented as for one prominent firm and largely to cover old and maturing freight contracts for the Continent. The takings otherwise were moderate. The requirements of shippers were quite promptly met by holders and at rather easier figures. Millers were indifferent, and in the futures line a much lighter speculative business was reported on a variable market, the drift having been to renewed depression, leaving off weak on a loss for the day of ⅜@⅝c a bu, on Western accounts of irregular and toward the close of weaker markets. Spring wheat is in neglect here. No. 2 red, for April closed at 90⅝c; May 91@91 7-16c, closing at 91⅛c; June 91⅝@92⅛c, closing at 91⅝c; July 92⅛@92⅝c, closing at 92⅛c bid; August 91¾@92⅛c, closing at 92⅛c bid; September 93⅛@93⅜c, closing at 93⅛c; October 94⅜@94⅝c, closing at 94⅜c; November 95⅝@96c, closing at 95⅝c; December 97⅛@97⅜c, closing at 97⅛c. Sales: No. 2 delivered, afloat, at 92⅛@92⅝c; No. 2 red, free on board, from store, at equal to 90⅝@91c; nearly all at 90⅞c.

CORN—A generally moderate business reported, though at higher figures, the gain for the day having been ¼@½c a bu. Export call limited. No. 2 corn for April 45⅜@45⅝c, closing at 45⅝c; May 46⅛@46⅜c, closing at 46⅜c; June 46⅞@46⅞c, closing at 46⅞c; July 47⅛@47⅜c, closing at 47⅜c; August, 48⅛c. Sales—No. 2, early delivery in elevator, at 45⅛@45⅝c, closing at 45⅝c, and delivered quoted at 47c; New York steamer mixed, in elevator, at 44⅞@44⅝c, closing at 44⅞c, and delivered afloat at 45⅞@46c, closing at 46c; do June at 45c, closing at 45c; No. 3 at 44@44⅛c; steamer yellow at 45@45½c.

OATS—Hardened a trifle in price on, however, a very light movement, and in the way of futures the sales of No. 2 embraced May at 35⅛@35⅜c, and No. 2 for April at 35⅛c. Sales of No. 2 white in elevator at 40⅝@41c, closing at 41c asked; No. 2 in elevator at 36⅛@36⅜c, closing at 36c bid, and delivered at 37⅛c.

RYE—Canada, special delivery in April, at 64c and 62c; market easier.

BARLEY—In some demand and about steady; ungraded Canada sold in part at 85c.

BARLEY-MALT—In more favor; Canada, $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Hog products attracted less attention, yet held their own very well as to prices. Old mess $9.50 and family mess $11.50. Cut-meats steady on a moderate inquiry; odd lots of pickled bellies, 14@10 lbs, reported sold at 5¼@5⅜c; smoked bellies, 5¾c; and pickled bellies, 14@12 lbs, 5⅜@5⅝c. Bacon as last quoted. Western steam lard in light request for early delivery, with choice quoted at the close at $6.25@6.27.

BUTTER—Firm and wanted, including best creameries, 33@35c; best Eastern dairy, new, half-firkin tubs, at 28@31c; do Welsh tubs at 27@29c; best Iowa factory at 24@26c.

CHEESE—Moderately sought after, with Eastern colored at 11½c and white at 11½c, and best Ohio flats at 10@10½c.

EGGS—Held higher, but in less request, with domestic fresh, best marks, quoted up to 13¼@14c.

TALLOW—4c.

SUGARS—Raw a shade stronger, though quiet. Centrifugal sold at 5⅜@5 11-16c, the latter price for 96° test.

FREIGHTS—A moderate movement reported on berth, again in good part in grain, though also to a respectable aggregate in provisions and miscellaneous cargo, and, as a rule, at firm rates.

NEW YORK, April 9.—COTTON—Easy; uplands, 9⅛c; Orleans, 9 7-16c; sales, 175 bales. Futures opened steady; April, 9.12c; May, 9.27c; June, 9.39c; July, 9.47c; August, 9.57c; September, 9.40c; October, 9.28c; November, 9.23c.

Comparative statement for the week ending Friday, April 9: Net receipts at all United States ports during week, 43,919; net receipts at all United States ports same week last year, 22,772; total receipts to this date, 4,880,343; total receipts to same date last year, 4,570,885; exports for the week, 85,439; exports for same week last year, 49,892; total exports to this date, 3,357,817; total exports to same date last year, 3,418,803; stock at all United States ports, 800,502; stock at all United States ports same time last year, 625,534; stock at all interior towns, 148,998; stock at all interior towns same time last year, 65,980; stock at Liverpool, 675,000; stock at Liverpool same time last year, 1,025,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 135,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year, 116,000.

FLOUR—Receipts, 11,399 brls; exports, 2,027 brls; heavy and dull. Sales, 9,000 brls.

COFFEE—Spot fair Rio firm at 8¾c; options quiet; sales, 19,250 bags; May, 7.20c; June to December, 7.10@7.15c.

MOLASSES—Firm; 50° test, 19c.

RICE—Quiet and steady.

RESIN—Dull.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 44@45c.

EGGS—Firm; demand fair; receipts, 2,986 pkgs; Western, 13¼@13¾c.

WOOL—Quiet and easy; domestic fleece, 27@36c; pulled, 14@33c; Texas, 9@22c.

COPPER—Firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and steady, with extreme fluctuations of ⅛c, closing at 73c; sales, 1,604,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 72⅝c and closed at 73c; highest price, 73⅛c; lowest, 72⅝c. Sales, 626,000; clearances, 1,548,000; charters, 121,745; shipments, 70,063; runs not reported.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull but firm; Transit opened at 72⅞c; closed at 73c; highest, 73⅛c; lowest, 72⅝c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 72⅝c; closed at 72⅞c; highest, 73c; lowest, 72⅝c; clearances, 886,000; runs, 59,594.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,389 brls; wheat, 13,200 bu; corn, 3,600 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,027 brls; wheat, 81,551 bu; corn, 4,044 bu; oats, 20,798 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 27@32c per lb for choice to extra, 18@25c for seconds; Western creamery, 27@33c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 25@30c for choice to extra new and 15@23c for old; Western dairy, 18@23c for choice to extra, 13@15c for good; imitation creamery, 25@28c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 22@25c for choice fresh and 8@17c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra 10@11½c per lb, choice 9@9½c, and common to good 5@8c; Vermont choice to extra at 9¼@11c, common 5@7c; Western extra 9@10½c, choice 8@9c, common to good 4@7c.

EGGS—Held at 14@14½c per doz for near by, 12@13c for Eastern, 12½@13c for Northern, 12½@13c for Western, and 12½@13c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., April 9.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat ruled dull, but with improved values today. May opened at 83c, lost ¼c, then sold rapidly up, encouraged by outside firmness; 83⅞c was reached, and at this price it found some selling disposition, which depressed values down to 83⅛c. The close was quiet at 83¾@83⅞c bid. June wheat ranged from 84⅛@85c; cash No. 3, the only grade traded in, sold at 66c. The afternoon opened lower on rumors of more labor troubles, at 82⅞c; light business was done and May closed at the opening prices. Sales, 700,000 bu; receipts, 47,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 9.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard closed at 89⅛@89⅜c; winter wheat in good demand, but unsettled; sales of No. 2 red at 88⅛@88⅜c; No. 1 white at 88⅛c; 2 cars do at 88c. Corn active and strong; sales of No. 3 yellow at 42⅛c; No. 3 at 41⅝@42c.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 9.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; fair business; No. 1 hard, cash, 81¼c; May, 82⅝c; June, 83⅝c; July, 85c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75c; May, 78c; June, 79⅛c; July, 80⅛c.

FLOUR—Quiet; patents, $4.55@4.80; bakers', $3.50@3.75.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 52,250 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,700 bu; flour, 18,140 brls.

St. Louis, Mo., April 9.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, but firm and higher; No. 2 red, cash, 86⅛c; May, 85⅛@86⅛c, closing at 86⅛c; June closing at 86⅛c; July, 84c bid. Corn very dull, but firm, closing ⅛@⅜c higher than yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33⅛c; May, closing at 34c. Oats very dull but steady and about ⅛c higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 30⅛c bid; May, 25⅛c. Rye steady at 60c bid. Barley dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Dull.

HAY—Active and firm; prairie, $6.00@8.00; timothy, $11.00@14.00.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Firmer.

FLAXSEED—Weak; $1.08.

WOOL—Quiet and steady; tub-washed, 26@34c; unwashed, 13@23c; Texas wool, 9@12c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull but firmer. Pork at $10.05. Lard higher at $5.82½@5.85. Bulk meats steady; loose lots unchanged. Bacon firmer; long clear, $5.82½@5.85; short ribs, $5.90@5.95; short clear, $6.05@6.07½. Hams, $8.00@11.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 90,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 176,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat weak; ⅛@¼c lower. Corn firmer and higher. Oats easy; ⅛c lower.

Baltimore, Md., April 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer and quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, 90@90⅛c; May, 91⅛@91⅜c; June, 91⅝@92c; August, 89⅛@90⅛c. Corn—Western steady and inactive; mixed, spot and April, 45⅛@45⅜c; May 45⅛@45⅝c; June, 45⅛@45⅝c; steamer, 42⅝@43c. Oats firm and quiet; Western white, 39⅛@43c; do mixed, 38@39c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet; mess pork, $10.25@11.75. Lard, refined, 7⅛@7⅛c.

EGGS—Firmer at 12@12½c.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¼@8¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 9.—FLOUR—Quiet and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 76⅛c; May, 78c; June, 79⅛c. Corn steady; No. 2, 36⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2, 31⅛c. Rye steady; No. 1, 63c. Barley easy; No. 2, 61c.

PROVISIONS—Stronger. Mess pork, cash or April, $9.30; May, $9.37. Prime steam lard, cash or April, $5.92½; May, $5.95.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 18@22c.

CHEESE—Steady; 11½@12c.

EGGS—Steady; 10½@11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,718 brls; wheat, 18,075 bu; barley, 9,175 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,655 brls; wheat, 1,430 bu; barley, 6,320 bu.

Toledo, O., April 9.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; cash, 85⅛@87⅛c; May, 85⅛c; June, 86⅛c; August, 87c; September, 88c. Corn firm; cash, 38⅛c; May, 38⅛c. Oats neglected.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet; cash, $6.15; April, $5.90 bid, $5.95 asked.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash, 85⅛@87⅛c; May, 85⅛c; June, 86⅛c; August, 86⅛c. Corn firm; cash, 38⅛c bid; May, 38⅛c. Oats nominal.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; cash, $6.15; April, $5.90 bid, $6.00 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,700 bu; corn, 2,500 bu; oats, 2,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 9.—FLOUR—Dull and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, but steady; No. 2 red, April, 90⅛@91⅛c; May, 91⅛@91⅜c; June, 91⅜@91⅝c; July, 91⅝@92c. Corn—Steady; No. 3 mixed, 45c; steamer No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 yellow, 46@46⅛c; No. 2 mixed April, 45⅜@46⅛c; May, 45@46⅛c; June, 46⅛@47c; July, 46⅛@47c. Oats—Spot, steady; white, 38@42⅛c; futures, ⅛@⅛c higher, but nothing doing.

EGGS—Steady; fresh 12@13c.

CHEESE—Firm; Ohio flats, choice, 11c; do fair to prime, 8@10⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., April 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 85c; May 85⅛c; No. 2 red, cash, 84c bid; May, 85⅛c; June, 87c bid; No. 3 red, 81c, nominal. Receipts, 500 bu. Corn, cash, 38⅛c. Receipts, 5,300 bu. Oats, cash, 32⅛c; No. 2 white, 35⅛c. Receipts, 2,700 bu.

Cincinnati, O., April 9.—WHISKY—Quiet, $1.10; sales 520 brls finished goods on this basis.

Wilmington, N. C., April 9.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 37⅛c.

THE COURTS.

Denying that George E. Peck Has Any Legal Claim on the Peck Estate—A Victim of Ferdinand Ward's Financial Cunning—The End of a Mining Company—Foote Dissatisfied with His Partner in the Madison Street Theatre—Items—The Record.

A cross-bill was filed yesterday by Albert and Henry Keep as executors of the estate of the late Clarissa C. Peck in the case of George E. Peck against Keep. Peck claimed to be a grandson of Mrs. Peck, and filed a bill to get his share of his father's estate, which he claims she had. The executors claim that complainant's father, George E. Peck, in June, 1863, sold all his estates to his mother, and hence left none to be inherited. That his widow subsequently sued for her share and obtained a very favorable compromise in 1870. Prior to this and in 1868 the widow, Levi H. Page, and Morris Drukker, they claim, concocted a plan to procure a pretended heir to George E. Peck's estate and procured a child from St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, but were deterred from going further with their scheme by fear of arrest. Mrs. Peck, however, kept the boy, adopted him, and called him George E. Peck and had the present bill filed in his name. After Mrs. Margaret Peck's death in 1884 Page and Drukker and others made a new combination with George C. Whipple, Jane Ann Cole, David Dodge, Maty and Charles E. Williams to support Peck's claim, and have been conspiring to make out a case. Peck has also been dividing up his prospective estate among these friends, and has executed a note for $1,000 to Dodge for his testimony, to be paid out of the property when recovered. The executors therefore ask that the complainant may be declared not to be the heir of the late George E. Peck and that his bill may be dismissed.

A Reminiscence of the Grant & Ward Firm.

One of Ferdinand Ward's peculiar business transactions, in which his mother-in-law was his victim, came to light yesterday in a bill filed by Mrs. Mary Green against Ward and his wife. Mrs. Green says Ward married her daughter Ella in 1877, and became one of the members of the family. He represented he had exceptional facilities for investing money, and she intrusted large sums to him, part of which he said was invested in thirty-three certificates of the New York Produce Exchange. In May, 1881, Ward proposed to Mrs. Green that if she would convey certain property in Wrightwood for the nominal consideration of $20,000 to his wife he would advance $10,000 for a very advantageous investment, and his wife would secure the $20,000 by his wife's note and mortgage. Mrs. Green subsequently signed an assignment of the bond and mortgage to James D. Fish, and indorsed a check of Fish to her at Ward's request, but without knowing what she signed. Soon after the conveyance to Mrs. Ward some of the land was sold by H. C. Batcheller, Ward's legal adviser, from which Ward received $18,981. Ward and Fish are now both in State's prison, but some of the land is still unsold and has been quitclaimed by Ward and his wife to complainant's daughter, Mary D. Green. Batcheller, however, although knowing complainant's rights, has levied an attachment on the property on the ground that it belongs to Ward. Mrs. Green claims he has no right to the land, and she asks that it may be conveyed to her free from the lien of Batcheller's attachment.

The Auburn Gold-Mining Company.

In February, 1884, the Auburn Consolidated Gold-Mining Company being indebted to the amount of about $56,000, conveyed all its property to L. S. Hodges, as trustee for the benefit of the bondholders. The business has since proved unprofitable and the property needs to be sold to raise money to pay taxes. A bill was accordingly filed yesterday by Hodges and others representing that it was doubtful whether the trustee could give a good title at the sale, and asking that the mining property, consisting of seven mining claims, tram-road, machinery, etc., in Humboldt County, Nevada, be sold, and the proceeds, after paying taxes, etc., be divided among the bondholders.

The Galesburg Water Case.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided the motion to remand the case of the City of Galesburg against the Galesburg Water-Works and the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. On a prior application the Judge made an order remanding the case on the ground that the suit did not involve a separable controversy between residents and non-residents, but this was set aside. The Trust Company then made another point which carried no weight, and the Judge held that the Federal Court had jurisdiction and the motion to remand would therefore be overruled.

The Madison Street Theatre.

William Foote, one of the proprietors of the Madison Street Theatre, filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against his partner, J. H. Goldthwaite, asking for a dissolution of partnership. He claims that in January last Goldthwaite induced him to move to Chicago for the purpose of running the theatre, each party being jointly liable for debts and entitled to half the profits. The venture proved profitable, but Goldthwaite, as is claimed, has refused to account for the moneys he received, has refused to pay the old debts as he agreed, or to recognize complainant's rights, and recently has been circulating posters without complainant's name on them as part proprietor. He says his partner is insolvent, and unless the business is closed up at once he (Foote) is likely to be made responsible for all the debts of the firm, and therefore asks for the appointment of a receiver and an accounting.

Items.

The motion to show cause for contempt in the case of Whitney against M. B. Leavitt, proprietor of the Hot Water Company, came up before Judge Shepard yesterday morning, but was postponed till today because the defendants were not ready. It is claimed the defendants, including Alice Harrison, the actress, were enjoined from going to Milwaukee last Sunday evening to play, but broke their engagement and went.

George W. B. Berrell, a theatrical manager and actor, was made defendant in a divorce suit yesterday at the instance of his wife, Bessie T., who charges him with adultery, and also with non-support ever since their marriage in 1878.

Ex-County Commissioner Patrick Carroll sued the Chicago West Division Railway for $25,000. Aug. 6, 1885, he attempted to board a West Side car at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, but was thrown down and had a leg broken.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,122—W. H. Halladay et al. vs. American Machinery Company, Charles Lindemann, and Lewis Bush. Bill to restrain infringement of W. L. Covel's patent of Jan. 11, 1876, for an improved saw-sharpening machine. G. L. Chapin, solr.

Superior Court—New Suits.

102,411—E. M. Snow et al. vs. Charles H. Nix. Asst., $1,000. Holden & Farson, attys.
102,412—Lizzie M. Elson vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company. Case, $1,000. W. A. Purcell, atty.
102,413—Ingar Benson vs. Chicago Hansom Cab Company. Trespass, $10,000. J. S. Kennard Jr., atty.
102,414—Samuel Eichberg vs. Illinois Traveling Bag Company and Joseph Erckenbusch, J. P. Strassburger, and George Wahler. Confession of judgment, $1,115. A. D. Eddy and David Eichberg, attys.
102,415—Same vs. Same. Same for $1,115. Same attys.
102,416—Louis Eichberg vs. Same. Same for $1,100. Same attys.
102,417—Bessie T. Berrell vs. George W. B. Berrell. Bill for divorce for adultery. W. A. Sheridan, solr.
102,418—C. H. Quinlan vs. David J. Lines. Scire facias to revive judgment of $285. H. T. and L. Helm, attys.
102,419—Mary G. Green vs. Hiland G. Batcheller, Ferdinand Ward, and Ella C. Ward. Bill to remove cloud. M. W. Fuller, solr.
102,420—F. Workman vs. J. P. Dickey. Confession of judgment, $155. A. C. McLaughlin, atty.
102,421—Charles W. Howard vs. William A. Nickerson. Capias, $246. Cratty Bros. & Aldrich, attys.
102,422—Norman MacLeod vs. Maria P. White. Case, $5,000. Robert H. McMurdy, atty.
102,423—L. S. Hodges et al. vs. George B. Nichols, C. Foster, Joseph Shippen, and the estate of Orville Cronkhite. Bill to construe deed. Hodges & Shippen, solrs.
102,424—In re petition of City of Chicago for extension of South Canal street from Lumber street to Archer avenue. F. S. Winston Jr., atty.
102,425—William Foote vs. J. C. Goldthwaite. Bill for dissolution of partnership. W. S. Everett, solr.
102,426—Street, Chatfield & Co. vs. Henry Hermesdorf. Attach., $585. Ernst Carter, atty.
102,427—August Rathke vs. Mathias Volk. Asst., $200. H. S. Goldsmith, atty.
102,428—Albert Schlueter vs. Mathias Volk. Asst., $200. Same atty.
102,429—Carl Schlueter vs. Same. Asst., $200. Same atty.
102,430—Eagle Tanning Works vs. Joseph Eikenbush, J. P. Strasburger, and George Wahler. Confession of judgment, $1,583. S. E. Dale, atty.
102,431—Patrick Carroll vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company. Case, $25,000. A. S. Trude, atty.
102,432—Erick Olson et al. vs. Richard A. and Mary A. Sheppard, Abner Smith, and Pauline R. Bingham. Petition for mechanic's lien, $234. E. E. Prussing, solr.
102,433—Julius Jonas vs. Eva Schroeder and Albert Bach. Debt, $350; damages, $300. L. M. Hodges, atty.
Suppressed Thursday—102,392—People vs. C. Dean Austin and Horace G. Bird. Debt, $25,000. George Hunt, atty.
102,393—Same vs. Newcastle Mutual Assessment Life Association. Debt, $500. J. D. Grinnell and E. B. Herman, attys.
102,410—Charles J. Barnes vs. Cassius M. Upton. Attachment, $619. Arnold Heap, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—5,188, Dora Goldstine vs. Lizzie Morris; jgt., $320.—5,050, William A. Paulsen vs. Dakota L. L. & C. Co.; dflt. and jgt., $619.

JUDGE ANTHONY—4,792, Joseph Frankel et al. vs. Andre Andrews; deflt. and jgt., $1,265.—2,976, B. P. M. P. Co. vs. Alexander E. Singer and Mike Peabody; deflt. and jgt.; debt $200, das. $103.—4,938, Swen Johnson vs. Annie Breaton; jgt., $645, revived.—5,053, Charles W. Merriam et al. vs. J. F. Scherer; deflt. and jugt., $111.—4,686, Same vs. L. T. Drake; deflt. and jgt., $186.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,712, Seemitz vs. Seemitz; decree.—2,265, McCann vs. Keenan; decree.—1,460, Lawrence Kimball; decree.—1,760, Minnie E. Walshe vs. David Walshe; decree of divorce for drunkenness.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

56,282—D. P. Brannan vs. M. A. Cohen. Appeal.
56,283—Dueber Watch Case Mfg. Co. vs. T. Kearney & Co. Assumpsit, $1,500. A. B. Bacon, atty.
56,284—Edward P. De Wolf vs. Benjamin W. Sayers, William Thornton, George Oberne, H. M. Hostek, Henry T. Thompson, Henry T. Fry, H. C. Judd, C. M. Root, and National Bank of America. Creditor's bill, $1,225. Ellis S. Chesbrough J., solr.
56,285—Manuel Diaz vs. Emelia Diaz. Bill for divorce for desertion. Peebles & Ingram, solrs.
56,286—Joseph Braun vs. Fritz Lesch and Augusta Lesch. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $800 upon Lot 11 in William E. Daggett's subd. of Block 14, C. T. subd., Sec. 7, 39, 14. William M. Stanley, solr.
56,287—Petition of Austin C. Hewitt et ux. to adopt Ettie W. Silliman. D. W. Graves, solr.
56,288—David Radzinski et al. vs. William McAllister. Appeal.
56,289—Vincent Haight vs. Daniel Flanigan and Dora Flanigan. Appeal.
56,290—J. C. Davis vs. W. B. Russell et ux. Appeal.
56,291—Hop Ching and Tiboe Ching vs. Watson Ruddy. Appeal.
56,292—Assumpsit. Suppressed.
56,293—Same.
56,294—Sarah J. McCormick et al. vs. Jerome I. Case, W. K. Wells, M. F. Wells, and L. J. Clarke. Bill for partition and to remove cloud. Frank A. Johnson, solr.
56,295—Thomas Marr and Charles A. Wennershold. Assumpsit, $300. Hiram H. Rose, atty.
56,296—George L. Parker vs. Anna A. Honkomp and Frederick Honkomp. Petition for mechanic's lien for $5,182 upon Lot 34 in Grigg's subd. of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14. J. N. Barker, solr.
56,297—Jennie De Lisle vs. Altemont B. De Lisle. Bill for divorce for adultery. W. O. Robinson, solr.
56,298—R. Jones vs. G. W. Lawrence, D. E. A. Field, and G. M. Decker. Appeal.
B. R. 392—John Hambach vs. Isadore Baumgartl et al. and all whom, etc. Petition to establish title to Lot 7 in Peter Hugel and others' subd. of part of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼, Sec. 4, 39, 14. Kraus, Mayer & Brackett, solrs.
Suppressed Thursday—56,275—Catherine Hennessey vs. John J. Curran. Assumpsit, $500. John C. King, atty.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—3,083, Detmer vs. Detmer; decree apptg. commrs.

County Court—New Suits.

6,597—In the matter of Joseph Packman, arrested at suit of A. Lewis & Son. Petition for release.
6,598—J. Eckenbusch, J. P. Strasburger, George Mahler, and Illinois Traveling-Bag Co. to Carter H. Harrison Jr. Voluntary assignment. Assets, $4,000. Granville W. Browning, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—6,457, Samuel Hermann vs. George W. Cole; dflt. and jgt., $296.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ROGERS—795, Annie Anderson, robbery; contd. by agrmt.—897, Emanuel Isaacs, recg. stln. propty.; further testy. and argts. hrd.; jury to seal vdt.—848, William Gleason, robbery; jury trial, testy. hrd.

JUDGE GARNETT—557, Thomas Burke, robbery; jury to seal vdt.—810, Pple. vs. George Holt; pl. of gity. entd., evid. to be hrd. April 19.—779, Pple. vs. Norton; contd. by deft.—769, Franks; passed.—974, Albert H. Palmer, impid. in conspcy; motn. to qsh. indct. ovid.—891, Carl Bartholdi, prac. med. without a license; part of testy. hrd.

The Call Today.

JUDGE COLLINS—Motions and sentences.
JUDGE ROGERS—Will hear sealed vdt. in Isaacs case.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of motions in Nos. 2,287, 2,296, 2,471, and 2,475.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Divorces.
JUDGE GARNETT—Divorces.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions.
JUDGE COLLINS—Submitted cases.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorces.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 881, 889, 893, 905, 906, 907, 908, and 919.
JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 855, 650, 779, 815, and 876.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 2,838, 3,010, 3,012, 3,015, 3,016, 3,019, 3,020, and 3,026. No. 2,850, Knop vs. Tracy, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 2,651, 2,654, 2,655, 2,656, 2,664, 2,665, 2,666, 2,667, and 2,670. No case on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,729, 1,730, 1,735, 1,737, 1,734, 1,574, and 1,718.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday—Nos. 38, 24, 46, 47, and 48. No. 11, Henderson vs. Bird, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 1,897, 2,085, 2,130, 3814, and 6,209. No. 1,776, Erwin vs. Christin, on trial.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 4,390, 4,404, 4,405, 4,434, 4,443, 4,210, 4,470, 4,478, 4,494, and 3,850. No. 4,388, Tascher vs. Brundeke, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States today were as follows:

22. Augusta B. Allen et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The St. Louis National Bank; argued by Mr. John N. Rogers for plaintiffs in error and by Mr. James Hagerman for defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

STORY AND SKETCH.

BROKEN CHORDS FROM THE OLD PIANO AND THE TALE THEY TOLD.

The Woman for Whom Napoleon Discarded Josephine—Berlin's Spectral Lady—How Fashions Are Made—The Harvard Girls in Their "Annex" Home—The Fate of a Masher—Jolly Connecticut Girls—Current Poetry and Humor.

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story printed below. The conditions on which the prize may be competed for are: (1) That the story shall be not less than one nor more than two columns in length; (2) that it shall be written only on one side of the paper; (3) that the name and address of the author shall be written plainly on the first page; and (4) that postage shall be inclosed for its return if not accepted.

Under no circumstances will THE TRIBUNE undertake to keep rejected manuscripts "until called for" or "until sent for," but all manuscripts not accepted will be promptly returned by mail if postage is inclosed.

A check for $10 will be mailed to the successful competitor immediately before or immediately after the publication of the story.]

Broken Chords.

I suppose people are excusable for wondering why Miss Janey clings to such a battered old hulk as I, with my muffled, reluctant tones and dingy, yellow-tinged keys, but I could tell them a reason if I chose.

Who but I, in the early twilights, responding to the touch of her trembling fingers, calls up with my faint, mournful tones bitter-sweet memories of a vanished youth? With whom else can she commune over the long-buried hopes, and fears, and loves of her early-blighted springtime, now that the autumn draws nearer and nearer? We understand one another, Janey and I, and we have grown old, and yellow, and querulous-toned together. Is not Janey's own voice becoming a trifle cracked of late, and have not the fresh tints of her girlish complexion taken on a hue that matches my yellow keys?

To be sure, I am something the elder, but I am equally positive that I have not gone off in looks a bit more than Miss Janey herself, although I don't want to give myself airs because time has favored me a little more than it has my mistress. There is the difference of wear and tear to be considered. I never had a lover, although I cannot deny that I have on numerous occasions supplied a needful physical support to various weak-kneed, intensely yearning, chaotic bundles of masculine emotion. I have, therefore, had opportunities of observing the general method and particular madness of young men in love, and I should judge them to be very wearing upon the nervous system; at least I have found some of them very wearing upon mine. There was Almira's young man, for instance. He was an entomologist, and had the habit characteristic of his profession of dropping all manner of small, creeping things in various stages of activity out of his capacious pockets, made to order unusually large. I remember particularly that on one occasion, while the Professor was abstractedly turning Almira's music—in the wrong place—a fine specimen of polydesmus complanatus escaped from his pocket and disappeared within my internal economy, causing me great distress and the Professor much anxiety, not on my account, I assure you, but lest the polydesmus complanatus should be squeezed a little in transit or lose a few of the locomotive apparatus with which Nature in a generous mood had endowed it. I really could not understand why the loss of a few feet, more or less, where one has so many more than necessary, should be regarded as a domestic calamity, but then I have not a scientific mind. I do not think Almira had, either, though she did not spoil her prospects by saying so, and bestirred herself most actively to recover the pest with the long name.

Soon after this little episode Almira and her entomologist were made one, and removed to another State with all their worldly goods, which consisted for the most part of new dresses, wedding-presents, and a large and varied assortment of native and foreign bugs.

Ada, the second daughter, being in the thump and bang period of musical transition, when young ladies do not play for company but merely for their own amusement, I enjoyed a short but blessed respit from the passive supervision of young men and maidens on matrimonial tactics bent. Less than two years this lasted, and then followed the most trying period of my whole existence.

Ada was considered the beauty of the family. Almira had been well enough in her way, but we had secretly considered ourselves fortunate in bestowing her upon a lean young Professor with spectacles and a very thin stand of side-whiskers, and whose heart's best affections were sealed up in small bottles of pickled reptiles and many-legged bugs impaled upon pins. For Ada we looked higher.

Ada had many admirers, considering the quiet country town in which we lived, but I well remember that she had passed her 21st birthday having received only one offer, and that from a local sewing-machine agent, when Frederick Foster came to spend the summer with his college chum, George Marshall. A gentleman of leisure, apparently, who wore upon his little finger an elegant diamond ring, was Mr. Fred Foster; but he was fortunate enough to possess a physical development that rescued him from an appearance of dandyism in spite of certain outward tendencies in that direction. All his appurtenances, from the distinguished little finger down to his jointed fishing-rod and gayly-caparisoned but delusive box of insects pertaining thereto, were all that the most fastidious could desire. Ada, whose mind, like the spare room bed, was always made up beforehand, said inwardly but emphatically here was the man for her. She admitted there might be difficulties. He might object to the appropriation, or there might be other lions in the path, but what were lions compared to a man?

Mr. Fred had evidently been hunted before, and that in every conceivable manner known to modern matrimonial woodcraft; and it was very early in the chase that Ada wisely concluded to feign perfect indifference and await with what patience she could command the day when he should discover that here was a remarkably pretty little girl—wonder if she knows how to flirt!

A man's curiosity will usually get the better of his discretion if you give him time, and so it happened that when, one afternoon, as he was lounging along the bank of a rapid little brook that rippled noisily through the meadows of the Holt farm, he came upon Ada with a little willow-basket on her arm and a serene unconsciousness on her dimpled face, he did not turn and flee to cover as the prudent man is understood to do in such cases, but in a fool-hardy spirit passed on and was—well, you will discover what later on.

The days drifted on in the particularly aimless fashion that seems to spectators to largely prevail in countrified little towns, but which, nevertheless, are days that teem with significant trifles and sufficiently important issues when one comes to be an actor in the quiet pastoral drama. During these days Fred Foster had become a regular visitor at the low brown house on the outskirts of the town, and drifted from an indolently passive to an indolently active position in the society of the village. There was a pleasant charm about Ada's hearty enjoyment of every rustic gayety, and, being pretty thoroughly under her wholesome influence, Fred submitted to be led to the sacrificial picnic altar, exhibiting under torture a meekness and resignation that were at once lamb-like and heroic. It is something to which, in the hands of a clever woman, we are all liable to come, so I do not consider this a manifestation of inherent weakness on his part.

Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet

was Janey. Brown and slim, with the untrained grace of willow branches sweeping over still, dark pools, was Janey, with a streaming banner of dusky-bronze hair and a sluggish red flushing dully beneath the warm brown of her smooth, firm cheeks. And one great gift was hers; in the long, sweet-scented summer twilights my mellow chords would thrill into undreamed-of richness under the deft, magnetic touch of her long, dusky fingers. She played as birds sing, as flowers unfold, as maidens dream, obeying a law she knew not of—a command voiceless but echoing through all time and space.

Not many strangers cast a second look at Janey when Ada was near. She had none of that blooming beauty and aggressive personality that characterized the elder sister, but those who did look twice were certain to look thrice—and again. It is my opinion that there have been those who looked oftener than was conducive to their own peace of mind, but we won't go into details now.

Janey was about 17 just at this time, a large-eyed, dreamy young person of no particular importance in the busy household over and above the daily dusting of the best parlor; and I do not have any notion that her opinion, any more than mine, was asked when Fred and Ada finally concluded to become engaged—or perhaps it would be better to be exact and say when Fred concluded to become engaged.

It was only about a week after this interesting event that Aunt Prim, from whom our pretty Ada had indefinit "expectations," took it into her crotchety old head that it was time for her to make another attempt at dying. She had been in the habit of treating her long-suffering relatives to a deathbed scene about twice per annum for longer than I care to remember, and if the final event did not go off without a hitch it would not be for lack of full-dress rehearsals. Ada, who had an eye to the main chance and recognized the necessity of keeping a firm grip on Aunt Prim and her probable legacy—it would come handy for the trousseau—started off precipitately with big box, little box, etc., while Fred stood bareheaded on the platform and endeavored to look properly disconsolate as his fiancée faded away in a halo of nasty-smelling smoke, reflecting placidly that Fred had delightful manners and she hoped he would not get a sunstroke as a reward of merit.

Of course, Fred was very fond of Ada, else why should he want to marry her? But, to speak the truth, which has always been my practice, Ada was a very practical as well as a very exacting young person, and I suspect that the poor young man furtively welcomed the opportunity of straightening his mental vertebra and drawing a long free breath once more before settling down to the cramps and kinks of the matrimonial condition.

It was, nevertheless, a little dull without vivacious Ada at first, and in his new capacity of engaged young man Fred had not the hardihood to begin a new flirtation with any of the rustic belles under the very eyes of his people-in-law-elect, so he fell into the habit of spending many of his spare hours in the society of brown-eyed Janey, whom he had hitherto hardly noticed. Surely no one could object to that—and no one did, more's the pity.

Well, I don't suppose it will be hard for any one with a spark of romance or imagination in his or her composition to guess what happened. Indeed, if the romance and imagination both be lacking, a little knowledge of human nature will answer every purpose. They fell in love.

Of course it was a fatally miserable thing to do, but the long list of such casualties in existence plainly goes to show, in my opinion at least, that the organs of the head and the heart have not even a bowing acquaintance.

Of the two Janey was by far the more innocent and unsuspecting—the woman usually is at first, although she often strikes a balance by triple-plated misdoing after having taken the fatal plunge—and it was not until she felt Fred's eager kisses on her lips that she awoke to the knowledge of a love that was at once mightier than herself and a cruel wrong to the absent and unsuspecting Ada. Fred, being it is safe to suppose, more experienced in the symptoms of the tender passion, should have realized their common danger and retreated from the serious companionship before it was too late; but he didn't, and the little pastoral was played out to the bitter end and expiated with tears and midnight vigils by the one and much cigar smoking and inward cursing by the other. And then Ada came home—and that was the worst of all.

"I will never accept my happiness at the sacrifice of hers. I have been weak and wicked enough to almost justify you in thinking that of me, but you are mistaken. You will be my brother or nothing," Janey said firmly, and Fred answered with white, trembling lips, "Then I shall be nothing."

Ada was in the highest of spirits when she returned. Aunt Prim had not died, to be sure, but she had given her the loveliest old brocade for a wedding dress, and promised to be present in person at the forthcoming ceremony—and she would be sure to bring something handsome.

. . . .

There was a fearful thunder-storm that night. It had been sultry and ominous to the westward all day, and soon after Fred mounted his horse and rode away into the fitful blackness the furious storm broke overhead. He had been firm in his resolution to go, though the whole family, with the exception of Janey, endeavored to dissuade him from the attempt.

"That last clap was a stunner. Shouldn't wonder if the lightning struck hereabouts," remarked Farmer Holt as he slowly pulled off a well-worn boot and gazed reflectively into its capacious depths.

Morning dawned clear and brilliant, and they had barely finished commenting upon the severity of the last night's storm, as they gathered around the breakfast-table, when a man came breathlessly up the walk and called Farmer Holt out of the room. A few hurried words, a sharp exclamation, and then the sound of retreating steps, and the farmer came back into the sunny breakfast-room with a face grown strangely white beneath its coat of tan.

They all knew soon enough. Out in the morning sunlight, with his dead face up-turned to the deep-tinted sky, they had found Fred Foster. Horse, and rider, and kingly oak lay prone, stricken by the same death-dealing bolt.

There was a bitterness harder to bear than death Janey found in the days that followed. Ada was able to take a certain sad satisfaction in the fit of her mourning and the astonishing manner in which it brought out the peachy tints of her delicate complexion. There was also a mournful kind of consolation in reflecting that she was the centre of interest in the village and all the country round, as well as in dilating upon Fred's manifold perfections, and the fine establishment she would have had, to Fred's friend, George Marshall, who was very kind and sympathetic—so much so, in fact, that Ada began to feel that her bereavement had greatly increased her natural attractiveness and placed her almost on a par with fascinating young widows.

But my Janey! She had not even the consolation of new mourning to distract her mind from a grief that was all the more poignant from being, perforce, a silent one. Over and over again she said to herself, "It was me he loved—not her," and felt a bitter, contemptuous resentment against George and Ada as they talked in tender undertones out on the vine-covered porch or paced in pleasant melancholy the long grass-grown path down which Fred had galloped that fatal night. Janey's eyes had grown preternaturally sharp, and when, after a perfectly proper interval, of course, another engagement-ring sparkled on Ada's plump finger, no one was less surprised than she.

The years went on, and Ada changed from a plump, pretty maiden to an equally plump, if not equally pretty, matron, and her early love story, with its sad ending, became akin to a half-forgotten tradition in the village, and was only occasionally alluded to by her contemporaries as "Ada Holt's disappointment." Perhaps their romantic young daughters may have felt a little secret disgust that she showed so little sign of its passing—but what would you? People cannot mourn forever.

So we grew old together—Janey and I. When all the house is still, I can hear her slow, soft footsteps coming across the hall and into the moon-lit room, and seating herself on the faded stool she strikes my husky chords with hands that falter now as they never did of old, and to the broken melody sings in a hushed and tearful voice the songs *he* sang. I. J.

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

Two Years an Empress.

Memoirs of Baron Imbort de St. Amant: At this period of her life Marie Louise possessed no inconsiderable portion of feminine charms. She was tall and admirably formed, her shoulders and arms being especially beautiful. Her complexion was dazzling, her teeth white and even, and her eyes large, blue, and expressionless. She had a profusion of fair hair, which looked well in the numerous stiff curls that were then fashionable. Her foot was remarkably small, and Napoleon showed with pride to his valet de chambre the slipper that had been sent from Vienna as a model for the shoes of the Empress, remarking as he did so: Look, Constant; here is a slipper of lucky omen. Have you ever seen many feet that were as small as that?" But the face of the Empress was disfigured by the long, heavy chin of the Austrian imperial face. Moreover, her countenance was stolid and expressionless. She was in all respects the opposit of the brilliant, fascinating Josephine, possessing neither charms of intellect nor powers of conversation. She was simply a fresh, fair German girl, radiant with health and youth, too stupid to appreciate her husband and too dull and phlegmatic to care much even for the splendors of her throne. As to her virtue, which Napoleon used to extol while he was at St. Helena, it is on record that no sooner had she got rid of her husband than she took unto herself a lover.

It is certain that during the brief period of her prosperity Marie Louise found herself at the very pinnacle of human greatness. She had the world at her feet. It is doubtful whether she realized the dazzling hight of the elevation at which she was placed. Moreover, she was the wife of the man who was not only the greatest but the most fascinating person of modern history. Even at this day it is impossible to read the records of his private life and intimate conversation without experiencing to some degree the enchantment that he exercised over those around him. Napoleon was then only 40 years of age, with a head whose beauty was the stern, severe, yet artistic beauty of an antique bust. For his young wife's sake he had discontinued his careless style of dress and had become elegant in his attire and sauve in his manners. But he who won so many hearts could never win that of Marie Louise—probably because there was none to win. There was a streak of vulgar sensuality about this daughter of the Cæsars, which was brought to light by her liaison with Count Neipperg. This worthy was 20 years her senior and had but one eye, the other being continually covered with a large black bandage. As Chamberlain, Minister, and morganatic spouse he possessed over Marie Louise an ascendency which Napoleon had never acquired. The Empress of Austria once very justly remarked in one of her letters to Napoleon: "I may be reproached with the fact that my daughter has but few ideas and very little education." History has not failed to record the correctness of that statement.

Marie Louise never enjoyed the social successes that were the share of Josephine. She lacked the grace, the tact, the charm, of her fascinating predecessor, of whom, by the way, she was mortally jealous. Napoleon could not exasperate her more readily than by telling her that he was about to pay a visit to his repudiated wife. On his side, he kept his young Empress in a severe and almost Oriental seclusion. One might have thought that he divined the future frailties of her career, and considered that she required the strictest possible surveillance. Six ladies, called his dames d'annonces, were appointed to watch over Marie Louise in turn every moment of the day. One of them entered her bedroom before she arose, and another only left her when she retired for the night. They were present at her lessons of music, drawing, or embroidery; they wrote notes and letters from her dictation; and one of them always slept in a room communicating with that of the Empress, and through which it was necessary to pass in order to reach her bedchamber.

The bright days of the career of Marie Louise lasted for two years only. She was but little over 20 when the sun of her prosperity went westering to its decline. She had been the greatest lady in the world, and the wife of the world's greatest man. She sank without a struggle to be the mistress of her own chamberlain. A more pitiable spectacle has seldom been presented than was that afforded by Marie Louise when she appeared at the Congress of Verona leaning on the arm of the Duke of Wellington. Fortunately, her illustrious husband died in ignorance of her infamy and her weakness, and gave her in his memory a shrine side by side with that dedicated to the image of Josephine.

Berlin's Spectral Lady.

Berlin celebrates a curious anniversary this year. It is just 400 years ago since the White Lady of the Hohenzollerns first made her appearance on any stage. This event took place at the old castle in Bayreuth before the death of the Brandenburg Elector, Albrecht Achilles. Of late years nothing positive has been heard of the mysterious spectral visitor, though she was reputed to have been seen in Berlin before the death of the young Prince Waldemar, and two years ago a paragraph appeared in one of the Berlin papers to the effect that she had been seen in some of the apartments of the old castle. There was considerable excitement among the court officials at the time, and searching inquiries were made in order to learn who had given the information to the public, not because the officials attached any importance to the appearance of the White Lady, but because they feared it might possibly have an injurious effect upon the health of the Emperor, who is not proof against such things. For the White Lady is a natural appendage, so to speak, to the divinity of the Hohenzollerns. No great reigning family can be considered as complete without its family ghost or protectress.

The original White Lady is generally assumed by writers to have been a widowed Countess Kunigunda of Orlamunde, who lived in her castle at Plassenburg, near Bayreuth. This lady is said to have fallen in love with a young and handsome Knight, the Burgrave Albert of Nuremberg, and her affection, so it is said, was not unappreciated by the gallant cavalier. But when the Countess expressed the wish for marriage Albert replied that he could not enter the holy bonds of matrimony "so long as four eyes were in existence." Having two children by her former husband, the Countess very naturally imagined that these were the obstacles to her union with the Knight, and so she killed them by running one of her golden hairpins through their skulls into the brain. When Albert learned what the Countess had done he refused to marry her. The inhuman mother eventually died, but her corpse could never rest, and, though she was duly buried, she used to appear frequently afterwards, foreboding misfortune and death.

A German historian, Julius von Minutoli, notes the fact that "the rumor of the spectral personage's first appearance was current in 1486 at the old castle at Bayreuth." During a long course of years she appeared in various Hohenzollern castles—at Bayreuth, at Anspach, and later at Berlin. She made a great stir about the commencement of the present century on the occasion of the French occupation of Bayreuth, taking delight in annoying the foes of the Hohenzollerns. From 1806 to 1809, while the French occupied and were continually passing through the city, she was frequently seen by officers quartered in the castle. In 1809 she is reported to have appeared to the divisional commander, Gen. d'Espagne, the first night of his residence at the castle. She treated him very rudely, pushed his bed into the middle of the room, and then overturned it; and when the General's Adjutant hastened to the room on hearing cries for help, he found his superior underneath the bed and suffering from deadly fright. When on the following morning the General saw the pictures in the castle he pointed to the picture of the White Lady—painted in a black dress, with white ruff and hood—and exclaimed, "She it was who appeared to me." He left the castle the same day. He fell a few weeks afterwards in the battle of Aspern the 21st of May, 1809.

The spectral lady is also said to have appeared to Napoleon I. while at Bayreuth. The first time was the 14th of May, 1812, while he was on his way to Russia. He lived in the so-called New Castle. It appears that the story of the appearance of the mysterious lady had spread through the French army, for a courier had been sent on from Aschaffenburg in advance, with the command that the Emperor should not be lodged in the apartment wherein the White Lady was wont to appear. When Napoleon arrived at Bayreuth he sent for Count Münster and asked if these orders had been carried out. Whether Napoleon saw the White Lady or not cannot be said. The historians say, however, that the following morning, just before his departure, he was very pale and restless. He often uttered the words "Ce maudit château," and said to some of his suite that he would never stay in that castle again. In August, 1813, Napoleon was once more in Bayreuth, but though rooms had been prepared for him in the castle he would not stay there, but drove to Plauen for the night.

In 1540, says Von Minutoli, the spectral lady was seen by Margrave Albrecht, the Warrior, who, however, does not appear to have understood any fooling. Hearing that the lady was in the habit of making her rounds in the apartments of the castle he laid in wait for her, grasped her suddenly, threw her down-stairs, and found out next morning that he had killed one of his own domestics. Twenty years later, when Margrave Georg Fredrich contemplated rebuilding the palace of Plassenburg, the White Lady is reported to have made such a commotion that he gave up the idea. In 1677 Falkenstein says that Margrave Erdmann Philip of Brandenberg saw the White Lady in his castle at Bayreuth, seated in his own favorit chair, and that the apparition gave him such a fright that he died two days afterwards.

The mysterious presence, having obtained a great reputation in Franconia, then emigrated to Berlin. Her first reported appearance in the Prussian Capital is given as the 1st of January, 1598, a week before the death of Elector Johann Sigismund. Then, the 1st of December, 1619, she is said to have shown herself twenty-three days before the death of another Elector. Again she appeared in 1667, shortly before the death of Princess Louise Henrietta, and in 1688 before the death of the Great Elector. But it would take up too much space to record all the appearances of the spectral lady. The most curious account of her appearance is of that recorded as having taken place in 1799, when she was seen by a musketeer. He thus told his experiences: He first heard a noise, he says, such as is caused by the rustling of the wind among the fallen leaves. Then out from the wall came a great white female figure, with a long face, a friendly countenance, and jet-black hair. Around her neck she wore large pearls and ornaments of gold and precious stones. In her hand she held an ivory staff, and upon her breast was seen a great heart painted blood red, on which were written strange characters that shone like fire. One of the last reported appearances of the White Lady in Europe was in 1873, not in Berlin, but in Vienna. But this, too, was not the real presence, for the report went at the time that the sentinel to whom she suddenly appeared tried the effect of his bayonet upon her, and there was a gentle rumor whispered about Vienna at the time that "somebody" had been wounded—in fact a lady belonging to the imperial court.

How Fashions Are Made.

You know, perhaps, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, how the fashions of man's attire originate. There is nothing remarkably complex in their genesis. The chief Parisian tailors meet in solemn congress, wherein a committee is appointed to devise and edit a plate, in which are set forth and decreed whatever modifications the honorable guild has decided to make in the divers garments which compose the "get-up"—excuse the slang—of the masculine toilets. This plate is the model of the season; by it the knights of the shears and their brethren in the provinces and in foreign parts are guided. The man milliners and the dressmakers also tried the congress, but though Worth, Pingat, Laferrière, and Felix were there with parliamentary dispositions, the female element predominated, and so various were the opinions expressed, so impossible was it for the honorable Chairman to keep order, every lady desiring unlimited possession of the floor for an indefinit time, that the assembly broke up confusedly, leaving matters to individual initiative, and leaving also unanswered the question: How ever can it be that, without any previous convention or mutual understanding between the artists, every season sees in every quarter of the Capital the blooming, spontaneous, and simultaneous gowns and bonnets similar to each other in cut, shape, and material, and different in material, cut, and shape from what was in vogue the preceding year? What occult influence rules the world of lovely woman? Who invents their fashions?

In 1867, when the "tyrant" held his court in the Tuileries, silk goods, and especially rich brocades, fell into disfavor. Nobody knew why, but it was so, and the Empress, to console the Lyons manufacturers, started the fashion of wearing nothing except silk, in which all the ladies of her immediate circle copied her incontinently, and were in turn copied by other circles, just as happened when, to please the sovereign, Venetian red was adopted as the correct color for the hair. There was more coquetry than genuine charity in this so-called work of benevolence, but the weavers were satisfied; they cared naught for the motives, looking only at the profits resulting from this momentary reaction in favor of one of the most important branches of French industry. But this example of the creation of fashion is only a special case. Twenty years ago it was easy to state precisely how fashions started; the court set the example, and, if the Empress, the Princess de Metternich, the Duchess de Morny, or the Comtesse de Hon came out in a new toilet resulting from long and learned conferences with the dressmaker—if it pleased, if it seemed to suit every exigency of every different type of female beauty, it was adopted. The court ladies wore it as a sort of obligatory livery; the rich bourgeoises copied it to "be as well dressed" as the court ladies, and if it was not too costly the tradesmen's wives tried to imitate the others. But there is no court now to be the chief centre of Parisian luxury.

All the great ladies who gave the ton under the Empire have abdicated; but they have successors, and it is this group of élégantes, no longer under the form of a court, but under the form of the rich customers of intelligent and tasteful artists, who decide what is to be worn. They are not more than about twenty all told who accept the grave responsibility, and in the splendid "trying-on" rooms of the most celebrated man milliner's meet the élite of the ancient nobility and of the nobility of the Empire, the ladies of the financial world, the wives of wealthy merchants and manufacturers, even the world of favorit actresses, and these, forgetting all prejudices of class and caste, discuss proposed modifications and give to them their sanction or their veto. Sometimes at a loss for something original and "inedited" they take the word of order from the fashions of some foreign court. The woolens which of late years have been all the go came from the development of Anglomania. Next season orange is to be the sovereign color, because a Princess of imperial blood has so enthroned it at the court of the Czar. Notwithstanding a few loans made abroad, fashions are created now about as they were created formerly. Where they differ absolutely is in the method of their propagation. The official world has no influence whatever, and it is not at the theatre that they can be diffused, in spite of the general and very mistaken idea that they are brought to notice on the boards. No actress, however elegant and popular, ever was imitated by any lady, and if before the war tickets cost less, spectators were only admitted to the balcony and the orchestra stalls in evening dress. Nowadays shooting jackets can occupy the first row at the opera, and ladies are quite as careless of their attire as their escorts.

A couturier produces a toilet for some lady whose reputation for elegance is universal. If it be a success it is copied by the lady's friends and by the rivals of the original artist for his particular customers and for those wealthy foreigners who, ever on the lookout for novelties, order its imitation. Then the fashion newspapers take it up, and, by the minute description of its details, push it in the circle of their subscribers. Then begins the action of the magasins de nouveautés. If the new toilet can be copied economically, if it is made of some fabric of which a cheap imitation is possible, the managers of the Louvre and the Bon Marché and the Printemps forthwith order from their manufacturers an enormous quantity of apparently similar stuff, but which shall cost 200 to 300 per cent less. It sometimes happens that the manufacturers furnish the article at a sacrifice, hoping to make up for it the next season, knowing that these monster establishments must be satisfied at any price or else they will order their goods in Germany or Switzerland.

The next step is to obtain the pattern, and this is done by means of one of those needy great ladies who are subsidized to go and order a gown from the "King of the Fashion" for herself, which gown is turned over to the shop's head seamstress and copied in every detail, said copy then being giving to another needy one, by whom it is paraded in public and recommended with "just the same, my dear, as the Duchess de X. paid Worth 1,500 francs for and it only cost me 300;" it never cost her a stiver, but then everybody is not in the secret of the ways and means by which Mme. de M., with $3,000 a year, given to her husband out of charity by a nephew who won't speak to his uncle, can manage to dress like the wife of a millionaire. This is not a suppositious case. From that moment the "creation" is within the reach of every purse; the new fashion has gained its rights of citizenship. But it should be remarked that while the "prevailing fashion" is being created the initial fashion disappears. The real élégantes, the "pures," as they are called, won't wear things that everybody can get, so they start something first. This was the fate of the "sculptured velvets," which was brought out as a resuscitation of the ancient Genoa velvet. It was all the rage in high-life salons for a brief season, but out came fabulously cheap imitations of the article and the "swells" proclaimed it forthwith as common and unclean.

Harvard Girls.

Close by the Washington elm on Garden street, writes a Cambridge (Mass.) correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, is an old-fashioned mansion which once belonged to the Fay family. The officers of the "Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women by Professors and other Instructors of Harvard College" have looked upon this place with longing for several years, but the family heirs naturally did not wish to sell it. It came about in the course of time, however, that a lady was left alone to occupy her ancestral home; she decided to go elsewhere to live and offered it to the woman's college. The quaint old house, with its little lawn, was all that could be wished for, so the society purchased it, and now the room where in the famous song "Fair Harvard" was written fifty years ago has become the "Annex" library. This library is a costly room at the top of the house. From its windows one looks across the Cambridge Common to the college building or out into the branches of the historic Washington elm near our gateway.

On cool days there is always a bright fire burning in the library grate. Around the walls are the few hundred books which are the nucleus of the library. There is a reading-table furnished with all the home and foreign magazines, and there is a study table where in the dark hour before dinner on winter afternoons an artistic duplex burner gives that home light to the room which only a lamp with a pretty shade has power to shed. When the pupils need books that are not to be found in this room they are brought over from the Harvard library by a small boy who rushes back and forth with the speed and importance of a pony express.

Until this year "Annex" girls seldom went to the college library, but their position is now more assured by the possession of a college home, and professors and students are beginning to look upon them with less critical and more approving eyes.

It was an ambitious young woman from the West who first insisted upon having Greek lessons from a Harvard professor, and she did not falter in her persistence until she got them. The beloved classical professor now confesses in athletic phrase: "She cleaned me out." After that several girls began to want lessons, and at last the plan of a woman's college was formed by Prof. Greenough, Mr. Arthur Gilman, and others. The first regular classes began three years ago, and three classes have been graduated. There are now seventy-five students in attendance. When the officers of the society get enough endowment money from the good folk who like to endow colleges, it is probable that the "Annex" will, like Girton, receive a name and become a regularly incorporated part of Harvard. The professors now repeat for feminine note-books the same words that they utter at other hours to the young men. There is a story current here that the Professor of Sanskrit had last year just one elective student in college and one in the "Annex." As things are now he was obliged to lecture to the young man and then say it all over to the young woman.

Up one flight of stairs is the office of the Secretaries, Mrs. Gilman and Miss Howe, and on either side are three class-rooms. At the back on this floor is the "conversation-room" or "Chatterbox," a little snuggery where the girls are free to talk aloud and read newspapers, or to rest on the motherly sofa in the comfort of idleness. On the top floor, besides the library, are two other rooms devoted to the study of science. Here at almost any hour of the day one may see eager faces bent over microscopes or experiments in physics. The physical laboratory is thoroughly well fitted, and special students have access to the larger opportunities of the college museums.

The students vary in age and in training. Girls of 17 who have been nurtured on questions and problems from their earliest school-days come here and sit down to the entrance-examinations with as much calm composure and unconcern as they could possibly show in sitting down to breakfast. Other elder women, who have perhaps been engaged for years in a profession, enter special courses without examination, as in foreign universities, and follow the sort of study that active life has shown them that they need. In Dr. Royce's philosophy classes one finds Cambridge women of mature years who take his thorough tuition as a means of intellectual exercise. Teachers who have been in the harness for years in high-school or academy come here to get new impetus and broader culture for their work.

One of the most popular courses in the "Annex" is "English 7," a course in English composition conducted this year by Prof. Parker. The women as well as the men are alive with literary ambitions. There is no guessing how many aspirants in "English 7" are dreaming of a future of fame as a result of their present devotion to themes and theses.

The most famous and progressive Harvard professors are on the "Annex" list, and all of them give the movement for women's higher education at least a negative support, from President Eliot down. Dr. Sargent's gymnasium is a chosen resort for the more athletic maidens, and a boat crew is promised for next year by the enterprising Freshman girls of this city.

She Knocked Him Out.

A New York girl took a seat on the sunny side of a Fourth avenue car as it turned into the Bowery. She was a little bunch of loveliness, and her black eyes twinkled with a gleam that told of a merry soul. Though small she carried a good many pounds of sweetness to the square inch, and as she settled back in the seat with the tips of the daintiest little shoes just touching the floor and dove eagerly into a big blue-covered book everybody looked at her because they could not help it. She smiled so sweetly at the conductor, whom she had kept unconsciously waiting for her fare, that the attractive Bowery Museum pictures for once passed him by without notice. A large jewel on her left hand flashed prismatic rays as the pages of the book were quickly turned.

Presently a tall, well-dressed man, with an immense black mustache, got on the car and sat down by her side. He turned his eyes upon his little neighbor with an admiring glance and never took them off. She did not know it until she raised her head quickly to see how far up the car had gone, when he smiled and bowed to her. She was buried in her book in a second and the carmine in her cheek took on a deeper tinge. He kept up the steady gaze. She felt it, but did not look up. Her face became sober, and she held the book with a tighter grip. He moved his head forward, backward, and sideways and coughed to attract her attention. She was annoyed, but tried not to show it. Though she appeared to be intently reading, the pages were not turned. He grew bolder and she became more determined not to notice him. As the car passed Cooper Institute he lowered his face close to her with a disgusting leer. She saw him not, and he was quiet for a moment. Then he raised his hand to his chin and touched the little woman's shoulder with his elbow. She did not stir, but the blood seemed as if it would burst through her fair skin, and her eyelids trembled. He repeated the last maneuvrer and leaning toward her said something in a whisper. The little feet patted the floor for a second, then like a flash her left hand flew upward and the lustre of the bright gem on her finger was buried in the cheek of the man who had insulted her. Before he knew what was the matter the blow was repeated with greater force. The car had reached Fourteenth street, which was just where the "masher" wanted to go, and he slid out of the car as if the air were greased, with the laughter of the passengers ringing in his ears. She seemed startled and smiled prettily in a frightened sort of way, as if she had done something she ought not to have done. Then she tried to read her book, but she kept watch of the streets and when the car got to Twenty-fourth street she got off, as modest and unassuming as ever.

Jolly Connecticut Girls.

Of the 200 girls who are employed by the Spencer Company, which recently moved to Wallingford from Hartford, about forty still retain their affection for Hartford, and come down on the train that leaves Wallingford at 6:45 in the morning. They must get up earlier than most girls in order to catch the daybreak train, and in girls aroused from warm beds these chilly mornings good nature cannot be expected to bubble forth much before midday. But these forty girls are the jolliest crowd imaginable, and they amuse themselves in many ways on the train coming down. They read, chat, knit, sing, laugh, and play cards. Yes, they do play cards. A card party is one of the regular pastimes of the girls on the train. They have just as much fun as the most enthusiastic whist players among their male friends. They deal and manipulate the cards dexterously, and know how to play in a scientific manner. They play all sorts of games, forty-five, old maid, and euchre being favorits, while a few play whist and whisky poker. They do not go into the smoker to play on one of the regular card tables, of course. Instead, they spread a shawl over their laps, and lean back in their seats and throw out the papers with the dexterity and ease of old gamblers. Passengers cast astonished eyes at female card parties, but the players do not appear the least disturbed by the scrutiny. Three or four parties may be seen playing any morning between Hartford and Wallingford. They make no disturbance over the game, and do not deluge the floor with tobacco spit. They like the game, and it puts them all in good humor when they begin, except the girl who gets the last queen in old maid.

Salvation Army Clothes.

A certain very stylish young lady who drives a good deal got into a horse-car in the exclusive Boston suburb where she lives, the other day, wearing her new coachman's jacket of rather gay red cloth, trimmed effectively with brass buttons. She was going to make a morning call on a friend only a few streets away, and, as she wished to show the young lady her new accoutrements, she wore her gay jacket and a rather striking hat which goes with it. Scarcely had she seated herself in the car when an eager-voiced old woman sitting near said sociably:

"You belong to the Salvation Army, don't you?"

The swell young lady was a little startled, but she said "naow" coldly, and turned a little away from her neighbor.

"But you must," persisted the old lady. "Them's Salvation Army clothes!"

Fortunately by this time the car was at her friend's corner, and, stopping it, the persecuted wearer of spring fashions hurried out and into the house and into her friend's arms, where, after a "good cry," she rose to a sense of the essentially funny nature of the situation.

Bernhardt's New Gowns.

Sarah Bernhardt is in a way about her costumes for her approaching tour in South America and the United States. Her stage wardrobe is to comprise forty-two dresses, to be paid for by her manager. She gave the order originally to Felix, who has made her theatrical dresses, but that worthy refused to have anything to do with them until his former bill for toilets supplied for the plays brought out at the Porte St. Martin was settled. Sarah had simply allowed his account to come in on the same footing as that of her other creditors, and he resented the proceeding. His charges for some of the dresses were certainly portentous, the price of the gold-emboidered amber tulle that she wore in the first act of "La Dame aux Camélias," when she first played it in Paris, being $400, and the other more simple dresses in proportion. It must be stated, however, in justice to the dressmaker, that Mme. Sarah is not only a troublesome but a very destructive customer. A dress will be brought for her to try on, all draperies of tulle and ruffles of soft lace, in the frou-frou style that her soul adores. She will glance at herself in the glass, find some cause for dissatisfaction, and will instantly proceed to tear off the trimming by the handful, ending by throwing the corsage into one corner and the skirt into another. The consequent damages have to be paid for, and hence the high prices. Felix was foolish not to take her present order, for as the bill for her American wardrobe when she first visited the United States was promptly settled in full, he might have justly anticipated the same good luck in the present case. It is said that the order will amount to no less than $9,000.

Feminine Fencing.

Fencing with shining foils and arrayed for combat in a picturesque dress with a good-looking French professor is immensely popular in Detroit now. The city has not set up a fencing academy, but there are those who sub rosa are learning to use foils adroitly and artistically. One or more young ladies who have been East for a season, and who learned to do battle with this deadly weapon, have given so alluring an account of this new society caprice that all in their set are growing green with jealousy.

"Have you added the art of fencing to your gymnastic exercises?" asked a Detroit *Tribune* reporter of Miss Adams at the ladies' school of physical culture.

"Not yet," was the reply; "but I expect the fashion so popular in Washington and New York will reach here in the spring-time. Before I left Boston nearly every young lady carried a cane, and fencing is an outcome of sword canes. Nearly all of the canes carry a concealed rapier, but few ladies care to draw one out unless they know how to handle it. I was amused at two young girls who purchased sword canes because they were in style, and came to me to show them their use. They got off at arms' length as I drew a sword and could hardly be persuaded even to look at its polished blade. They expected to hear a report like the firing of a pistol and put their hands to their ears. I told them they would hardly do as ladies of the round-table chivalry who polished the lances of their knights and decorated them with gay ribbons."

"Are you an adept in fencing?"

"No, hardly; I can parry and thrust, and shall form a class as soon as the ladies here are ready for it. It is a part of the highest physical culture and calls into action the same muscles as do several of our exercises."

"Could you give me some of the movements?"

"Yes, a few; but I would commend you to Miss —— of Jefferson avenue, who took lessons in fencing while in Washington. I can tell you, however, that ladies are practicing the old-school method, which was an art, having as its object the harmonious and elegant movements in keeping with the old manners of the age of chivalry. It was then an ornamental and polite art. Now the new school reduces the whole art to one sole quality—quickness."

The Jefferson avenue young lady was found to be agreeable on the subject. On the walls two or three foils were crossed athwart each other, a pair of rapiers, several Indian clubs, and a pair of dumbbells, perhaps a pound in weight. Taking up a pair of foils she dexterously tried their mettle, handed one to her newspaper opponent, putting him at once on his muscle, and called "One—two—three," making a thrust which the reporter found hard to parry. After a few movements she said:

"You must not draw back the hand in thrusting, nor take a stroke in rest, nor bend over. You've broken every rule, and better cry peccavi," which was gladly said. The foils were light, daintily trimmed with bright ribbons, and were somewhat shorter than the regulation French ones.

In fencing a dress somewhat after a Roman warrior's and a gymnastic suit is worn, trousers to the knee, long stockings, canvas sandals, broad belt, heavy gauntlets, and a short-sleeved tunic of any dark color, myrtle green, or wine, or white flannel being the most popular. They are prettily trimmed in Roman colored stripes around the short, full skirt. There is a good deal of taste shown and considerable rivalry in getting up these suits. A dog's muzzle is added to this striking toilet.

"At first we are all alike awkward," said the young lady, "but one soon loses thought of one's self in the interest of the game. Many are very skillful and soon become very graceful and easy. It certainly is a pleasant and healthy exercise."

"Are many young ladies here practicing this art?"

"I could give you the names of a dozen or more who practice here nearly every day, and who are quite expert, but you must excuse me. This is something we don't intend to open up to the public generally. We shall practice until boating time comes, and then we shall form a club and find plenty of exercise in handling oars. Fencing is more of a parlor pastime, and we expect one day to do combat with our masculine friends. O, the club is formed for a good purpose, and we expect to become as strong as the strongest and beautiful as were the Greek women."

Goethe's Sweethearts.

The lady-loves, so numerous—often succeeding each other without an interval between the old love and the new—how worthy, writes Julia Ward Howe, do they for the most part appear in what is known of them! Each has her individual charm. The first, Frederika Brion, is a blooming rustic. The second, Lotte, is a girl in higher position, gay and sedate by turns, the betrothed of Goethe's friend, who bitterly resents the portraiture of both given to the world in "Werther." The third, fourth, and fifth—Anna, Sibylla, and Maximiliane—are less known to us. The sixth, Lili, is a city belle, the daughter of a wealthy banker, and something of a coquet. She was the inspirer of some of the poet's best known lyrics, such as:

Heart, my heart, what is this feeling
That doth weigh on me so sore?

Goethe follows her about to scenes of uncongenial gayety, in braided coat, gazing at her "amid the glare of chandeliers." In his conversations with Eckermann he calls her his first, last, and only love, all others in comparison deserving only to be classed as inclinations. When he says of this affection: "It has influenced my style," he pays her the utmost tribute that a literary man can offer to a woman. He loves, but marries not. The first attractions find him precocious in feeling and mature enough in judgment to distrust himself. It costs him bitter tears to forsake his sweethearts. We can imagine that the tears shed by them must have been more bitter, and cannot put out of sight the disadvantage suffered by these young girls, when after every appearance of serious intention the brilliant youth flits from them, and leaves them in (to say the least) awkward isolation. The fact that he did so leave them reminds me of a serious device in Offenbach's "Orphee aux Enfers." Jupiter, wishing to make love to Pluto's fair bride, descends in the form of a monstrous butterfly, and presently hands forward his card, saying, "Je suis le Baron de Jupiter." The great Goethe, on the contrary, comes like a lord and departs like a butterfly.

New Field for Women.

The correct thing now is to lisp significant Spanish sentences. This is a style especially becoming dark-eyed women. They shade their lustrous orbs with fluffy ringlets of dusky hair, and give a languorous sensuousness to the soft, sweet sentences that no pink-skinned, yellow-haired maiden can assume.

But, while the fashionables are coquetting in Spanish, the energetic "bread-winners" are turning it to account in dollars and cents. The new railways connecting the United States with Mexico are opening up extensive commercial relations between the two countries. The former also has extensive dealings with Cuba. These commercial dealings entail immense correspondence and translations. Numbers of the large wholesale houses of Chicago and New York employ one, two, or three young women stenographers who are acquainted with Spanish. They are able to translate the Spanish letters received, take the dictation of the reply, and arrange it in Spanish. As the supply of such stenographers is limited, they are able to demand very good salaries for their services. There is also a great deal of work to be done in the way of preparing Spanish catalogs. The English price-lists must be translated for use in Mexico, and even in Arizona, New Mexico, and some other States and Territories. This work is peculiarly adapted to women, and is almost all done by them.

There is still other work in Spanish to be done by women—that of translation from its literature. The wide field of its poetry and prose, unlike the French and German, has scarcely been touched, and it is full of romance, comedy, and tragedy. The language is most simple and easily learned. The idioms are very few and the pronunciation uniform. All vowels are sounded and do not vary in their sound, hence the student may speak the language as soon as it is comprehended.

Ellen Terry's Matrimonial Experiences.

George F. Watts, the famous portrait painter, upon whom Queen Victoria has recently conferred the honor of a baronetcy, also enjoys the distinction of being the first, if not the only man that Ellen Terry, the charming English actress, ever loved. Judged by the proverb that "the course of true love never did run smooth," her affection was certainly true, for the course was so decidedly rough that after thirteen years of married life it ended in a divorce. The story that is told of this first love affair of Miss Terry is decidedly romantic. It was at an art exhibition in London, during the latter part of 1863, that she met Watts for the first time. She was then not quite 17 years of age, having been born in 1847 at Coventry, the town made world-famous by Lady Godiva and "Peeping Tom." Her first appearance on any stage had been made at the Princess Theatre, London, as the child Mamilius, in "A Winter's Tale," April 28, 1856. She had continued in the profession from that date. At the time of her meeting with Watts she had played some prominent juvenile parts, and was regarded as an exceptionally promising young actress. As she stood looking at an exquisitly-painted portrait of a beautiful lady she became so lost in admiration of it that she entirely failed to notice a quiet, reserved gentleman, nearly thirty years her senior, who stood near.

"What a lovely portrait!" she involuntarily exclaimed. "How I wish I could sit to the same artist!"

"And so you shall, if you will do him that honor." It was the quiet, reserved gentleman who had spoken, and who was none other than the famous portrait painter, George F. Watts.

It was love at first sight on both sides, and the acquaintance once begun ripened fast. Feb. 20, 1864, Ellen Terry, though but a little past 17, became Mrs. Watts. It was not long, however, before this couple found that they had married in haste to repent at leisure. They soon realized that there can be no disparity in marriage like unsuitability of mind and purpose. After much married misery, and much chafing under the bonds of wedlock, Watts obtained a divorce from his wife in March, 1877.

Bearing in mind the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," Miss Terry once more put her hand into the matrimonial grab-bag in November, 1877, and drew out Charles Kelly, an English actor, whose real name is Waedell. But again she found that she had failed to draw a prize. After many futile attempts on the part of herself and Kelly to jog contentedly along life's hilly road in double harness together, they agreed to disagree, and have now been separated for a number of years.

Current Poetry.

MY CHARMING LITTLE HOUSEKEEPER.

She dusts the Sèvres and bric-à-brac,
With just the daintiest little knack,
And always puts my papers back,
My charming little housekeeper.

Rare jellies makes—meringues and creams
More fair than ever poets' dreams—
Like drifted snow your frosting gleams,
My charming little housekeeper.

Nor doth the prose of cooking slight—
Her bread is sweet—and white and light,
Her biscuits are a goodly sight—
(Ah, charming little housekeeper).

She reads with me the magazines—
Although to one she always leans—
She makes the most artistic screens,
My charming little housekeeper.

She sings to me with dulcet voice.
(Fair Patti's notes are not o scholce),
She doth my classic soul rejoice,
My charming little housekeeper.

What wonder that I love her—then—
As much—and even more—than when—
Last May—the church behind the glen—
O charming little housekeeper,

Received a bright and joyous throng—
Rich voices swelled a marriage song—
To me you promised to belong,
My darling little housekeeper!

—*Helen Chase in Good Housekeeping.*

DOLLY.

We were schoolfellows, Dolly and I,
At a little dame school in the town close by;
I carried her books, and she held my hand—
Two innocent children of God's own band.
We would marry when we grew up, we said,
Grave plans for the time to come we laid—
A small boy I, and a wee girl she,
In those bygone days—ah me! ah me!

We grew—we were married—Dolly and I,
At the quaint old church in the town close by;
The farm was purchased, the fees were paid—
"What a blithe young couple!" the neighbors said.
And so we were till the winds blew bleak,
And chilled the roses on Dolly's cheek,
Like the waning tide of a waveless sea,
Her life ebbed gently—ah me! ah me!

If you want to know why I ofttimes sigh,
You must come with me to the town close by;
You must see the church where our vows were said,
And the mound that covers the restful dead,
For my love is sleeping the quiet sleep
That the Shepherd gives to His wearied sheep—
And the world is not what it used to be,
Ere its sunlight faded for her and me.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE PARTED LOVERS.

In the calm and lovely moonlight,
In the soft, romantic moonlight,
Silvering all the sleeping world, two
Lovers walked.
And their hearts with passionate yearning
Both were filled, with eager yearning,
As with conversation saccha-
Rhine they talked.

But not long there in the moonlight,
In the soft and tender moonlight,
Did they wander close together,
Yet apart!
For all love must have its ending,
Everything must have its ending,
And sometimes when they don't want to,
Friends must part.

Not a word they spoke at parting,
Not a tear they shed at parting,
As diversely they sped o'er the
Garden plats.
But one wail of bitter sorrow,
Tenor sorrow, alto sorrow,
Echoed through the shudd'ring moonlight—
From the cats!

—*Somerville Journal.*

GIRL AND ANGEL TOO.

As Peter sat at Heaven's gate,
A maiden sought permission,
And begged of him, if not too late,
To give her free admission.

"What claims have you to enter here?"
He cried with earnest mien;
"Please, sir," said she, 'twixt hope and fear,
"I'm only just sixteen."

"Enough," the hoary guardian said,
And the gate wide open threw;
"That is the age when every maid
Is girl and angel too."

—*Detroit Free Press.*

Humor of the Day.

He—What is your favorit flower?

She—Well—I—I—don't—know—I—I—think I prefer—orange-blossoms.

It may be said of a theatre hat, like some other disagreeable things, that there is likely to be a woman at the bottom of it.

When the single young lady works the unmarried minister a pair of slippers she is trying to win his heart by capturing his understanding.

"Mamma, what does it mean when it says, 'The shades of night are falling fast?'" "You should try and figure out those thing for yourself, Johnny." "I know now. It means when sister Jane pulls down the parlor blinds, then Gus Smith comes in to spend the evening, eh?"

Lady to mother with rosebud daughter—Ah, Mrs. Newrich, you have such a pretty daughter; has she come out in society yet? Fond mother—O, no, she is only 15. Her papa was very anxious to have her make her de trop last season, but I thought it better for her to wait a year.

"Who is that?" asked a person, pointing to Mr. Howells, the other evening, at a Washington reception. "His name is Howells; he writes," was the answer. "Ah, somebody's private secretary, I presume," was the intelligent comment. "But isn't society getting awfully mixed here?"

"I declare, Ethel," said a young lady from the country to her cousin after they had run the gantlet of two or three Broadway hotels, "how rudely those men stare at one. The next time I shall take the opposit side of the way." "O, you will feel differently," replied Miss Ethel, "just as soon as your tailor-made suit is done."

Mrs. Jones—Did you take Johnny to school, Jeremiah? Mr. Jones—I did. An excellent school it is, Matilda. The scholars are models of deportment; the curriculum is first-class, and the professor a man of ability. At least that is the way he struck me. Johnny (with a groan)—You ought to have staid about an hour and seen how he struck me.

Young lady (in restaurant)—Are you keeping Lent, Clara? Clara (looking over the bill of fare)—O, my, yes. We are high, you know. Young lady—What, have you given up? Clara—Meat. (To waiter.) You may bring me some whitebait, broiled chicken, and cream hashed potatoes. (To friend.) Yes, I have given up meat entirely until Easter. Papa thinks I'm very brave.

"Now, pa, dear," said a Hartford girl, "you will do just one or two little errands for me today, won't you?" "Why, certainly, my dear." "O, that's ever so good a pa. You just match these seven colors in worsted, buy me three good crochet needles, you know what kind, and a—a—a package of caramels." "All right, my dear. I'll remember the caramels." And that was all he intended to remember.

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